THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 23 | WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1913. | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

FIGHTING SEAMEN'S BILL.

According to the occasion the shipping interests are busily engaged in organizing a campaign to defeat the passage of the Seamen's Bill in the House of Representatives. The La Follette bill passed by the Senate is considered to be a fair, just, and equitable measure, but the shipping interests, that have so long been permitted to make their own regulations, are objecting to many of the features of the new bill. One of the main objections that the shipping combine has is the provision requiring that every passenger-carrying steamer must carry enough lifeboats and rafts to accommodate its entire passenger list, further specifying that each lifeboat must be in charge of two trained seamen, who must have had three years' experience. It is not apprehended that in the present state of mind of Congress, and in view of the tremendous loss of life on the high seas as the result of undermanned vessels, that Congress will fail to pass this measure, which provides against malicious neglect on the part of many vessel owners.

TO DESTROY UNIONISM

The New David Hopes to Be a "Strong Moral Force" in Defeating Miners.

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 5.—The "substantial" business men of this city have organized a Citizens' Alliance, having for its purpose "The settlement of the miners' strike in this territory." It is asserted that the Alliance will bend its efforts to the end of destroying unionism in this part of the country. In a bombastic manner the membership of this new organization denounces the organization of the Copper Miners as a "menace to the future development and welfare of the district and as opposed to good government and good citizenship." It further professes profound sympathy for the miners, and purposes to make itself felt as a "strong moral force," and also materially assist the strikers who return to work to regain what they have lost in the strike and relieve any distress which may follow the period of idleness. And now it is in order for the Calumet Citizens' Alliance to explain to the public and to the Miners the great "regard" which the Copper Companies have for them. It must also explain to the Miners that an investment of $1,250,000, made forty-two years ago and yielding in profits only $200,000,000, is really a starvation investment, and that these Copper magnates, similar to the anthracite coal magnate Baer, have been designated as the trustees of these vast copper interests by some "Divine authority."

AGAINST BRUTALITY.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—One of the largest mass meetings ever held in this city under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union took place on the evening of November 21. This meeting was called for the purpose of publicly protesting against the actions of the police in the Waiters and Lady Garment Workers' contest for better conditions. The meeting was held in the large auditorium of the city hall and was taxed beyond its limit, a large number of people not being able to get inside of the auditorium. These two contests have been on in St. Louis for a considerable length of time and notwithstanding the efforts of the police to discourage the strikers, excellent progress has been made and a final victory for the strikers is predicted. The meeting passed resolutions against the activity of the police department in hounding the strikers and urged that the public assist in securing for the striking workers a square deal.

PRINTERS FOR FREE TEXT BOOKS

San Antonio, Dec. 5.—The local Typographical Unions in the state of Texas are going to unitedly insist upon having Texas text books printed in Texas. At the semi-annual conference of the Texas State Printers' Council this matter was further discussed and plans adopted for carrying on a campaign for the purpose of making an actuality of their desires. Each local union was directed by the conference to interest the other local unions in its particular jurisdiction in order that a general demand may be forthcoming from the wage earners of the state, and also for the purpose of prevailing upon the Texas State Federation of Labor to make this a preferential measure.

CUBA BARS M'MANIGAL.

Havana, Dec. 5.—Ortie McManigal, confessed criminal degenerate, will not be allowed to land in Cuba, according to a statement emanating from the State Department. When it was learned that McManigal was en route to Cuba, the Cuban secret service was ordered to make a special effort to see that the degenerate did not pass the immigration officers.

CONVENTION NOW HISTORY

Philadelphia Secures 1914 Convention, Fort Worth Being the Only Opponent.

The thirtieth annual convention of the A. F. of L. held at Seattle, Wash., is now history. On the last day the following officers were elected: Samuel Gompers, President; First Vice President, James Duncan; Second Vice President, James O'Connell; Third Vice President, Dennis A. Hayes; Fourth Vice President, Joseph H. Valentine; Fifth Vice President, John R. Alpine; Sixth Vice President, H. B. Perham; Seventh Vice President, John P. White; Eighth Vice President, Frank Duffy; Treasurer, John B. Lennon; Secretary, Frank Morrison. John Mitchell and William D. Huber voluntarily retired as members of the Council. John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers, was elected to succeed John Mitchell, and Frank Duffy, Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William D. Huber. A test of strength between the trade unionists and the Socialists came in the election of one of the fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress. William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, was elected over Frederick L. Wheeler, a socialist and member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters' delegation, by a vote of 14,603 to 3,834. The second delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, Matthew Woll, of the Photo Engravers' Union, was elected without opposition. Mortimer Donoghue, President of the Montana State Federation of Labor, was elected fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. The 1914 convention will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., that city winning against Fort Worth by a vote of 10,634 to 8,432. This convention did a most extraordinary amount of work during the two weeks' session.

TINNERS LOCKED OUT.

Aurora, Ill., Dec. 5.—The Master Tinners, or at least a portion of them, have opened warfare against their employes. It appears that some of the Master Tinners have become inoculated with the prevalent union-busting ailment called the "open-shop." Notices were recently posted in some of the shops to the effect that on and after a certain date the shops would be operated on the "open-shop" basis. Four of the shops, however, refused to join the "busters" and are at work doing a rushing business, as much of the business of the "open-shops is coming to the firms who are able to handle work in the sheet metal line. The National Association of Manufacturers, so it is asserted, has a considerable part in the affair. It is claimed that the plan was to begin with the Tinners because that looked to be an easy job. The next in order was to be the Electricians, then the Painters, then the Carpenters and so on down the line. This program, however, had been mapped out to begin on January 1, but the impetuous Master Tinners, so obsessed with their union-busting program, could not wait and started the fight six weeks ahead of time. The union men of Aurora are not alarmed, as they are confident that the fight against the union Tinners will be so unsuccessful as to dampen the ardor of the other employers to such an extent that the union-busting carnival will be abandoned.

RECENT RAILROAD WRECKS.

A few of the recent railroad wrecks are as follows: Twenty persons were killed outright and 250 injured when a Central of Georgia passenger train went through a trestle four miles east of Clayton, Ala. Three men were killed and at least one person was injured in a freight wreck on the Grand Trunk Railroad, near Wanstead, Ontario. A passenger train on the Seaboard Air Line collided with a freight train, killing two trainmen and injuring twelve passengers. Twenty-six passengers were injured, fourteen seriously, and two fatally, when a passenger train on the Allegan Division of the Pierre-Marquette Railroad plunging down a fifteen-foot embankment near Holland, Mich., spreading rails causing the accident. An engineer and fireman were killed in a freight wreck on the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad, near Galston, Pa.

URGE PRESIDENT TO ACT.

President Wilson is being urged by Senators from Colorado, as well as Representative Keating of that State, to institute an investigation of the strike of the coal miners now in progress in Southern Colorado. The contest has settled down to what appears to be an endurance test and the price of coal has been materially raised, so much so that the city of Denver is taking steps looking toward the operation of a municipal coal mine. The Department of Labor has used its influence to bring about a settlement, as well also as has the congressional delegation, but the big coal companies assert that they will never deal with the United Mine Workers, and there the matter stands.

SECURE AN INCREASE

Obscure Publication Takes a Slam at the Organizations of Labor.

Omaha, Dec. 5.—The Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway Company has announced an increase in wages. The employes on this line on January 1 are to receive a flat increase of 1 per cent per hour. After the first of next year the beginner in the street railway service will be paid 24 cents an hour and will have his pay raised 1 cent an hour each year until the fifth year, when he will be receiving 28 cents per hour. After the tenth year 29 cents per hour is to be paid. It is claimed that the raise, to be effective January 1, will bring the pay up to 1 cent an hour more than was asked in the Trolleymen's strike three years ago. Some three years ago a strike occurred as the result of a demand for an increase. The strike was not successful, but this is the second time that an increase in wages has been voluntarily given since that contest. An Omaha publication called "The Mediator" flings its editorial hat into the ring. This paper is not rightly named, for it says in speaking of the strike three years ago: "The company did not wish to be dominated by a crew of walking delegates whose particular business is to stir up strikes for members of labor unions and then leave them to fight their own battles. These same walking delegates never fail to draw fat salaries and good expense accounts." It will be noticed, however, that as a result of the strike the company has increased the wages twice since that event. Superficial individuals frequently maintain that strikes are ineffective, but history tells an entirely different story.

NOW IT'S HORSEPOWER

That's What Girls Who Work as Printers' Assistants Must Have.

It is not uncommon for employers and trust magnates to denominate labor as a "commodity," similar to a side of pork or a sack of flour, yet it has remained for the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to add still another significant phrase to the nomenclature of grad-grinds. It appears that a recent investigation was made in the bureau with reference to health conditions, and in discussing this particular phase the director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing said, referring to the girl assistants of the printers: "It is hard work to be a printers' assistant. If the young women are not healthy and strong the work is too much for them. 'Horsepower' is what these girls who work as printers' assistants must have, and 'horsepower' is what we would make a requirement of their appointment. There is no use in putting a race horse to draw a truck, and healthy girls are required." There are 500 girls employed as printers' assistants, and they are on their feet throughout the long hours of the workday. Most of the present employees of the bureau are vigorous, and the investigation which has been made was not especially aimed at them, so it is said, but to insure that future appointments shall be properly made. The phrase "horsepower," in referring to employees, is a new one, and is worthy of a conspicuous place in the hall of fame.

NAVY YARD FIREMEN PROTEST.

Vigorous protests from the members of the Firemen's Union employed at the Navy Yard against the recent cut in their wages, has been made. Only a few weeks ago the firemen were granted an increase in pay from $2.24 to $2.40 per day. The wage scales in navy yards are arrived at by computing the average wage in other similar industries in the vicinity where the navy yard is located. The firemen contend that if the wage rate was raised from $2.24 to $2.40, arrived at in the manner explained, there has arisen no occasion since that time to make a reduction in their wages.

ARKANSAS CHILDREN'S DAY.

Little Rock, Dec. 5.—Agreeable to suggestions which have been made to Governor Hays he has decided to issue a proclamation making the 10th of December Children's day in the state of Arkansas. The Union Sentinel says that "Governor Hays is to be congratulated upon taking a stand on a matter of such vast importance. Not only is Governor Hays to be congratulated, but the state of Arkansas is to be congratulated upon having a governor who has the foresight and courage to issue a proclamation of this character."

TO RESUME LOBBY INQUIRY.

Plans for concluding the Senate lobby investigation are to be considered at a meeting of the lobby committee to be held in the near future. It is expected the committee will resume hearings later and representatives of the American Federation of Labor, who have requested an opportunity to explain the legislative activities of the Federation, will appear. A number of other witnesses have also asked for hearings.

NEW YORK FEDERATION

Compulsory Workmen's Compensation Law Indorsed by the People of the State.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The State Federation of Labor went into the last political campaign determined to punish a goodly number of its enemies. The Labor News, the official journal of the New York State Federation of Labor, in commenting on the activities of the State Federation in this particular says: "The legislative enemies of a genuine workmen's compensation law were trounced at the polls on November 4 and the amendment to the state constitution to authorize a compulsory compensation law was adopted by an overwhelming vote. Out of the list of eighty-five legislators denounced by the State Federation as enemies of workmen's compensation, fifty-five were defeated for re-election. Those who succeeded in reaching the legislature again did so by such diminished pluralities as 65 instead of 4,000, 63 instead of 1,200, and so on. The Brooklyn Central Labor Union did some great work in the campaign. Out of a list of twelve unfair assemblymen in Kings County, that body, in co-operation with the State Federation of Labor, succeeded in retiring nine of the twelve to private life. In Buffalo all of the assemblymen who voted against the Federation bill were retired to private life except one. One unfortunate feature, however, was the defeat by a few votes of Assemblymen Edward Jackson. The railroads and the casualty insurance companies went after his scalp because of his activity in securing the enactment of the full crew law and promoting the State Federation's compensation bill, he being the introducer of both. One assemblyman, Edward Weil, of the twenty-second New York district, who, not only voted and spoke against the State Federation's compensation bill, but challenged organized labor to meet him at election day, is retired with his 2,000 majority of 1912 turned into a defeat of 1,660, and his place in the legislature is taken by Benjamine E. Moore, a union iron worker." The State Federation worked assiduously in all parts of the State, and its record of defeating fifty-five hostile assemblymen is a record that is worthy of emulation, and proves conclusively that the political policy adopted has borne fruits that could not have been secured in any other way. It has been a bitter fight, but the State Federation of New York has now the verdict of the people back of it, and a compulsory workmen's compensation law will be enacted by the State legislature.

JAIL EMPLOYMENT AGENT.

Denver, Dec. 5.—There is a law in the state which requires that when men are sought to take the places of strikers these facts must be specifically given to those offered employment. A local employment agency in its effort to secure strike breakers to be shipped to the Southern coal fields, advertised in the papers for coal miners, but failed to mention that a strike was in progress. The deputy state labor commissioner swore out a warrant against the agency and the proprietors were promptly sent to jail. The penalty is one year in prison and a discretionary fine. One of the coal companies here also inserted a similar ad, but on the statement that the men were wanted for coal mines in another state enforcement has not yet been filed against this company, and will not be until an investigation is made to determine whether the statement made is correct or not.

UNION MAN DEFEATED.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 5.—Dave Coates, former Lieutenant Governor of Colorado, who has been one of the commissioners of this city for over three years, has been defeated for re-election. Dave Coates is a member of the Typographical Union, and during his incumbency in office not only served the city with conspicuous ability, but also maintained a wage rate for unskilled labor of $3 per day. During his administration efforts were made to reduce the $3 rate, but Coates fought valiantly to have it retained. This brought to Coates intense opposition from the contractors and other so-called business men, which resulted in his defeat, but the measure which he sought for, continuance of the $3 scale, carried by an overwhelming vote. While he has been defeated himself, one of the important principles which he fought for has been indorsed by the citizens of Spokane.

AIDING ELECTRICIANS.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 5.—An effort is being made to secure a change in the scale of Electrical Workers who are employed at Arrow Rock on government work. The government is paying $3.40 and $3.50 per day and the regular scale of Union Electricians is $4 in this jurisdiction. The local union has taken the matter up with Senators Borah and Brady, as well as with Representatives French and Smith, at Washington, for the purpose of making an endeavor to have the government increase the wages of the Electrical Workers on the government works to $4 per day.

ARBITRATION BOARD

Rules that Nine Hours Shall Constitute a Day's Work for the Trolleymen.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 5.—The arbitration board, which was formed to settle the controversy between the Worcester and Springfield Street Railway companies and members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, has announced its decision. The organized employes demanded that a nine-hour day be made possible inside of eleven hours. The decision rendered by the board is in the nature of a compromise. For 20 per cent of the men the runs are so arranged as to provide for a nine in eleven hour day. Twenty per cent of the runs will remain as they were under the old agreement of nine and one-half hours to be completed in twelve hours, and the balance of the runs will be nine hours completed in eleven and one-half hours, nine hours to be completed in twelve hours, and nine and one-half hours to be completed in twelve hours. The board's decision includes the declaration that nine hours shall constitute a day's work, and that where possible the runs are to be so arranged that the nine hours will be worked in eleven hours, with extra time to be paid for work done in all cases in excess of nine hours. Other rulings made by the board are in the interest of the employes. While the employes, of course, are not satisfied with the decision of the board, yet the award will be accepted in good faith as the policy of the organization has been to accept and carry out decisions of arbitration boards.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED

Tools Sold Under Brand Known as "Keen Kutter" are Made by Convict Labor.

Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 5.—The President of the State Federation of Labor, J. H. Strief, has filed a protest with Gov. Clarke and Senator McColl of the Board of Prison Control at Des Moines against the Simmons Hardware Company labels on farm tools made in the state penitentiary. This firm's main establishment is located in St. Louis, and is the vendor of an extended line of goods comprising farming implements, cutlery, &c., sold under the brand known as "Keen Kutter." The president of the State Federation asserted that he could furnish evidence that tools made by convict labor at Fort Madison are labeled Dymond-Simmons "Keen Kutter," and distributed from the firms' Sioux City and St. Louis establishments. The governor agreed that an investigation should be made at once and ordered the Board of Control to act. The state farm tools contract is with the Iowa Tool Company. It is a matter of common knowledge that much, if not all, of the products handled by the Simmons concerns are made under contract either with little known manufacturers or with prison labor contractors. The State Federation proposes, through the investigation to be made, to give wide publicity to the facts. The governor and Board of Control have also agreed to satisfactorily adjust the matter of convict labor competing with free labor at Fort Madison.

GOVERNOR IN TROUBLE.

Denver, Dec. 5.—State Auditor Kenehan has refused to sign certificates of indebtedness with which to pay the expenses of the state militia in the Southern Colorado strike zone. Kenehan at the present time is a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Seattle, Wash., and the Governor, who ordered out the militia, has been unable to secure any money with which to pay the expenses of this military strike-breaking excursion. The Governor and the Attorney General have filed mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court to compel the deputy state auditor to sign the certificates. Auditor Kenehan has asserted that he will not sign any of the certificates issued for the purpose of paying the expenses of the militia on strike duty until the highest court in the state commands him to do so. This undoubtedly means that a contest of considerable length will be had prior to a settlement of this controversy.

PUDDLERS GET CUT.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5.—The scale of wages received by the puddlers is based on the selling price of bar iron and wages are readjusted every two months. At the last conference the puddlers received a cut of 60 cents a ton, and finishers 6 per cent, based upon the results of the bi-monthly examination. The reduction of the puddlers and finishers will prevail during November and December, becoming effective November 1. For the past sixty days bar iron has been selling on a 1.35 card. During nearly all of this year puddlers have been receiving $7 per ton.

TEAMSTERS STRIKE.

Indianapolis, Dec. 5.—A strike of union teamsters in this city, long threatened, is now on. Many of the employers, however, have granted the union's demands for higher wages.

MINISTERS TAKE HAND.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 5.—The newspapers and other sources of information are being flooded with the story that the strike of the copper miners is over. This is far from the truth. The strike is so much alive that the Ministers' Association of Lansing at a recent meeting adopted a set of resolutions in which the governor of the state is called upon to appoint a commission for the purpose of making an investigation of the issues involved in the contest, and that the facts be given to the public. One section of the resolutions says: "We believe any person or persons who refuses to submit to the principle of arbitration in a dispute thereby raises suspicion against their own motives and their own case. We believe no body of men would continue to hold out as the Miners are doing in the face of approaching winter and through much suffering, unless they believe they have a great grievance which should be righted." It is evident that at least a portion of the people of the state of Michigan are of the opinion that the action of the copper operators is not one to be commended, but rather to be condemned.

REOPENS THE FIGHT

Representative Gardner is a Strong Advocate of Restricted Immigration.

Representative A. P. Gardner has reopened his fight in Congress to restrict immigration into the United States. He has offered a resolution in the House, asking the Secretary of Labor for data as to the number of aliens arriving in the United States during October, who were certified by public health service physicians and surgeons as physically or mentally unfit for admission, and to state the nature of such defects. Representative Gardiner is a strong advocate of restricted immigration and, as a member of the House Immigration Committee, he supported in the Sixty-second Congress the Dillingham-Burnett Bill, which imposed on all immigrants over sixteen years of age a literacy test, requiring ability to read and write in some known language as a condition precedent to admission to this country. As is well known, this bill passed both the House and the Senate, but was vetoed by President Taft. The Senate overrode the veto, but the House, by a close vote, sustained the President. The same bill is now pending in this Congress and will undoubtedly be taken up during the early part of the long session, which convenes the fore part of December.

CITY COUNCIL TAKES A HAND.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5.—The City Council has taken a hand in the efforts being made to obtain a settlement of the Garment Workers' strike in this city. A resolution was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee of state and city officials and representative business men to hold meetings at which the strikers and manufacturers will have an opportunity to present their grievances and arguments. Representatives of the strikers have announced their intention of appearing at the meeting of the business men who are investigating the strike and its causes, but the manufacturers declare they will continue to ignore the committee. When the strike was called more than three months ago nearly 5,000 operatives responded. Since then several manufacturers have granted the demand of their employes for increased wages, and many of the workers have returned to their former places. There are, however, about 3,000 strikers still out.

TO REDUCE MINE RISKS.

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 5.—Governor Hatfield, exercised by the recent report of the chief of the State Department of Mines, in which it was shown that one coal miner is killed each working day in West Virginia, has evolved a plan which he hopes will lessen the mine risks. The governor plans to have the state department of mines place the mines of the state in three classifications, viz.: non-hazardous, hazardous and extra-hazardous. It is further planned to have the mine inspectors spend more time in mines known to be hazardous. Operators who provide safeguards for employes will be allowed a lower rate of liability under the workmen's compensation act.

ABILITY RECOGNIZED.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—William J. French, a member of the State Industrial Accident Board, has been appointed a director of the National Committee for Industrial Safety. This organization has a very large membership, including representatives from all branches of industrial work and other associations interested in conservation of life. Mr. French, who is a member of the Typographical Union, has the honor of being the first representative of the committee on the Pacific Coast.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 5, 1913.

Joy cannot be bought in 5-cent sanitary packages.

Some people grumble because the road to success isn't paved.

Keep on the job. By sticking, accomplishments are assured.

The trouble with the average man is that he wants to reap his reward before it is ripe.

It is very fine to receive a vindication, but it is a whole lot better never to need one.

CONVENING OF CONGRESS.

The first regular session of the Sixty-Third Congress opened on last Monday, and the work that has been mapped out by the leaders will undoubtedly make this session of Congress go down in history as being the most important ever known to the country. The one big question that will come before Congress after the Currency Bill has been passed, and the one that is and will be of the most vital interest to the workers, will be that of the regulation of Trusts. Congressman Henry, of Texas, has introduced a bill that aims to strengthen and broaden the scope of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, under and from which the workers of this country have suffered more than from any bill that was ever passed by Congress.

At the time of the passage of this law it was evident, from the speeches that were made, that it was never intended that this bill should be used as a weapon against organized labor by classing them as organizations in restraint of trade, and for more than twenty years this law remained on the statute books before it was thus used, and then only through an interpretation that was given it by the Judicial Co-Ordinate branch of our government was it thus used in an attempt to thwart the aims of justice by making it applicable to labor unions.

In the amendments which Congressman Henry seeks to have made to this law is one that allows of no loophole by which labor organizations can ever again (through judicial decision, by the greatest stretch of imagination on the part of any court) be classed as an organization in restraint of trade, for the specific language exempts labor organizations as coming within this purview. We hope that this particular amendment will become a law, so that an injustice that has long been allowed to prevail, and which has worked much injury to the honest efforts of labor, will become a thing of the past.

ADVISES MEN TO STAND TOGETHER.

The following excerpts from a speech delivered by Charles S. Mellen, ex-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston & Maine Railroads, before a gathering of the employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad, are worthy of some thought on the part of members of organized labor. Coming, as they do, from a man who has occupied the position he has in our industrial life and spoken in an extemporaneous manner, they may be regarded as a prophecy. The employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad had invited Mr. Mellen to be their guest at a banquet which had been arranged in his honor, and seated at the tables were 330 railroad men representing the various trades that go to make up a part of a great railroad system. After speeches of felicitation on the part of the men and after he had been presented with a set of engrossed resolutions, setting forth in a fitting manner the feelings that the men entertained for him, he was visibly affected as he arose to speak, and it seemed, from his closing sentences, that he contemplated giving his services to the establishment of a better understanding between the representatives of organized labor and those acting for capital. We quote as follows:

"Mr. Secretary, gentlemen of the labor organizations, friends and fellow employees. * * * *

"I think this is a most unique and unusual thing for the president of a railroad, an 'iceberg' with frost on his office doorknob, to receive from those who are supposed to be hostile to all control, to all representatives of capital, such a testimonial from not necessarily the employees but from the labor organizations themselves represented here by their chairmen. * * * *

"Do you realize the power of organized labor? Do you realize that there is only one thing that militates against its success? That one thing is impatience and possibly disloyalty.

"Without labor what is there of value in this world? Ninety per cent of all that you see, that you appreciate, that you desire is the result of labor. With this tremendous power in your hands, why have you not succeeded better?

"Because you have been diverted from your goal by unnecessary jealousies and disloyalty among yourselves. When you can stand in your shoes, when you can give to your chosen representative power to speak one word for all, the whole world is yours and the fullness thereof.

"Carry that home. (Applause.) Exercise your power with patience, with prudence. Remember that haste makes waste. Press firmly, surely. Withdraw at no time until you have changed this topsy-turvy world of ours and right it from wrong. For it is a wrong.

"Those who do what you can do, the rest of the world cannot go without. Where others have that that others must have they must pay the price. You have that that the world must have to move and progress. You're entitled to the price. Be firm. Be prudent. Be sure to be steadfast one to the other.

"It is a fine thing to be the 'old man' of such an assemblage as this. I would rather have your good will than all the salary that could be paid me by all the corporations of this country. I would like to lead you. I would like to advise you. I want to help you. And the time will come when possibly I can, and when you call I shall not be found wanting."

At the conclusion of Mr. Mellen's remarks, the men gave three cheers and many went forward to shake his hand.

JOHN FRANCIS LANE DEAD

This Popular and Esteemed Craftsman, After Long Illness, Passes Away.

After several years of failing health, about two months ago John F. Lane was stricken with an illness which ended in his death at his home in this city on the evening of Saturday, November 29, 1913. Mr. Lane was born in this city on August 29, 1874, and all of his life had been spent here. His school days finished, he commenced the printer's trade in a small place conducted by a Mr. Pope, later going to the old Polkinhorn shop, and joined Columbia Union on January 19, 1896. He had been employed in the Government Printing Office at various times for at least a dozen years, and there, as among the downtown members of No. 101, had a wide acquaintance. At the time of his death he was an employee of the proof room of the Government Printing Office, in which chapel he had served for about three years past. Mr. Lane is survived by his mother, to whom he was tenderly devoted, and who has the heartfelt sympathy of all who knew her son.

Funeral services were held at his late home on Monday last, Rev. Dr. Wetherspoon, of Foundry Methodist Church (of which Mr. Lane was a member), officiating and paying a fine tribute to the deceased. Many beautiful flowers were in evidence as the expression of the high regard in which he was held and the sympathy felt for his gentle and faithful mother. Burial was at Congressional Cemetery, and the pall bearers were George Charles, John S. Douan, Dr. Tipton, Mr. Charlton, Vincent F. Howard, and W. N. Brockwell.

The death of John Francis Lane removes from life one of the gentlest and most pleasing characters it has ever been my good fortune to meet. Frail of body but stout of heart, and with a mind well stored with knowledge and attuned to all that was best in literature and the divine art of music, his companionship was indeed a pleasure and his friendship something well worth having. For five or six years preceding his death his efforts to keep at work in the face of wasting ill health were the marvel of all who knew him and stamped him as a man of true heroism. Surely if devotion to duty in its highest form counts in the final record of man's deeds, then this friend and brother has passed into a Fair Country indeed, and reposes "in the bosom of his Father and his God." W.N.B.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. Sutton.

A few weeks since this column contained a suggestion to the effect that good copy for any newspaper would be "What the departments are doing." In its following Sunday issue the Post devoted several pages to carrying out the idea, and it proves an enjoyable feature of that publication.

Possibly the numerous G.P.O. scribes overlooked a marriage that of Mr. Andrew Dent to Miss May B. Ellis. The bride is a daughter of George D. Ellis, of the proofroom force, now on duty in the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives.

Public Printer Doyle of Panama made Mr. Nobles, who recently voyaged to the Isthmus to be foreman of the composing room, his chief clerk.

Why Al Reed remained in this neighborhood on such an extended vacation becomes well known when it is hereby announced that he takes with him to the Philippines as Mrs. Reed a Gothmaite of Spanish lineage.

Knights of Momus next Sunday afternoon, December 14th.

From this viewpoint, it appears that the leading candidates for the nomination for the presidency of the International Typographical Union will be Edwin R. Wright, of Chicago, and Marden G. Scott, of New York. Both of these gentlemen are favorably known to the craft, Mr. Wright having been for many years president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and Mr. Scott is at present presiding over the destinies of No. 6.

A busy man in the circles typographical is Mr. Parsons. In addition to his legislative duties in connection with the International body, he is presiding officer of the Printers' Athletic Association, and now Sir Knight Smith has selected him as the chairman of "diversions" committee of the Knights of Momus. A pet project of Mr. Parsons has been the formation of a printers' club, with a club house, reading room, etc., that they might call their own, and it is more than likely that dream will be realized in the near future.

MINE WORKERS GET ADVANCE.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 5.—An increase of 6 percent to all workmen now earning under $2 a day as employees of the Dominion Coal Company will be granted January 1, in accordance with an agreement that has been reached between the company and the employees. About 10,000 men are involved. The present wage scale expires at the end of the year and negotiations for a more satisfactory contract for the coming three years were begun in September.

NEAR HIS GOAL

Tony Costello and His Dog Circus II, are Making Good Time.

When Tony Costello started from Galveston Texas to walk to Washington for the express purpose of delivering to President Gompers the greetings of the trade unionists of Texas on his 64th birthday he set a unique task for himself, and one that many thought he would fail to perform, but from the reports that Tony sends to the Galveston Labor Dispatch shows that he will arrive in Washington on schedule time.

All along his line of march Tony and his dog Circus II are the cynosure of all eyes, and they are being received by the trade unionists in a creditable manner and in each place they add their greetings to those from Texas that will be presented to President Gompers, so that the occasion of the 64th birthday of Sam Gompers will be one, long to be remembered. The following telegrams were recently received at the office of the Galveston Labor Dispatch:

Cuba, Mo., Nov. 22, 1913.
Galveston Labor Dispatch,
Galveston, Texas.

Cuba, Mo.—I am now eighty-seven miles from St. Louis and will go in as per schedule.

Weather is fine. Am covering from eighteen to thirty miles a day. Please answer this at Sullivan, Mo., giving me instructions, if any, for me while in St. Louis, also state where songs were sent. Received none in Rolla as requested.

Send all communications while in St. Louis, care Secretary General Body.

Will be in Sullivan this afternoon, so please answer today if haven't sent songs, send large bunch St. Louis, there two or three days.

Tony Costello.
9 a. m.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26,--13.
Galveston Labor Dispatch,
Galveston, Texas.

Arrived here as per schedule have been treated very nice made talk before brewery workers and teamsters secretary of barbers here has been my pilot while in St. Louis. The conditions here are of the very best except for garment workers strike which I believe will end soon. I slept in police station first night here. Hit here broke but now have new shoes, presented me by John Meyers Shoe Company here. "Circus" has a set of boots and blanket seems to be very proud of same. Will have to get rid of him people make more over the dog than me. Am sending picture of "Circus" and myself for next week. Leave here today go to Breeze, Illinois, for thanksgiving. If you have instructions send to that place. I take direct route from here over B and O through Vincennese and Cincinnati, Ohio. Can catch me by telegraph at any main town on that route. Pleasant Thanksgiving to everyone in Galveston.

Tony Costello.
11.30 a. m.

BAKERY SALESMEN

With a feeling of deep sympathy for Bro. A. H. Welch, in his hour of bereavement, we record the death during the past week, of his father, after a lingering illness.

Bro. Thomas C. Fox, our retiring President, was in evidence at the Central Labor Union, last Monday. Bro. Fox, though convalescent, shows plainly that he has had a serious illness. He says that he expects to be himself in a short while, and will be doing business at the same (old--new) stand 1618 U Street N. W., where he will be pleased to see his many friends, and to do business with them also.

It gives us great pleasure to report the return to the bread business, of our former Secretary, Frank Hagan, who during the interim was engaged in the flour industry. Glad to see you back, Frank.

Nominations of officers for the coming year, will be in order during both meetings of the local, in December, so get busy boys, and pick the right ones this time.

J. L. CONSIDINE.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

M. R. Speelman of the foreman of binding's office left last Saturday to visit friends and relatives at his home St. Joe, Mo.

"Bill" Holt who has been on the night force for quite a length of time was transferred to his former place in the forwarding and finishing section.

The members of Local No. 4, extend their sympathy to Brother Jim Sir Louis on account of the death of their baby son.

It has been rumored that Brother Lewis Stark celebrated his 24th (?) birthday last Thursday. Congratulations Lew old man.

Our good staunch trade unionist, "Jack Heffernan of the library branch bindery, has been very active in the last campaign of Local No. 4. Some Spellbinder.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Government Printing Office Council of the National Union holds its December meeting at Typographical Temple tomorrow (Saturday) evening. If a member, you'd better drop in. There'll be things in the "country store" which you will want.

* * *

At Poli's theatre, in this city, on the evening of Monday, December 15, 1913, there will be a benefit for the Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association. The play for the occasion is a good one, "The World and his Wife," as played by William Faversham. By buying tickets from members of the association the cost will be no more, and you will be at the same time helping out the association to increase its fund. Take out.

* * *

John H. Marble, who died suddenly in Philadelphia a few days ago, was formerly a journeyman printer and was always rather proud of the fact. At the time of his death he was a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and there, as in the many other public positions he had filled, rendered distinguished and useful service to the people.

* * *

In the Congressional Record of November 20, 1913, I read this paragraph under nominations sent to the Senate by President Wilson: "William W. Handly, now consul at Naples, to be consul general of the United States at Callao, Peru." Handly was some years back a member of Columbia Union and an employee of the Government Printing Office, where he set type with grace and played practical jokes on his fellows with glee. How the fun-loving and hail fellow of the Printery can be metamorphosed into the dignified diplomat in the space of a few years only goes to show the wonderful metabolism of man. Mr. Handly's old friends here are glad to note his success, and if there is anything in the consular service higher than consul general I trust William may get it.

* * *

Mr. S. H. Bell, one of the old reliables of the editorial section of the Government Printing Office, has reached that time of life when he has quite a number of grandchildren, and of course, being a good man and having good grandchildren, he is very fond of them. One of the veteran's annual pleasures is the Christmas gifts to the little folks, a special feature being that each grandson receives a five-dollar gold piece. Once enter on a thing of that kind and there is no turning back; and as the years have passed, and Sam's children have continued Rooseveltian big-family tactics, the requisite number of five-dollar coins has grown to a total not easy to supply in these days of standstill wages and advances in everything else. However, Sam is a game man, and the sturdy stock of which he is made and his love for the youngsters have thus far held him firmly to the custom of the years. But even sweetest joys have their limitations—and limit. This year is a time of trial for Sam; if he was not pretty well in funds he would have to renege, and if not of good nature he would have a grouch. Why? The normal increase was growing a bit heavy, but this year even that has been exceeded. The wife of one of Brother Bell's sons recently presented her husband with twins—both boys and each of rare good health. Two more five-dollar gold coins from Sam's necessarily limited store. "Of course," says the man of golden gifts, "I presume I ought to be proud, and in a way I am, but it does seem to me that this double-header business is not treating the old man exactly right. Do you think it is?" But the Bits, being as wise as a serpent and in some things (especially 'long 'bout Christmas time) as harmless as a dove, ducked the question. Yet the Bits will bet that Sam will duly come across with the yellow coins for all the grandsons on the roll on Christmas morning.

* * *

Ever old but ever new to those who print are the trials of the country editor. A few days ago I picked up a paper printed in the near-by Maryland village of Riverdale, and therein I found a wail that set aringing many a memory bell of long ago back in the country. After roasting the citizens for general lack of progress, to the tune of a column or so, the editor thus gets down to real business about his paper: "Riverdale also has an eight-page weekly paper, nearly five years old, and one would suppose from a careful perusal of its advertising columns that it was published in a wilderness, in which there were no business houses, when in fact there are seven or eight places of business in the town, and only two of them have ever advertised in this paper. This is not giving the newspaper proper support, for everyone who knows anything at all is fully aware that it is a valuable asset to the town. And, again, our Riverdale subscription list contains 182 names, who receive the paper regularly each week, and of that number 40 have paid their subscription when due, for which we are grateful; the other 142 have failed to ever remember that they receive the paper, and still owe for it. Our only consolation is that our early Christian training taught us that 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

* * *

The first of the weekly dances to be given by the members of the Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association will occur at Odd Fellows Hall on the evening of Monday, December 8. They will be up to date, but clean and wholesome. It will be a good place for any printer and his sweetheart, sister, wife, or friend to spend an evening of pleasure and aid a good cause. Go if you can, but buy a ticket even if you can not attend. Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, are 75 cents. No hat-box charges, and ladies' wraps, etc., cared for free of charge.

* * *

Edward Wilver, the Printery's popular paymaster, gained more golden opinions from the employees on Thanksgiving eve. Although it was not possible to pay off in full (the two weeks' turn-in ending that day), he did the next best thing—let the boys have a substantial sum on account. His thoughtful kindness on this and numerous other occasions, often causing much overtime work for his force and himself, is much appreciated by the people whom he so willingly serves. If the Government has a more popular and deserving and faithful disbursing officer than Ed. Wilver the Bits has never heard of him.

* * *

The shocking death of W. A. Griswold, who was killed by an automobile on Thursday, November 27, 1913, was a source of sorrow to the many people who knew him. He was on his way to work when struck by the machine, and died shortly after being taken to a hospital. He was a native of Vermont, having been born in that State September 19, 1842. Some time after the conclusion of his army service in the war between the States (having been a sergeant of Company D, Tenth Vermont Infantry) he came to this city, joining Columbia Union in 1868, and his membership therein has been unbroken during all those years. He had worked in several divisions of the Office, and was well known and much esteemed by many of the people there; but several years ago, due to impaired eyesight, he gave up work at the case, and has since been employed as a watchman in the establishment. His wife died exactly two years before the day on which he met his tragic fate, and his only surviving near relative was a sister living in Vermont. Funeral services were held on Monday last, burial being at Glenwood.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

PRINTERS ARE PHILOSOPHERS.

A story that has a vein of humor is to the effect that in the old days of hand composition a printer from New York, known as Pilgrim Haslett, wandered into a Pennsylvania town and asked the editor of a weekly paper for a job. "Well," said the editor, "I can put you to work, but I am afraid I cannot pay you much money." "Make me an offer," said Pilgrim. "All right, I can give you two meals a day at my house, you can sleep in the office on this lounge, and I'll take care of your laundry. Then if you need tobacco get it across the street at the grocery, they run an account with us, and up at the brewery you can get a can of beer whenever you like. Besides I will pay you $4 a week." "Gosh," said the Pilgrim, after repeating the offer to get it straight in his mind, "if I get all that what do I want with the $4?"

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30 third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Ed. Stansfield, 1407 6th Street, N. W.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Tpyo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

arbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders League, No. 75: Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 602 Pa. Ave. Secretary, R. R. Peitsch, 922 23d St. Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5035 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Lewis Stark, 916 6th Street Northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m. Secretary, Will H. Ryan, Box 67 Rosslyn, Va.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary, R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets fourth Wednesday in month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Secretary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast, near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary D. L. Armes, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 936 Penna. avenue northwest. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th St., n. w.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Wednesday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall. 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n. w. Secretary, Wm. Whyte, 222 F st. n. w.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, L. A. Sterne, Ouray Bldg.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets first and third Sundays every month, Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier, 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman. 5229 Georgia Ave., Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N. W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays; second at 4, fourth at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, Edward Stansfield, 1407 6th Street Northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets last Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans, Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

C. A. Chabeaux, temporary stereotyper.

James H. Camper, temporary compositor.

Separations.

Frank C. Wallace, superintendent of documents, resigned.

Miss Gladys M. Rinehart, assistant telephone switchboard operator, resigned.

Edmund A. Hutchison, proof reader, resigned.

George J. Finch, bookbinder, resigned.

John A. Phillips, compositor, resigned.

Horace E. Howes and Benjamin H. Jamason, skilled laborers, resigned.

Transfers, &c.

George E. Pyemont, bookbinder, forwarding and finishing sec.; Michael J. Hagerty, bookbinder, catalogue division, Library of Congress (departmental detail.); Isaac H. Wendal, monotype machinist, 60c. per hour, monotype sec.; Miss Mamie T. Hayes, press feeder, press division, intermediate to day; Josiah H. Brinker, acting superintendent of documents, $3500 per annum; Frank M. Hatley, acting foreman, $2000 per annum, War and Navy sec.; William T. Hastings, compositor, 50c. per hour, monotype sec.; Louis W. Schneider, monotype machinist, 60c. per hour, monotype sec.; James A. Simmons, unskilled laborer, plate vault sec.; John E. Jones, messenger, linotype section, night; George S. Fitzgerald, proof reader, 60c. per hour, proof section, night; Charles M. Wright, Charles E. Smalley, Lee J. Runyan, Merwin G. Howe, Ernest LeGrys, Thomas A. Bynum, Richard Arm, Lewis C. Tuttle, proof section, day to night; Edward J. Hall, proof reader, proof section, night to day; Edward B. Daw, machinist's helper, 40c. per hour, monotype sec.; John M. Loughran, maker-up, 60c. per hour, monotype section, night; William W. Wallace, machinist's helper, 40c. per hour, monotype section, night; Franklin Welch, deskman, 65c. per hour, monotype section, night; Charles E. Tompkins and Theodore Gerber, compositors, hand section, day to night; Bernhardt R. Preuss, Edward L. May, Alexander J. Watson, Joseph A. Scannell, James R. Johnson, Louis E. Danforth, John W. Griffith and Theodore P. C. Willis, linotype operators, linotype section, day to night; Robert R. Dillard, machine helper, linotype section, day to night; George A. Sutton, helper, 35c. per hour, linotype section, night; Walter W. Haring, machine helper, 35c. per hour, linotype section, night; Charles C. Brodie, maker-up, 60c. per hour; Albert J. Weber, stereotyper, foundry section, day to intermediate; Mrs. Mary E. Nervis, skilled laborer, 25c. per hour, pamphlet binding section, night; Miss Daisy E. Davis, machine operator, 27 1-2c. per hour, ruling and sewing sec.; Miss Lizzie M. Thomas, skilled laborer, 25c. per hour, pamphlet binding section, night; Miss Matilda M. Proctor, machine operator, 27 1-2c. per hour, ruling and sewing section; Chas. E. Malpas, bookbinder, pamphlet binding section, night; William Holt, bookbinder, forwarding and finishing section, day; Alfred Daniels, bookbinder, pamphlet binding section, day to intermediate; Mrs. Ruby S. Johnson, skilled laborer, pamphlet binding section, intermediate to night; Mrs. M. Louise Jones, skilled laborer, pamphlet binding section, intermediate; Benjamin Bolland, helper, pamphlet binding section, night to day; Mrs. May R. Proctor, folder; Francis Drum, Jr., helper, and George D. Carpenter, skilled laborer, pamphlet binding section, day to night; Hoyt A. Holton, Joseph B. Swinburne, and Stephen T. Walton, compositors, hand section, night; Joseph W. Belcher, William H. Beringer, George W. Du Frane, and Charles B. Huse, monotype keyboard operators; Admiral K. Bosworth, John W. DeVries, Walter E. Drenner, William H. Rowe, Scott K. Young, and William E. Grimes, compositors; Frank R. Burton, Fred E. Davis, Aubrey C. Johnson, and Frederick D. Will, caster helpers, and Joseph McK. Hodges, skilled laborer, monotype section day to night.

ADOPT PENSION SYSTEM.

Indianapolis, Dec. 5.—The pension proposition submitted to the membership of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union has been carried by a substantial majority. The pension fund will be maintained by a weekly assesment of 25 cents on each member of the organization. After a fund has been created pensions will be allowed any member who has reached the age of sixty years and who has been in good standing in the union for twenty years, if he is unable to obtain sustaining employment. Any member who has been in good standing for ten years and has become incapacitated for work by accident or ill health will also receive a pension. The amount of the pension will be $5 per week, with payments made monthly.

The only Weekly Newspaper devoted exclusively to the interests of Organized Labor. Official organ of the Central Labor Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By Cycle.

The mere proposition to open the cold-storage vaults has created quite a stink.

It is entirely proper for women to remain courteously silent while men discuss the exceptional right to hang.

Time was, but is no more, when bridal couples of the first-class sought refuge in Alexandria or Baltimore.

We venture to say that the words "just compensation" are nowhere to be found in the books of our great captains of industry, in their estimates of labor cost.

Mrs. Pankhurst received $20,000 for her lectures in this country, which insured first-class passage home and adds to her standing as a trouble-maker.

In his review of the past, in which he expresses a contemptuous dislike for any innovation of systems outgrown, "Uncle Joe" Cannon fails to answer Mr. Bryan's question as to where and how he got his.

A stranger within our gates claimed to have changed the course of the sun by moving it a little to the southward, as one would turn the hands of a clock; and because he could not just then furnish satisfactory proof he was hustled off to the shop for readjustment of his mental balance. It was perfectly natural, of course, that this man should want to let it be known that he had pulled off an unusual stunt.

As a safe-and-sane venture, with a possible balance left over for Fourth of July, the proposed public Christmas Tree should prove a success; but it will tax the inventive genius to bring forth an event that will eclipse the primitive style, when the stockings of the children were hung by the fire-place, in plain sight, so that when Old Santa came down the chimney he might place in each some plain sticks of candy, a few uncracked nuts, a little package of raisins, a Jewsharp or mouth-organ, and a pair of home-knit stockings—the handiwork of a devotedly kind mother. That was the custom when Old Santa was living. Santa junior now drives an automobile and distributes wares and sweetmeats placed in dainty boxes all wrapped with tinsel or gold twine, and these serve as a substitute for the old-fashioned things made or selected by the old-fashioned mother—for which "Santa" got the credit.

TO STUDY LABOR MOVEMENT.

Los Angeles, Dec. 5.—The University of Southern California has appealed to the Central Labor Council to aid in the work of making its course in trade unionism a success. It is the plan of the head of the department of economics to give his students a thorough knowledge of the purpose, form of organization, theory, and goal of organized labor. A thorough study of tactics will also be made. In the carrying out of the plan it is intended that the students shall visit the meetings of local unions, attend mass meetings, and become acquainted with the workings of labor unions.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 26 | WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1913. | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

INVESTIGATION PUTRID

Bringing to Light Many Facts Which Are a Revelation to the People.

Indianapolis, Dec. 26.—The investigation now being conducted by the public service commission into the controversy between the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company, which resulted in a strike, is bringing to light some nefarious practices of the company. It is bringing out many facts relative to the policy adopted by the Traction Company to defeat the organization of its employees. One of the striking features of this investigation was the testimony of Mrs. Ethel Downey. According to the testimony adduced this woman was employed by the Traction Company not only as a spotter or spy, but received instructions to seek the acquaintance and society of officials who were conducting the organizing campaign and who later conducted the strike. This woman testified, among other things, that she was directed to meet Thorpe, an organizer, take him to a wine room, if possible, meet him in a room and get him in a compromising position and have him arrested and also get him intoxicated, if possible. She also testified that money was furnished her to carry out these plans. While this story has been told before, yet the evidence coming from the woman employed to carry on this character of work corroborates the former story. It also indicates the length to which these public service corporations will go in an effort to prevent the organizing of their employees, as well as to destroy the organizations that are already in existence. So far during this investigation there has come out many facts which are a revelation to the people of this city.

MASSACHUSETTS' UNEMPLOYED.

Boston, Dec. 26.—For the quarter ending September 30, 1913, complete returns relative to unemployment were received from 1,059 labor organizations in Massachusetts, with an aggregate membership of 177,267, or somewhat over 70 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the commonwealth. Of this number, 6.8 per cent were reported as unemployed. The percentage of unemployed on account of strikes or lock-outs was 0.6 per cent at the close of the quarter, as compared with 0.7 per cent for the close of the previous quarter, and with 0.3 per cent on September 30, 1912. In the building trades, which comprise 12.3 per cent of the aggregate membership reported, the percentage of unemployed on September 30, 1913, was 9.2 per cent, as compared with 7.9 per cent on June 30, 1913, and 2.5 per cent on September 30, 1912. In the boot and shoe manufacturing industry, comprising 18.7 per cent of the aggregate membership reporting, 6.2 per cent of the organized employes were reported as unemployed on September 30, 1913. In the textile industry, comprising 13 per cent of the aggregate membership reporting, 1.3 per cent of the organized employes represented in the returns were reported as unemployed on September 30, 1913.

CURTAILING PRISON LABOR.

Des Moines, Dec. 26.—The Iowa State Board of Prison Control has notified the officers of the State Federation of Labor that the Board is in sympathy with the stand of the Federation on the convict labor question and will endeavor so far as it can consistently to comply with the requests of the state labor body in relation to this subject. The board expresses its gratification that the two bodies were able to arrive at an amicable understanding, and says that it is the hope of the board that in a year or two all matters can be so adjusted that the labor bodies will have no cause for complaint concerning the employment of convict labor of the state. This understanding is the result of a recent conference between members of the board of control and members of the executive board of the State Federation.

MORE PAY FOR CLERKS.

Increased salaries for all government employes in Washington and elsewhere is called for in a bill introduced by Representative Fowler. The proposition is that all employes now receiving less than $400 a year shall be granted increases of 25 per cent; those receiving less than $600 an increase of 20 per cent; for those receiving less than $700 an increase of 16 2-3 per cent; for those receiving less than $800 an increase of 12½ per cent, and for those receiving $900 an increase of 10 per cent.

BURNS GETS SWAG.

Sacramento, Dec. 26.—A long controversy has been ended by the State Collector issuing a check payable to Detective William Burns for $10,000 in payment of the reward offered for the capture of John J. and James B. McNamara. A Los Angeles detective made an unsuccessful attempt to secure this money, claiming he was in large measure responsible for the apprehension of the McNamaras.

TRAINS RUN TOO FAST

You Are Not Going to Stop Accidents Unless You Check the Speed of Trains.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in the opinion of H. W. Belknap, chief inspector, should have the right to regulate the speed of trains. The chief inspector made this assertion before a house committee recently, and added that the strain on engineers in the operation of high speed trains was largely responsible for wrecks. Many of the men on the engines, he stated, had broken down early in life because of the tense competition for speed, and further asserted that block signals would not prevent accidents in the absence of adequate regulations. "You are not going to stop accidents unless you check the speed of trains. There are no speedometers on trains and we do not know how fast some of them are operated if they are trying to make up time. On poor pieces of roadbed, when a speed of not more than fifteen miles an hour is justified, it is probable that many trains are run at a rate of fifty and sixty miles an hour, and here is where the worst danger comes in." In answer to a question as to whether he believed that the railroads would have to be forced to adopt protective measures, Mr. Belknap said: "I think our experience will be the same as in the case of air brakes and automatic couplers. It required a law to compel the railroads to adopt these safety devices."

TRAINMEN'S GRIEVANCES

There Are a Number of Working Conditions Proposed by the Joint Committee.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 26.—The first week of the conference between officials of the Sunset Central Lines and national officers and general committeemen of the operating organizations of the road closed with but little more than one-third of the sixty-seven grievances under consideration being presented. It is stated that more time has been consumed in the presentation of the new working conditions proposed by the railroad brotherhoods than in the consideration of the personal grievances applying to cases in which men have been dismissed from service, for whom reinstatement is being sought, and in cases of overtime claimed and other similar cases, as there are many details of the working conditions to be gone over. A number of the conditions proposed for the Sunset Central Lines are similar to those in operation upon other lines in various parts of the country. There are also a number of working conditions proposed by the joint committee to meet new conditions on the road, such as rates of pay for service on certain new classes of engines. So far there has been no question which has appeared as a bar to effect a final and mutually satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE BUSY.

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 26.—The Citizens' Alliance, recently formed in this district for the purpose of "driving the striking copper miners back into the mines," is actively engaged in an effort to foment trouble. While objection has been offered against the miners parading the streets, the Citizens' Alliance, with a cavalcade of strike-breakers, marched through the towns in the district exhibiting firearms and otherwise indicating that "it is spoiling for a fight." The demonstration of force did not draw the strikers into a controversy, and the "law and order" display was not productive of the results the Alliance had hoped for. The mine operators have made herculean efforts to have martial law declared in the Keweenaw County copper district, but the governor has put his stamp of disapproval on this plan. The strike continues effective.

JOB WILL BE FAIR.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—It was believed for a considerable length of time that the new state capitol, which is to be constructed at Jefferson City, would be built by non-union labor. The building trades of the state were exceedingly active in an effort to prevent this contingency. It is now stated that the contract for this large piece of construction work has been awarded to John Gill and Sons, of Cleveland, Ohio. It is asserted that this firm will construct the capitol building with union labor, and trade unionists of Missouri are gratified on account of the turn which affairs have taken.

MINNESOTA WAGE COMMISSION.

St. Paul, 26.—The Minnesota Wage Commission probably will fix the minimum wage for girls at not less than $8.50 a week. From about fifty responses received by the commission, relative to wages and working conditions, it was shown that wages ranged from $3 a week up to $16. Most of the responses, however, show that the girls work for from $3 to $6 a week.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

The Paragraph Providing for the Literacy Test Has Been Retained.

By an overwhelming majority the House Committee on Immigration voted to report favorably the Burnett Immigration Bill in practically the same form as the similarly named measure which passed the Sixty-second Congress only to be vetoed by President Taft. The reason assigned for the veto was the literacy test for incoming aliens. The paragraph providing for the literacy test has been retained in the bill in practically the same form as in its predecessor. Additions, however, have been made to the bill, providing for the deportation of "any alien who at any time within three years after entering shall be found in the United States advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property." Another paragraph provides that "deportation shall be the lot of those who at any time within three years after entry shall be found advocating or teaching the overthrow of organized government or the assassination of any public official." While there were efforts to incorporate a provision excluding the Asiatics, the committee concluded to leave this feature to the general provisions of the bill relative to the requirements for naturalization. It is stated that the question relating to the immigration of Asiatics will be taken up specifically with the State Department.

DISCUSSES COAL STRIKE

Secretary Wilson Endeavored to Bring About a Settlement, But Unsuccessful.

Upon the return of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, from his Western trip he conferred with President Wilson. A discussion was had relative to the Colorado coal strike. Secretary Wilson stopped in Colorado on his way from the coast and made some investigations and also endeavored to bring about a settlement of the controversy, but was not successful. It is understood that he laid the entire case before the President, who has been taking a keen interest in the Colorado trouble, and who has expressed himself as being desirous of giving whatever assistance he can in the interest of a settlement. The Department of Justice is looking over the indictments against the Colorado strikers, together with the evidence on which the federal grand jury acted in returning indictments against a number of coal miners, as well as the officials of the United Mine Workers. There seems to be a general opinion that these indictments by the Colorado federal jury are somewhat far-fetched in that the fact that the men are organized and are on strike not being an act that could be construed as a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

TROUBLE SETTLED.

Schnectady, Dec. 26.—The differences between the General Electric Company and its employes have just been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. It will be remembered that the strike revolved around the laying off of two employes who were active in union affairs. These two employes are to be returned to work. In a statement issued by the press committee of the employes, it is stated: "We have given a pledge that such employes as remained at work shall be subjected to no annoyance of any sort, and that every effort shall be made to maintain cordial and loyal relations with the company. In return, the company agrees that there shall be no discrimination against any of its employes on account of their participation in the strike." The company also agreed to place all employes who went on strike back in the institution and at work within a week after the settlement was accepted by the employes.

USE OF LEISURE TIME.

Cleveland, Dec. 26—Rev. H. R. Cooley, of this city, who has been appointed a director in the department of public welfare, has this to say with reference to the leisure hours of the people: "The hours of leisure are growing. The eight-hour work system has increased the period of leisure and the cities must face the problem of furnishing recreation for the people. It is a big problem affecting not only our city but future civilization as well. The people will learn to appreciate the immensity of the problem and the need of giving it recognition just as the problem of education is being given recognition. Departments of education and recreation should go hand in hand. The two are inseparable in a way. The libraries, schools and recreation centers should operate as one."

HONORED.

St. Paul, Dec. 26.—E. G. Hall, President of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, who was appointed by Gov. Eberhart as a member of his efficiency and economy commission, at a meeting held recently was chosen as a member of a committee to investigate state departments relating to commerce, transportation, trade and labor.

INTERESTING DOCUMENT

It is a Valuable Document Showing the Expenditures Made in Education.

The Vice President, Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, and also President of the United States Senate, recently presented to the Senate a letter from Hon. Henry W. Blair, former United States Senator from New Hampshire, and asked that this letter, together with an accompanying communication, be printed as a Senate document. The subject of the letter was school statistics. The document is Number 224 and can be secured by addressing any Senator. The document contains a letter addressed to Mr. Blair by Alex Summers, statistician of the Bureau of Education, and contains a table of actual expenses of all of the states in the union for primary mental training, this not including the high schools. It is stated that the educators of the country agree that $28 per capita is the least annual expenditure which will give the American child a good—not the best—common school education. It is shown in the table of expenditures, that the average amount of money expended by the states totals $446,726,929, while if $28 per capita had been expended, the least amount which the educators say will provide a common school education, there should have been expended $692,875,664. It is a valuable document and should be in the possession of those who are interested in the expenditures made for education.

RESULTING IN MUCH GOOD

Commissioner of Labor Announces that Labor Laws Will Be Strictly Enforced.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 26.—The complaints of hardships that come to the state commissioner of labor with regard to the enforcement of the new women's labor law are inconsequental compared to the gratification expressed and the good done by limiting the working hours of women. So far the law has not been enforced with regard to actresses, but the commission is of the opinion that the law does apply, but there has been considerable controversy over this point and as a result an opinion has been asked from the attorney general upon this phase of the question. It is said that the telephone companies have already complied with the law, but the railroads maintain that their women employes who act as station agents come under a federal act passed by congress in March, 1907, which allows women to work in railway stations for nine hours continuously day and night. The limiting of the hours of women has already made a vast difference in the lives of thousands of women workers. The commissioner of labor has announced that labor laws will be strictly enforced, and has requested all labor organizations to report all violations coming under their observation.

AFTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 26.—Owing to the laying off of a large number of men in this city the Central Labor Union has addressed a communication to the Chamber of Commerce, which, in part, says: "At present, owing to the extent to which work has been suspended and the number of men employed reduced, those of us who are thus dependent and affected are liable to hardship and even privation. We, therefore, appeal to you as being in charge and far more familiar with the internal affairs of these industrial and mercantile institutions than we are, to tell us what is the matter and what can be done." There was included a list of questions which the Chamber of Commerce was asked to reply. It is understood that as a result of this letter a conference will soon be held between representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Central Body.

ENFORCES CHILD LABOR LAW.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 26.—A vigorous enforcement of the Child Labor Law, enacted by the last legislature, is being continued in this city. Proprietors of restaurants, hotels, clubs and department stores have been notified by representatives of the Bureau of State Factory Inspection that all women under twenty years must cease work at 9 o'clock at night and that provisions relating to boys must be closely followed or prosecutions will be commenced immediately. A number of merchants have been fined and girls employed at the theaters below the lawful age have been sent home.

GREAT TOWN, THIS.

Indianapolis, Dec. 26.—Charles Dwelle, an elevator operator, who has been actively engaged in an effort to organize the elevator conductors, was arrested recently and held in $1,000 bond. The only charge made was that the elevator operator had endeavored to get another elevator operator in one of the buildings to join the union. This is according to the Indianapolis program, and if continued will finally result in one of the best organized cities in the country.

LABOR DEMONSTRATION

Select Council Reversed Its Attitude of Indifference to Popular Opinion.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—With the forces of labor represented at the city hall recently, the select council reversed its attitude of indifference to popular opinion and adopted unanimously a resolution calling for the appointment of a commission to make an effort to settle the Garment Workers' strike. This action was essentially a victory for the Garment Workers, who have been fighting for arbitration. More than that—it was a triumph for organized labor in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Central Labor Union called upon all the organized labor workers in this city to peacefully assemble on the north plaza of the city hall to publicly demand by their presence immediate action by the select council upon the resolution adopted by the common council, calling for the appointment of a committee for the purpose of making an effort to bring about a settlement of the strike of the cloak and skirt makers of the city. A very large number of people assembled at the appointed time and were addressed by a number of labor men. A committee of twenty-five presented an argument why the select council should pass the resolution. The appointment of a committee is called for in the resolution to take such testimony as it shall desire and to call for witnesses, papers, books, and other information dealing with the strike. It is hoped by this means to bring about an adjustment of the present difficulty.

RIGHT TO ORGANIZE

Employees are Absolutely Free to Form An Organization if They so Desire.

Ottawa, Can., Dec. 26.—Early in September an attempt was made to organize the harness makers of this city under the legitimate international union. There appeared no difficulties at first in forming a strong organization, but one of the larger firms immediately took a hostile position and insisted that its employes sign an agreement which had been drawn by the firm that bound the employes not to join any labor organization or participate in any strike, with numerous other provisions which were extremely obnoxious. The matter was taken up by the Ottawa Central Body and in turn by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Negotiations were opened agreeable to action taken by the Trades and Labor Congress with the end in view of annulling the agreement mentioned. Being unsuccessful in this, the assistance of the Minister of Labor was enlisted, with the result that the company capitulated, the department being in receipt of letters from the company to the effect that the agreement has been unconditionally withdrawn, and that the employes are absolutely free to form an organization if they so desire.

CORPORATION GUN MEN.

Indianapolis, Dec. 26.—Testimony being adduced before the public service commission in some instances shows to what desperate lengths corporations oftentimes go to carry their point. The public service commission is holding hearings for the purpose of settling the differences which exist between the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company and its motormen and conductors, which caused the recent serious strike. One of the witnesses, declared under oath, that while employed as a motorman for the street car company he had been summoned before the superintendent and ordered to report to the assistant superintendent, and then again ordered to report to an inspector, the latter having assigned him to duty "protecting" company employes at $3 a day and $1 extra, which the witness stated, was understood to be "booze money." The witness, while giving this testimony, pulled out a 38-caliber revolver from his pocket, stating that he had been given this weapon by one of the chief company sluggers.

INVESTIGATION URGED.

The House Rules Committee held a hearing on the resolutions introduced by Representative Keating and MacDonald, the former calling for an investigation of the Colorado coal miners' strike and the latter urging a similar investigation of the strike in the copper regions of Michigan. The resolutions direct that the investigations be made by the House Labor Committee. The two Congressmen urged the reporting of a rule to consider the resolutions, and the A. F. of L. and the organizations involved were also represented.

BUYS ANOTHER LINE.

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—This city acquired its second street railway when it took over the Union Street Line from the Presidio and Ferries Railway Company. The voters sanctioned the purchasing of this line at a recent election.

A SETTLEMENT PREDICTED

Long Controversy Now in a Fair Way to Be Adjusted in the Near Future.

The Seattle convention of the A. F. of L. directed President Gompers and such other members of the Executive Council as would be able to accompany him to proceed to San Francisco for the purpose of urging and encouraging unity on the part of those directly involved in the present situation among the electrical workers and all other organizations concerned in the differences existing with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. In accordance with these instructions, President Gompers, Vice Presidents Mitchell, Valentine, Hayes, and Treasurer Lennon participated in a conference held with interested members in San Francisco. This conference resulted in the concluding of an agreement whereby it is hoped, the electrical workers' internal controversy will be finally settled. In substance, the agreement provides that the unaffiliated organization shall take a referendum vote on the question of affiliating with the recognized International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

It is also provided that affiliation shall commence with the payment of the February, 1914, per capita tax and the time limit for making the payment and affiliation is set for March 31, 1914. The system of District Councils, as is in operation on the Pacific coast, is to be maintained until such time as a change is ordered by a referendum vote, or by a general or special convention of the International Brotherhood. The International Brotherhood, however, agrees that there shall be expended within the jurisdiction of the District Councils the sum of 18 cents per member per month for organizing purposes, the present salaried officers of the Pacific District Council to be appointed organizers by the International President of the affiliated Brotherhood in so far as the above mentioned funds make it possible. Aside from this provision, the unaffiliated local unions, should they decide to affiliate, are to comply with the constitution and by-laws of the affiliated organization.

The unaffiliated organization was represented in the conference by J. Mergenthaler, President of the Pacific District Council; M. J. Sullivan, member Local No. 151, and C. E. Elmore, a member of Local No. 537, while the affiliated Brotherhood was represented by P. A. Clifford, member of Local No. 6, A. E. Elken and W. H. Muny, also members of No. 6. Aside from this the agreement was approved and recommended for adoption by Eugene E. Smith, General Vice President of the Third District, and John S. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Pacific District Council, representing the unaffiliated electrical workers, while F. J. McNulty, International President, Charles P. Ford, International Secretary, and J. W. McIntyre, International Organizer, of the affiliated Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, joined in the approval and recommendation. The conference committee signing the report was Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., and Joseph F. Valentine, Vice President. It is understood that it is practically a foregone conclusion that the referendum vote to be taken by the unaffiliated local unions will be favorable to the acceptance of the plan drawn up by the conference committee. This will practically conclude the controversy which has been on since prior to the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. and will be welcomed by not only the electrical workers themselves, but by the General Labor Movement as well.

GETS $3,500 AWARD.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 26.—James Frey, of Worden, fourteen miles North of Edwardsville, has been given the full amount asked for in his proceedings against the Kerns-Donnewald Coal Company by a board of arbitration under the Illinois workmen's compensation act, and will receive $3,500 unless the award is revoked. Fry was injured in a mine by a prop striking him on the head. The injury did not appear at first to be serious and he returned to work. A month later, however, he was stricken with paralysis and he was removed to a hospital, where it was discovered that his skull had been fractured. Then followed the petition in the Circuit Court, requesting a settlement under the compensation act.

FAVOR SMITH-LEVER BILL.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture by unanimous vote, has ordered a favorable report on the Smith-Lever Bill for federal aid in Agricultural extension work. The House Committee on Agriculture has also favorably reported the agriculture extension bill of Representative Lever. These measures provide for extending the scientific discoveries and practical methods of the Department of Agriculture into every district of the United States.

REPORT SAFETY BILL.

The House Labor Committee has favorably reported the Bureau of Safety bill.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF LABEL TRADES UNION COUNCIL WASHINGTON D.C. 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 26, 1913.

The weather man must be keeping winter in cold storage somewhere.

It isn't a good plan to burn your bridges behind you unless you are a good swimmer.

The advantage about taking advice is that you have somebody to blame it on if things don't turn out right.

A man may be able to make money with a common-school education, but his son must have a college education to know how to spend it.

Those desiring to make THE TRADES UNIONIST a most acceptable Christmas present can also make themselves happy by paying a year's subscription in advance.

Have you finished your Christmas shopping? And more important yet, did you buy union label goods and see that the clerk that waited on you had a card in the Retail Clerks' union?

WHICH?

There is a spirited rivalry going on between the friends of Ex-Speaker Cannon and Minority Leader Mann, as to which of these two patriots is entitled to first place as calamity howlers. By reason of long and conspicuous service both are entitled to recognition as leaders in the Wall Street cuckoo chorus.

THE PRESIDENT WILL REST.

Acting on the advice of his physician, President Wilson is taking a much-needed rest—from overwork. Not since the days of Lincoln has the Chief Executive borne burdens so great, with clearer vision, or with a fixedness of purpose to overcome obstacles in the path of plain duty. There is yet much to be accomplished, and it is hoped that the rest period now well earned and entered upon will bring perfect health and strength for the things which yet await.

HYSTERIA.

During the past week we have been treated to a case of hysteria on the part of a few of our first class citizens, coupled with the daily papers, the like of which has rarely been seen in the National Capital. It has all come about through the fear on the part of some that Congress was about to inaugurate a new policy toward the District in the matter of appropriations, by repudiating the organic act of 1878, whereby they have contributed equally towards its maintainance. If but one half of the energy that was displayed towards the maintenance of the half and half policy could have been put to other use, such as an investigation into the apparently corrupt methods used by some real estate men and bankers, whereby they have exploited the local treasury to boom some of the properties that they were interested in, there would have been no reason for any talk at the Capitol, much less action, on the part of our awmakers towards the abrogation of the organic act of 1878. We trust that the vigilance committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade will do a little investigation into the inequalities that have so long prevailed in the District of Columbia, and offer some remedy to correct these abuses, so that the taxes raised from the citizens will be more equitably distributed and not used for the benefit of any favored corterie of property or land owners.

UNEMPLOYMENT NORMAL.

Notwithstanding the onslaughts that have been made upon the prosperity of the country during the past few weeks by certain classes of newspapers and by some political statesmen, it can be stated on unquestioned authority that the conditions today in comparison with conditions at this time of the year with other years compare favorably. "The number of workers out of employment just now is not larger than in other years," is a statement made by Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L., in an interview we had with him during the past week. If any one person is in a position to know the conditions of the workers, it is Secretary Morrison, for reports that are made to him weekly by the Organizers for the A. F. of L., and the reports that he receives from the Secretaries of the various International Unions throughout the country, places him in a better position as to the knowledge of the working conditions than any of the calamity howlers who cry hard times for political effect.

The time has past, however, when the industrial conditions of this country can be very materially effected by persons or papers who through sordid motives cry "hard times."

The big boy at play sometimes presumes too much on his size and attempts to dictate to his fellows how the game shall be played, and sometimes it is necessary for his less stalwart mates to inform him, that if he cannot play fair he may get out of the game. The "big interests," presuming too much on power acquired through special privilege, sometimes threaten to stop the wheels of industry and bring want and suffering to the community unless these special privileges are perpetuated. At this point, for self preservation, the community or nation must give the big fellows notice to either play fair or get out.

THE UNION LABEL

The one great lesson for the organized workers to learn is that trade unionists must be true to the principles they profess, and there is no duty more imperative or important than a loyal and persistent demand for union label goods.

There are hundreds of union men who fail to perform their duty in this respect; in fact, we have known where so-called union men could not show a single union label on any article they wear. If union people were true to themselves they would enjoy a rate of wages today that they now hardly dream possible. The weakness of the labor movement is that so many fail to practice what they profess to believe. We can understand a nonunion man wearing a scab hat, or shoes, or clothes, and smoking scab cigars, but we confess we cannot see any excuse for a union man doing it.

We must teach and enforce the lesson that it is a positive disgrace for a union man to wear a nonunion pair of shoes, or to use goods of any kind where the union label exists, unless it is upon them. It is too late in the day to try and build up gingerbread unions with gingerbread members. The best weapon with which to fight the open shop is the union label.

EPIGRAMS OF GAYNOR

There are people who think they are pious when they are only bilious.

The last thing we should try to do in this world is to force our religious opinions and prejudices on others.

Some people say that they do not believe in God even. I do not believe them. No one can sincerely say that.

You ask me to give an interview saying what I would say to the readers of 3,000 newspapers. I would say to them to be very careful about believing all they see in the newspapers.

I know of no place where there is more philosophy than in a barnyard. You can learn much from animals. Within their circle they know much more than we do.

He who cares to do no more than he is paid for will never be paid for more than he does.

Public clamor is almost always in the wrong. It is so loud that we think it includes everybody, whereas, in fact, it may include very few. One striqulous grasshopper in the angle of a fence makes more noise than the whole noble herd of cattle near by.—W. J. Gaynor, late Mayor of New York.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Carriage and Wagon Workers' Local, No. 72, held their election of officers at their last meeting. This local has had a hard road to hoe practically since they were organized, and the bitter fight that has been waged by the manufacturers would have made a less courageous body of men throw up their hands in despair. The court fight that they went through a few years ago disrupted their treasury and tied their hands from continuing any organizing, but they have now taken on a new lease of life, and it will not be long before they will be again the able militant local that they once were. The following are the officers elected: President, J. E. Rose; Vice-President, J. R. Deal, Treasurer, J. W. Baker; Recording Secretary, Wm. H. Umhau; Financial Secretary, S. E. Murdock; Guide, Geo. H. Graves; Guard, Geo. E. Reier; Trustees, J. R. Deal, Wm. P. Cady, Geo. C. Fredericks. Delegates to Central Labor Union: J. W. Baker, J. E. Rose, S. E. Murdock, C. F. Cockrell, and J. R. Deal.

LECTURE TO BE GIVEN

Lecture by John Spargo, author of the "Bitter Cry of the Children," "Syndicalism," "Industrial Unionism and Socialism," "The Substance of Socialism," and other works. A well known Socialist writer and speaker, also for a number of years on the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, will talk on the subject of "Sabotage as a Revolutionary Method," on Monday, January 5, 1914, 8.00 p. m., at Pythian Temple, 1012 9th street northwest (Main Hall). As this is an authoritative lecture every worker should hear it, if only to be informed on the opposing position the majority of Socialists hold with respect to Sabotage. Tickets, 15 cents each, may be had at the door.

STATIONARY FIREMEN, 63

held a rousing meeting on Wednesday evening, December 17th. They voted to raise their dues on January 1st from 50 to 75 cents, and also to put a Business Agent on the street, who will be elected on January 7. As they will not hold another meeting till that date, owing to the fact that two entervening holidays (their meeting nights) fall on Christmas and New Years' Eve. We now intend to do business in the future. Wishing all a Merry Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year, I remain yours. N. A. J.

The only Weekly Newspaper devoted exclusively to the interests of Organized Labor. Official organ of the Central Labor Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

The members of Local, No. 4, extend their sympathy to Charles Cardwell, of the stamping division, on account of the death of his mother, which occurred in Philadelphia last Sunday.

Miss Julia Foley, of the stamping section, left last Wednesday for Chelsea, Mass., to spend the holidays with relatives and friends.

John Hambly, of the finishing section, left for Galveston, Texas, last Monday to spend the holidays with his relatives.

Fred Seyfferth, of the casemaking section, was called to his home in Grand Rapids, Mich., on account of the death of his sister, which occurred Sunday, December 21.

Laird L. Neal, of the casemaking section, and wife are in New York City, where they went for the holidays.

Dr. A. C. Deans, of the forwarding and finishing division, will be entertained by friends and relatives at Norfolk, Va., during the holidays.

MR. VAIL'S STATEMENT

Following the announcement that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, better known as the Bell System, had agreed to surrender its control of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and to reorganize immediately under the terms of the Sherman law at the suggestion of the Department of Justice. Theodore N. Vale, president of the company, issued a statement, saying:

"We are complying with the wishes of the Government because we desire that our operation shall continue to be as we have always believed them to be in strict conformity to the law, and for that reason we are now adjusting them to the law as understood and interpreted by the Attorney General.

"We are confident that under the proposed changes neither the Bell System nor the Western Union will suffer, and that both will continue to give the same and increasing efficient service to the public.

"Some economies and some services which were contemplated under the complimentary operation of the two companies cannot now be realized, but is hoped that all now in operation will, after thorough consideration, be found to be within the law.

"In relinguishing the Western Union we do so with great regret, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that it now is in better physical and financial condition than when we took it over."

FAILS TO RESIGN

It is reported that International President James M. Lynch, of the Typographical Union, who was recently confirmed as Labor Commissioner of the State of New York, has postponed the date of his resignation as President of the union. In a letter to acting President James Duncan he stated that it was impossible for him to fix a date at this time.

FEEDERS GET BIG RAISE.

Baltimore, Dec. 26.—After six months or more of agitation the men employed in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's pressroom, all of whom are members of the Press Feeders and Assistants' Union, have succeeded in obtaining wage increases ranging from 6 per cent to 25 per cent. This local union has shown a splendid increase in membership during the last year, and it is proposed to conduct a campaign from now on that will not end until every nonunion feeder or pressman is a member of the organization.

SECESSION PRESIDENT QUITS.

It is announced that General President Reid, of the Reid-Murphy secession faction of the Electrical Workers, has resigned.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Same old whistles,
Same old bells,
Same old parties,
Same old yells.

Same old dinners,
Same old calls,
Same old music,
Same old balls.

Same old flowers,
Same old frills,
Same old hopes and
Same old bills.

Same old greetings,
Same old dread,
Same temptation—
Same old head.

Same old pledges,
Same old brags,
Same old promise—
Same old jags.

Same old noses,
Same bright lights
Same old crowds and
Same old fights.

Same old brightness,
Same old cheer,
Same old happy,
Glad New Year!

—PUCK.

MEATS FISH

Increase the purchasing power of the wages of labor by dealing at the

OLD DUTCH MARKET, Inc.

930 La. Ave. N. W. — 1111 H Street N. E.
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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA — Union Made Beer — Ale and Porter — COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

See That This Label is on Every Package

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Northwest Corner FOURTEENTH AND U STREETS NORTHWEST

LOOK FOR THE CLOCKS

4 Per Cent Interest on Savings Accounts

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

ALWAYS THE SAME

Tharp's Berkeley Rye

812 F Street Northwest

Phone Main 277 — Special Private Delivery

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Bottle Rebate, 50c.

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We present our annual Christmas Display of "Gift" merchandise at prices ranging from 25c to $3 each

NEARLY every one is familiar with the high standard of this store's merchandise, but this high standard of quality does not necessarily mean high prices.

—We demonstrate by the remarkable values displayed on these large tables of hundreds of pieces of china, glass, bric-a-brac, and other novelties that choice gifts, pleasing and worthy of the Christmas giving, are to be had here at these popular prices—25 cents to $3.00 each.

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Pottery, Porcelain, China, Glass, Silver, &c.

1215 F St. and 1214-18 G St.

THE following dairies employ drivers who are members of the MILK WAGON DRIVERS UNION and entitled to your patronage:

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COLUMBIA LUNCH, 638 North Capitol Street. Never Closed.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Columbia Union now has but one inmate in the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs—Con Ratcliffe; but at last Sunday's meeting application was made by one of our lady members (Mrs. Eva Evers) and favorably passed on.

* * * *

John A. Phillips, until recently a proof reader in the Government Printing Office, has resigned, and will go into a mercantile venture in his home town of Bristol, Tennessee. The writer and other friends here wish him success in his new field.

* * *

Fred. I. Nobles, who left here several months ago for Panama, writes to Secretary George C. Seibold from Colon, under date of December 10, that he is doing nicely in his position in the Isthmian commission's printing plant and enjoying life on the Canal Zone. "We have more work in the printing office than ever before," he says, "in spite of the fact that the canal is so nearly completed. We do not know as yet, however, whether the printing office will be a permanent thing or not. Mr. Doyle" (a former Washington printer who is at the head of the canal printing establishment) "joins me in wishing you a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year, and wish to be remembered to all our friends." Both Mr. Noble and Mr. Doyle retain their membership in Columbia Union.

* * * *

That was a mighty nice Christmas gift which Public Printer Ford presented to my good friend Patrick H. Callagher—a promotion from the position of proof reader to that of superintendent of stores of the Government Printing Office. I believe every one who knows big-hearted "Pat" will be delighted to hear of his good luck. He came to this city from his Ohio home more than a dozen years ago, and has been busy ever since working in the Printery, looking after his interesting family, and making friends. Pat's new job carries with it a salary of about $2,500.

* * * *

One of the best known of the old-timers in the National Printery, William McFarlane, resigned a few days ago, owing to impaired health. Mr. McFarlane is a Scotchman by birth, having been born in Glasgow, where he learned the trade of printer. He came to this country when a young man, and, with the exception of three or four years spent as a soldier in the Union Army during the war between the States, has passed all of his long career in the printing business. As early as 1868 he was a member of the old Washington Typographical Society, going with that organization into what is now Columbia Union and remaining a loyal and respected member of it ever since. In his teens he was a member of a trade organization in the old country, and even after many years absence from the land of his birth has always kept well posted on the union movement there. For many years past he has been employed as an imposer in the document room of the Government Printing Office, and there he is justly considered one of the very best of Uncle Sam's many good printers. I hope that the fine old veteran's health will soon come back to him, and I know that all his fellows in the great workshop which he has left join me in all good wishes for him.

* * * *

Meeting Mr. Byron A. Ford, one of the veterans of Columbia Union and the Government Printing Office, a few days ago, he told me that the month of December rounded out fifty years of continuous membership for him in the typographical union. In December, 1863, he joined Buffalo (N. Y.) Typographical Union, and six years later took up his residence here and became affiliated with Columbia Union. Years back he was quite active in the affairs of No. 101, and was for several years its treasurer. Brother Ford must have been a very young printer when he joined the union, for after his fifty years of service in the work that educates the world he is not yet a real old man. He has held many places in the Printing Office and has always filled them well. I hope he is good for at least another quarter of a century of activity among his brethren.

* * * *

The sudden death of Jesse F. Grant, which occurred in this city on Monday morning, December 22, was a surprise and a shock to the many people who knew him. For some time past his health had not been good, but no alarm was felt at his condition. He was on his way to work when stricken, dying before reaching the hospital to which he was hastily removed. Mr. Grant was a Virginian by birth, having been born at Norfolk about 53 years ago, but came to this city when a small boy, receiving his education in the public schools and learning the trade of printer in the Government Printing Office, where he worked for more than a quarter of a century, going from there to the Treasury Department about five years ago, and was an employee in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury at the time of his death. Although out of the printing business, he kept up his membership in Columbia Union, among whose members he had many friends. For many years he was prominent and active in local military circles, having served as lieutenant, adjutant, and captain in the Washington Light Infantry. He was a member of the National Union, was also a Knight of Pythias and a Mason, in which latter order he held high degrees and had filled many offices in its various branches. "Jesse" Grant was big in body, large of soul, and generous of heart, and was one who went through the world with such a cordial way and pleasant mein that he will be much missed by those who knew and loved him.

* * * *

The Ladies' Auxiliary (No. 13) to Columbia Union gave a most pleasing entertainment at the Temple on Monday evening last (December 22). The Christmas tree contained gfts for all present, the refreshments were ample and delicious, and fine fun for grown-ups as well as the little folks was in the air. All who attended thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

AN APPEAL TO LIBERTY

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

Goddess of Liberty, listen!
Listen, I say, and look
To the sounds and the sigh of sorrow
This side of Sandy Hook,
Your eye is searching the distance;
You are holding your torch too high
To see the slaves who are fettered,
Though close at your feet they lie;
And the cry of the suffering stranger
Has reached your ear and your breast,
But you do not heed the wail that comes
From the haunts of your own oppressed.

Goddess of Liberty, follow!
Follow me where I lead;
Come down into the sweatshop
And look on the work of greed;
Look on the faces of children;
Old before they were born;
Look on the haggard women
Of all sex-graces shorn;
Look on the men—God help us
If this is what it means
To be men in the Land of Freedom
And live like mere machines!

Goddess of Liberty, answer!
How can the slaves of Spain
Find freedom under your banner
While your own still wear the chain?
Loud is the screech of the eagle
And boastful the voice of your drums,
But they do not silence the wail of despair
That rises out of your slums,
What will you do with your conquests
And how shall your hosts be fed,
While our streets are filled with desperate throngs,
Crying for work or bread?

TEAMSTERS SETTLEMENT.

Indianapolis, Dec. 26.—Notwithstanding the nervous efforts of the Commercial Vehicle Protective Association, which is practically a blacklisting and union busting organization, the teamsters strike has practically been won. The methods of the employers' association have been exposed to the point of showing its system of operation. Over 400 concerns, including moving vans and transfer, ice and coal teamsters, commission houses, packing houses, taxicab companies, and other concerns, have signed an agreement with the Teamsters' Union granting a new scale of wages and also agreeing to employ only members of the Teamsters' Union. A large number of the men, formerly on strike, have returned to work.

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CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Mrs. Betta J. Wandell, probationary skilled laborer.

Jefferson D. Newlon, Shelley K. Kieffer, Nicholas Buxmeyer, Morris Hirshkopf, Harry W. Arthur, John F. King, Samuel H. Lenoir, Arthur R. Lindsay, Alpheus Sholl, Wm. H. McDaniel, Jos. I. Keefer, Harry B. Sweeney, William Allison, Oscar Larman, and James P. Hunter, temporary compositors.

Separations.

Wm. McFarlane, imposer, resigned.

Andrew J. Benton, monotype keyboard operator, resigned.

Transfers, &c.

Wm. S. Schinnerer, assistant foreman; Melville J. Hollander, helper, proof section night; Thomas Birney, phamphlet binding section; Victor E. Peterson, machine helper, linotype section, day; Carl O. Nelson, helper, press division, night; Chas. E. Slentz, makerup, linotype section, night; Birt Smith, skilled laborer, press division, night; John O. Russell, skilled laborer, forwarding and finishing section; Sheridan C. Koons, copyholder, proof section, day; John W. H. Smallwood, cutting and packing section; James W. Pike, watchman, watch force section; Stanley H. Riddings, foreman monotype section, day; James E. Payne, foreman proof section; Joseph Duffy, foreman of bindery; Wm. J. McEvoy, foreman job section; Alfred J. Arnold, assistant foreman monotype, night; William T. Herritage, assistant foreman monotype section, day; Edwin H. Walker, foreman of press work; Archie A. Carr, messenger boy, office of the purchasing agent; James E. Cogan, foreman forwarding and finishing section; Richard C. Lohmeyer, foreman library of Congress branch binding section; James H. Brodnax, foreman library of Congress branch printing section; William W. Taylor, foreman ruling and sewing section; Daniel V. Chisholm, superintendent of work, at $3,600; James Sprucebank, library of Congress branch printing section; Miss Katie C. Keenright, skilled laborer, forwarding and finishing section; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Pettiford, press feeder, press division, night to day; Robert L. Nolson, unskilled laborer, press division day to night.

GET COMPENSATION LAW.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The New York State Federation of Labor, after a long fight, extending over a period of years, has at last been successful in securing the enactment by the New York State Legislature of a compulsory workmen's compensation law. It will become effective on January 1, 1914. The State Federation at the last election was responsible for the defeat of fifty-five hostile members of the State legislature who were candidates for re-election. This fact had a most salutary effect and the legislature, under authority conferred by the people of the State, in the shape of a constitutional amendment, carried out the wishes of a large majority of the people by adopting a compulsory compensation law.

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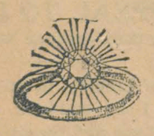
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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Centra. Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30 third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Ed. Stansfield, 1407 6th Street, N. W.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Tpyo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N.W.

arbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders League, No. 75: Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 602 Pa. Ave. Secretary, R. R. Peitsch, 922 23d St. Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5635 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Lewis Stark, 916 6th Street Northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m. Secretary, Will H. Ryan, Box 67 Rosslyn, Va.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary, R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets fourth Wednesday in month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Secretary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast. near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary D. L. Armes, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 936 Penna. avenue northwest. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th St., n. w.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Wednesday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall. 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n. w. Secretary, Wm. Whyte, 222 F st. n. w.

Stone Masonr, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, L. A. Sterne, Ouray Bldg.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets first and third Sundays every month, Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier, 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman. 5229 Georgia Ave, Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N, W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets last Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans, Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 27 | WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1914. | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

CRITICISES REFERENDUM

Comment on the Vote of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union.

Indinapolis, Jan. 2.—In commenting on the recent referendum vote of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, under which the question of affiliation to the American Federation of Labor was defeated, an editorial in the official organ of the union says, in part: "In the larger unions the returns show that there was absolutely no interest displayed in the question whatever, and if this is the best showing that can be made, taking into consideration that special meetings must be called by each union to vote upon referendum questions, then we do not hesitate to say that popular votes or votes by unions upon important questions affecting the important interests of our international union are farcical and should be discontinued." The editorial continues with the statement that the Bricklayers' Union is not the only one to prove that the popular system of voting has proved a failure, as well as the voting by unions, and asserts that it is discouraging, to say the least, to those who believe in popular vote government. In conclusion, the article says: "While the returns show that 81 per cent of our unions voted upon the proposition, only 25 per cent of our total membership cast their votes. In other words, out of 936 unions on our rolls, with a total membership of 82,350, 750 submitted returns, giving a total vote cast of 20,351."

ACCIDENTS REDUCED

Federal Inspection of Locomotive Boilers Reduces 60 per Cent of Fatalities.

Decreases in the number of accidents caused by defective locomotive boilers is pointed out in the annual report of the chief inspector of the Interstate Commerce Commission just made public. "The practice of conducting a rigid and searching investigation of all accidents sufficiently serious to justify a report, with the sole object in view of determining the exact cause and having a proper remedy applied, has done much to reduce the list of casualties," says the report. The result of Federal inspection of locomotive boilers has reduced by 60 per cent fatalities during the past year, over the year 1912, and over 10 per cent in the number of injured. There were 54,522 locomotives ordered repaired because of defective parts, and over 3,000 engines with defective wheels likely to cause serious accidents were not permitted to be used until repaired. The report goes on to say that the fact that such an investigation would follow every accident has been an incentive to the railroad companies to maintain their equipment so that accidents of the character under consideration would be of infrequent occurrence. Legislation is asked for to make the boiler inspection law apply to every part of locomotives and tenders, as well as to locomotive boilers and appurtenances, so that the inspectors will have legal authority to require proper repairs to be made in any part of the locomotive tender when it is found to be unsafe for service.

HOLD EXTRA SESSION.

Denver, Jan. 2.—The State Federation of Labor called an extra esession of the organization for the purpose of protesting against the indignities being heaped upon the coal miners who are on strike in the coal fields of Colorado. A large number of delegates were present. It was decided by the special convention that delegates and members of organized labor were to proceed to the capitol to ask the governor to recall the militia now on duty, and also that the adjutant general of the State be dismissed from command of the militia, and that all prisoners be liberated. The governor refused to act in the matter, although stating that an investigation would be ordered relative to the charges made against the adjutant general. There developed sentiment relative to initiating a recall petion to recall the governor, but as yet it has taken no definite form. The coal companies that have State contracts are unable to supply the coal necessary for some of the State institutions, notably the State penitentiary. The warden of this institution is buying coal in the open market in order to keep the fires going at the Canon City prison.

URGES OLD AGE PENSIONS.

A Joint resolution, proposing that a committee of three Senators be appointed by the President of the United States and three members to be selected by the House, and providing for an investigation and report on the subject of old age pensions and annuities on or before December 1, 1915, has been introduced in the House by Representative Sabath, of Illinois.

GIRLS STRIKE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—Nearly 1,000 hosiery workers, most of them girls, are on strike at the four mills controlled by William H. Tauble, designated as the "hosiery king," because of a reduction in wages.

POSITIVE---SURE

Condemns Plan for Government Ownership of the Telephone and Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 2.—The President of the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Company has sweepingly condemned the postmaster general's plan for government ownership of the telephone and telegraph. This has been expected, but the angle of objection is, in effect, that the investment by the government would be of such tremendously large proportions as to make it exceedingly burdensome. One argument used by the telephone and telegraph magnate is that the taking over of these transmission lines would involve the expenditure of $2,000,000,000, stating that this sum "is about two-thirds of the national debt at the close of the civil war, when many intelligent men despaired of the solvency of the republic." The President of this corporation evidently forgets that there would be some difference between the assets of the government in making this large investment in comparison to the assets of the government at the close of the civil war. There will now be much publicity given to the theory that while private ownership will return vast profits, yet it will be impossible for the government to take over these transmission lines and even make them sustain themselves. The private ownership idea, however, will only serve perhaps to delay, for a time, the absorbtion of these lines by the government, but eventually government ownership will prevail.

COPPER MAGNATES UNJUST

It is Predicted that the Trade Union Idea Will Progress in the Copper Country.

In the weekly letter by Peter E. Dietz, Secretary Social Service Commission of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, appears an article relative to the situation in the copper districts of Michigan. The writer asserts that he has visited the strike section and has made an investigation of the conditions obtaining, as well as securing a large mass of other data. The article severely criticises the mine operators for the position which they have taken, and asserts that the newspapers, Commercial Clubs and the Citizens Alliance of the copper region are all dominated by the influence of the copper operators in carrying out their scheme to crush the men who have asked that they be given a living wage and reasonable working conditions. In the closing paragraph of the letter the writer predicts that the trade union idea will progress in the copper country, and that while the company may defer the main issue today, it will not be accepted as final or decisive, and predicts that the copper magnates in the not distant future will be compelled to deal with their employees collectively if they desire to continue the operation of their mines.

ADVISE STATE INSURANCE.

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—Under the new workmen's compensation act, which goes into effect January 1, every employer of labor will be required to insure his employes. The industrial accident board is sending out blank forms to employers, asking those who desire to place their insurance with the State to make application. The State has appropriated a sum aggregating $170,000 to finance its insurance business, and the rates which the State will charge, it is now estimated, will be from 30 to 40 per cent of the rates now being charged by insurance companies. Harris Weinstock, a member of the industrial accident board, commends the State plan and is urging that employers assist the State in its effort to relieve the situation by affording lower rates.

STEEL PLANT TO RESUME.

Granite City, Ill., Jan. 2.—By January 1 workmen on the structural steel of two extensions to the finishing department of the Granite City plant of the Commonwealth Steel Company will complete their work and the plant will be in readiness to put to work a full quota of men. It is reported that the mill is employing 2,700 men, more than at any time in its history. There was a report given out that the Corn Products Refining Company of this city had either shut down or was running short time. In a statement just made it is asserted that the mill is running to capacity, with between 800 and 1,000 men steadily employed and business and prospects good.

ANOTHER TEMPLE IN SIGHT.

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Labor Temple Association recently met and committee reports were presented, among them being that of the committee on site. This committee had several propositions for the purchase of property suitable for a labor temple. The association finally empowered the committee to select one of the proposed sites which, in its opinion, would prove the most advantageous to the association. The association has a sufficient amount of money on hand to make a substantial payment upon the site.

St. Louis Legislative Body Endorses Bartlett-Bacon Anti-Trust Bills

St. Louis, Jan. 2.—The House of Delegates in this city has passed a resolution indorsing the Bartlett-Bacon Bills, and the resolutions are here reproduced in full:

WHEREAS, one of the main political issues in which labor is interested is to take the organizations of the wage earners out of the Anti-Trust Act, and to stop the courts from issuing unwarranted injunctions against laborers and wage earners during industrial differences and disputes; and,

WHEREAS, the cause of justice, freedom, and the rights of man have been gradually embodied in various National Party platforms, and are now not only attracting general public favor, but are before the United States Senate and House of Representatives in the form of two bills, both identical, and known as Senate Bill No. 927 and House of Representatives Bill No. 1873. These will come up in December next—the scope of which is, "That it shall not be unlawful for persons employed, or seeking employment, to organize or enter into agreements aiming to lessen the hours of labor, increasing their wages, or bettering their conditions, and that no persons who are employed, or seeking employment, shall be indicted, prosecuted, or tried, in any court of the United States for entering into any such agreement as would tend to lessen the hours of labor or increase their wages, or better their conditions, or for any act done in pursuance thereof," &c.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the House of Delegates of the City of St. Louis, That we hereby call upon our United States Senators, Hon. William J. Stone and Hon. James A. Reed, and the Representatives in Congress from the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts, the Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Hon. L. C. Dyer, and Hon. William Igoe, to use all honorable means to gain support for, and to vote for, said Senate Bill No. 927, or House of Representatives Bill, No. 1873, and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Clerk of this House be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of said Senators and Representatives above mentioned at Washington, D. C., to appraise them of the action of the House of Delegates of the City of St. Louis.

The resolution was introduced by Delegate Deffaa, and its passage through the House of Delegates is unique in the annals of indorsement, for it is a most unusual occurrence for any municipal legislative body to take a pronounced stand in favor of remedial legislation affecting working men and working women.

SENTENCED AND LET GO

President Van Bittner Was Charged With Violating an Injunction.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 2. — President Van Bittner, of the Pittsburgh District of the United Mine Workers, was sentenced recently to serve sixty days' imprisonment, but was promised his freedom if he would apologize. The charge against Van Bittner was that he had violated an injunction issued by the inexpressible Judge Dayton. The court offered to suspend the sentence, providing Van Bittner would apologize, but on appearing before the court he refused to do so, maintaining that he was only performing his duty in fighting for the best interests of the United Mine Workers. The Judge, although not securing the apology, excused "his ignorance of the law" and let him go. It is stated that the Judge asserted that if John P. White, the President of the United Mine Workers, was involved in this particular case he would have given him one year in jail. There were several others under charge of violating the injunction, but all were lectured by the Judge and then let off and immediately the strikers went back to "striking" again.

CIGARMAKERS CONFER AGAIN.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 2.—The fourth conference of Cigarmakers from the first and ninth district of Pennsylvania was held at Quakertown, Pa., recently. The purpose of this conference was in furtherance of the plans already mapped out —to induce the manufacturers to voluntarily increase the price of making cigars $1 per thousand. As a direct result of the Quakertown meeting a most vigorous campaign of organization will be carried forward from now on. It was also decided to take a strike vote on the question of enforcing the demand for the $1-a-thousand increase. The result of this vote, however, will not be known until the latter part of February, as much time will be required in securing the returns on the vote.

VIOLATE FACTORY ACT.

Information is received that the Supreme Court of Indiana held, in the case of Waverly Company vs. Beck, that the doctrine of contributory negligence could not be invoked to defeat the claim of a child injured in a service prohibited by statute. It appeared that the appellee, who was only sixteen years of age, was employed by the appellant in running an elevator and was injured by having his foot caught between the elevator and the floor at the shaft opening. The ruling of the court was based upon the fact that the employment of the minor in the capacity mentioned was in violation of the factory act of 1899.

FIGHTING SEAMEN'S BILL.

The hearings before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on the La Follette Seamen's Bill have reached a stage whereby the managers of shipping companies are fearful lest the enactment of this law will deprive "the widows and orphans who are stockholders in the shipping companies of the country." Whenever remedial and humanitarian laws are asked for the purpose of compelling corporations to safeguard their employes and the public, the "widows and orphans" argument is always used to play upon the feelings of the public and those entrusted with enacting laws.

TO PROVIDE WORK.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 2.—The Mayor has sent a message to the city council recommending an appropriation of money to employ men on city improvement work. It is quite likely that the council will act favorably upon this measure as there is much need among the unemployed in this city.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL

The Senate Judiciary Committee has voted to take up the workmen's compensation bill after the Christmas recess.

DISCOURAGE EMIGRATION

A Warning Issued, There is No Demand in America for Unskilled Labor.

A cablegram from Rome to the Press Associations of this country states that the Italian government is discouraging emigration to the United States. A warning has been issued that there is no demand in America for unskilled labor, owing to the increase in emigration from other countries of Europe and also because of the lack of outdoor work in winter. The emigration authorities of the Italian ports, especially of Genoa and Naples, have been instructed to try to dissuade all those who cannot prove they have a job awaiting for them from coming to the United States. It is estimated that 900,000 Italians left the country this year, 500,000 of them bound for the United States. Italian government officials fear that unless immigration is checked the United States will adopt extreme restrictive measures and compel the Italians to return, as they arrive for the most part in the United States without funds. The Italian immigrants, as a rule, sell everything they possess to enable them to buy a steamship ticket, and if they are sent back they will return destitute and make the problem of unemployment more acute than it is at the present, and possibly provoke an industrial crisis.

PRINTERS' NEW SCALE.

Omaha, Nebr., Jan. 2. — For twenty-nine years there has been no strike on the newspapers of this city, and a new contract has just been entered into which will guarantee industrial peace in this particular line of industry for the next five years. It is considered that the agreement just secured is the best one ever negotiated. Under the agreement the wages of hand and machine compositors are increased 25 cents a day, making the wage scale $25.50 a week for day work and 28.50 a week for night work of six eight-hour periods, with pay for overtime at the rate of time and one-half. The wage increase in the newspaper offices extends automatically to machine operators employed in independent offices in Omaha and South Omaha under the trade agreement made a year ago.

WAGES SHOW INCREASE.

Wage data, covering the earnings and hours of employment of more than 15,000 persons engaged in the boot, shoe, hosiery and knit goods industries made public by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the Boot and Shoe business wage rates per hour in 1912 were 0.8 of 1 per cent higher than in 1911, although there was a reduction in the number of working hours of 1.5 per cent. In the hosiery and knit goods industries the rates of wages per hour in 1912 went 5.8 per cent higher than in 1911, despite a reduction of 1.7 per cent in the actual time of employment.

PRINTERS STRIKE.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 2.—The job printers in this city, after endeavoring to secure an amicable settlement with the employing Printers, these negotiations running over many weeks, were futile and a strike was ordered. They demanded a raise of 25 cents per day or a wage scale of $27 per week. A large majority of the small towns, as well as the larger ones surrounding Tacoma are now paying considerable more than this city.

PIAN CO-OPERATIVE MARKET.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 2.—Co-operative markets, through which produce will be sold direct from the farmer to the consumer, are planned by the Society of Equity, in session at Kansas City, Kans. Delegates from eight of the Middle West States are present. Up to this time the union has devoted most of its efforts to acquiring elevators and selling most of the grain direct to the millers.

SCAPE-GOATING A MAYOR

What's a Mayor For If He Can't be Held Responsible for Labor Troubles?

The following appeared in the last issue of the Star, published in San Francisco: "Mayor Shank, of Indianapolis, resigned because the Chamber of Commerce of that city put upon him the responsibility for a strike, and appointed a committee to bring impeachment proceedings against him in case there should be any more labor troubles. Of course, he was as much responsible for the strike as the scape goat of old was responsible for the sins that were loaded upon him. Still it was necessary for that Chamber of Commerce to divert attention from its own responsibility for labor troubles. Let it not be imagined that the members of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce labored under any delusion. We in California know how chambers of commerce are controlled. Perhaps a 'committee on impeachment of the Mayor' should be one of the standing committees of every well-regulated chamber of commerce. What's a Mayor for, anyway, if he can't be held responsible for the labor troubles caused by such men as make up chambers of commerce?"

CITY CONTROL RAISES WAGES.

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—Up to 12 o'clock, midnight, of Wednesday, December 10, the motormen, conductors and other employes of the Presidio and Ferries street railway line were receiving $2.70 a day for ten hours. Upon the stroke of 12 this line passed into the hands of the city of San Francisco, and automatically the wages of these men were raised to $3 per day of eight hours. This shows a decrease of two hours per day and an increase in wages of 30 cents per day. This is surely a potent argument in favor of public service corporations of this character being absorbed by the municipality. It has been widely heralded by those who were opposed to the city acquiring this line that public ownership would result in less efficiency and be detrimental to the best interests of the employes, but the experience of San Francisco is that municipally-owned lines are profitable with the payment of higher wages than granted by private corporations.

LOS ANGELES CAMPAIGN.

Los Angeles, Jan. 2.—The Los Angeles workers have started an organization campaign with the object of bringing all the unorganized workers into the various unions. The slogan of the campaign is to be a "100 per cent union city." Many mass meetings have been arranged and immense quantities of literature is to be distributed. Bill boards are to be covered with posters giving short definitions of unionism and arguments in its favor. The enthusiasm of those who are actively engaged in this work is inspiring and the work to be preformed cannot but greatly enhance the effectiveness and influence of the trades union movement here.

ARRANGE LECTURES.

St. Paul, Jan. 2.—The Carpenters' Union has inaugurated a movement which cannot but result in great benefit to its members. There is being arranged a series of lectures at its regular meetings on topics of interest to the members. These lectures will include discussions on the workmen's compensation law and other remedial legislation, and also one lecture devoted to union labels. This program is to be continued well into the spring.

RUSHING TO CANADA.

Just recently in a dispatch sent out from Ottawa, Ont., it is said that owing to the great increase in the number of workingmen in the United States appearing at every port of entry of Canada, the Dominion government has raised the cash requirement of each immigrant from $25 to $50.

SAFETY AT SEA

Committee Agrees on Recommendations to be Submitted to the Congress.

London, Jan. 2.—The committee on life saving appliances, appointed by the International Congress on Safety at Sea has agreed on its recommendations to be submitted to the Congress. The principle of "boats for all" has been accepted, subject to the proviso that where the fullest use is made of the space available for the fitting of davits, pontoon rafts may be provided for 25 per cent of those on board, and life boats of a recognized type for the remainder. The life boats may include a limited number of motorboats. On the initiative of the American delegates an important recommendation is made relative to the danger from fire, namely, that no passenger vessel should carry a cargo of such a nature or stowed in such a manner as might endanger life or the safety of the ship. Recommendations relative to patrols for the detection of fire, and steam pumps for extinguishing, and regulations for the manning of passenger vessels, and the number and qualification of boat hands have been made. On the latter question, however, there was great divergence of opinion. The American delegates suggested one year's service at sea as the qualification, while other delegates favored three years' service. The final recommendations on this matter are in accord with the current practice on large liners. As the committee is composed of men who are considered to be experts, representing the nations participating in the conference, it is assumed that the Congress will adopt the recommendations of the committee on life saving appliances.

START WAR ON LABOR

Master Builders Give Employes a Gift in the Form of an "Open Shop" Declaration.

Fargo, N. D., Jan. 2.—The master builders of Fargo, Moorhead and vicinity have given to their employes a Christmas gift in the form of an "open shop" declaration. It has been known for some time that the building contractors in this vicinity were desirous of trying conclusions with the building trades crafts, not because of any particular disagreement, but evidently for the sole purpose of imitating the favorite pastime of "union busters" throughout the country. This lock-out or war has been declared in the face of the fact that the Building Trades Council offered to enter into an agreement with building trades employers whereby all disputes which could not be amicably adjusted would be referred to a board of arbitration, the decision of the arbiters to be final and binding upon both sides to the controversy. In order that the lockout may cover the entire building trades the master painters have violated an agreement with their employes, which does not expire until April, 1914. The locked out employes, having had knowledge of the intended lockout, have been able to make provisions for a long siege if it becomes necessary.

ANOTHER SWINDLE.

Los Angeles, Jan. 2.—The officials of what is termed the United Trades Schools have been arrested charged with failing to give the instructions as announced by representatives of the school and the printed curriculum. At the trial there will be about fifty witnesses to be heard against the defendants. One instance of the manner in which this new swindle is conducted is the story told by one of the victims who said that after paying $125 he was given two lessons and then told to purchase a quantity of tools and get out on the job, which meant that he was to do contract work of the United Trades School for private individuals. While the school officials were receiving pay for these private contracts the students have not received any remuneration for their services. This is another form of union busting, but undoubtedly will be short lived.

ENFORCING THE LAW.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 2.—The State Labor Commissioner was in this city recently for the purpose of assisting in prosecuting violators of the law which requires that persons operating employment agencies take out licenses. This requirement is for the purpose of guaranteeing and protecting the workmen from frauds and misrepresentation. There are now three men here who have been charged with an effort to secure strike breakers to go to Colorado, the men employed not being informed of the controversy now on between the mine operators and the coal miners in Colorado.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS GET RAISE.

Berlin, Canada, Jan. 2. — The salaries of nearly all of the public school teachers have been increased for 1914 by the Board of Education. The salaries of the female teachers will now range from $550 to $750 per year, while the superintendents of the various ward schools have been granted a substantial increase.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue

EMBLEM OF UNION PRINTERS TRADES AND LABOR COUNCILS WASHINGTON — FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 2, 1914.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

We wish to extend to our readers the greetings of a new year, and trust that the year to come will bring greater blessings and joy to the hearts and homes than the year just closed, and that the Goddess of Fortune will smile more brightly and benignly to each and every one than ever before.

THE CALUMET HORROR.

The sympathy of the whole country was aroused on Christmas morning when the news dispatches told of the horrible calamity that befell the lot of the already overburdened conditions of the striking miners of Calumet, Mich. The opinion in labor circles seems to be that the affair was more than an accident, that it was a part of the dastardly plot to by fair means or foul, drive the striking miners back to a condition little better than slavery, by driving fear into their hearts, and break the indomitable spirit that in spite of privations and sufferings that these people have endured for the past six months at the hands of the Operators assisted by the so-called Citizens Alliance they would be compelled to yeild.

The sad part of the whole affair is that the lives of innocent ones should be so ruthlessly sacrificed on the alter of greed and avarice, especially at a time when all mens' souls should be filled with the spirit of Christmas-time, "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men." What a mockery this saying of Christ must be to the families of the bereaved who cannot believe other than that the whole affair was concocted and put into execution by a well laid plot. It may be that in ancient history the sacrifice of the innocents brought men to a realization of their senses and the slaughter of innocents in this case may be the the means of bringing about a better condition for the striking miners, as the eyes of the whole civilized world are now upon this section of our country with the hope that a settlement will be effected without the shedding of more blood or the loss of more lives.

There can be no doubt in the minds of any unprededuiced citizen but that the conditions in this mining region should be made the object of Congressional investigation and determine if any integral part of this country can be permitted to tolerate conditions worse than those of which we read so much about as coming from Russia.

The summary dismissal from the the State of Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, and the precarious conditions that he is now in owing to the contemptable treatment accorded him, is little short of the practice of the barbarians of old, and such a condition of affairs should not be allowed to go by unnoticed by our national lawmakers. The attitude of Governor Ferris during the whole strike and more especially on the occasion of the visit of Special Investigator John B. Densmore was such as to convince any fair minded person of the utter impossibility of receiving just treatment at his hands.

We hope that the whole affair will receive consideration at the hands of Congress and that means will be found to put a stop to this outrageous Un-American situation, and that the time is not far distant when it will be impossible for mining barons or any other kind of barons to find a haven of rest in this country of ours. Our sympathy goes out to the families of the slaughtered innocents and if perchance they have been the means of bringing about better conditions, their sacrifice will not have been in vain. Nothing should be left undone to ferret out and learn just who is the guilty person who gave the cry of "Fire" and if it was an act of premeditation, there is no punishment to severe to fit the crime.

DOES THIS PAPER SUIT YOU?

No one knows the struggle of a labor paper has except those at the helm, those who are responsible for its advancement; those whose very existence depends on the paper being a success. You don't know, nor can you know, the trials and tribulations that beset a newspaper published in the interests of the workers.

If you did, it would surprise you at the lack of interest taken by the very men whose cause the paper aims to push forward; whose interests the editor has at heart and desires to advance.

In the hope of bettering conditions for the labor press, the following suggestions are offered:

1. Subscribe for the labor papers, and see that your benchmate does likewise.
2. Pay your subscription when it is due, and don't grumble about the price.
3. Read the paper and give thought to the various articles, for they have found space in the paper because of their educational qualities.
4. Ask your merchant to advertise in the labor papers.
5. Buy from those merchants who ask you for your patronage through its columns.
6. If there is any news concerning the shop or the union, see that the editor gets it.
7. Have a member of your union appointed as correspondent of the paper, and see that he does his duty.
8. If there is any certain article that does not please you, don't knock the paper, but go and see the editor. He has good reasons for printing it, and can explain to your satisfaction.
9. Remember, there is only one labor paper to three hundred other kinds, and they mostly belong to the capitalist class. All the more reason you should support the labor paper with all the power at your command.
10. Don't knock the paper because it is smaller than a Sunday edition of a daily or has less features. The reason it is not on a par is that the support you give it is not on a par with that you give the daily. Every dollar a labor paper earns, and many of the editor's private stock, provided he has not been in business very long, goes toward increasing the paper.
11. A labor paper is a part of the organized movement, and it is as essential to the movement as the members and should be considered as such by all concerned.
12. Boost the paper at every opportunity; the merchant and the capitalist will respect you for it, and say that man has the principle in him, and it is no use to offer him a reduction.—Labor Unit.

From the example of distinguished men, the recipe for continual youth seems to be hard work and plenty of it.

According to the postal authorities, 44 per cent. of the first-class mail is misdirected. But that 44 per cent. never includes a letter with a bill in it.

Statistics having shown that 90 per cent. of all work is now done by machinery, won't some ardent reformer please organize a movement for the uplift of downtrodden machines?

A REPLY TO THE KANSAS CUR WHO TERMS HIMSELF "L. D. SMITH."

Mr. EDITOR: The "Evening Times" of the 29th contained a malicious, willful, false statement attacking me indirectly.

Men in the proof room of his political faith have informed me that it was the reduced man, from Kansas, who was in charge of the Editorial Section, and these men said to me: "Don't pay any attention to him for he kept his job under the last administration by spying and story carrying."

I have always made good in the Government Printing Office, and any one is at liberty to investigate my work slips, but the Kansas man's record won't bear investigation, for his work slips showed plainly that he loafed and for that reason he was reduced, through no fault of mine, but he will have to "deliver the goods" where he is now and so will his kind.

A last parting word to you, my Kansas admirer. I was discharged under Hon. Frank Palmer, when Mr. Oscar Ricketts was his secretary. My Congressman wrote and asked Mr. Palmer the cause of my dismissal.

Mr. Palmer replied: "Mr. James W. Doocy is one of the most efficient workmen in the office and has a splendid record. His dismissal was due to lack of work."

After five months on the street Hon. Frank Palmer put me back to work in the G. P. O. on my record.

Under former Public Printer Benedict it was my duty as Timekeeper of the Old Second Division to consult daily with the Editorial Section and instruct the "boys" how the matter should be set.

No foreman or otherwise ever registered a complaint against my work, either as to quality or quantity, and under the last administration, you will recall, I was given an increase in pay three days after the election of Hon. Woodrow Wilson.

Now, my Kansas friend, come from under cover and put an end to your cowardly bickering. Fight in the open like a man if you think you have anything to "kick" about.

JAMES W. DOOCY.

WILL BE HERE ON TIME

According to reports of Tony Costello he will be in Washington according to schedule, and will deliver to President Gompers the greetings of the trades unionists of Texas and those whom he has met on his line of march. The following telegram was the last heard from him:

GALVESTON LABOR DISPATCH,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

My total now is sixteen hundred and forty-three. Am feeling better now and making good time. There is nothing much in this section except farming, but labor is fairly well organized. People very hospitable, but you can see plainly the result of floods of spring. This town was one of the greatest sufferers. The Mayor here was very kind to me, giving me a letter expressing his well wishes to the grand old man of organized labor, also giving me the freedom of the city as a transient guest. The daily papers here also gave me front-page mention. The trip is fast becoming of great interest, and will result in being a great help to organized labor. I have now four hundred and fifty miles to go and will make it. My best wishes for a Merry X-mas to everybody this message may reach. Send songs to Clarksburg.

TONY COSTELLO AND CIRCUS,
10.04 a. m.

IN RACE FOR CONGRESS.

Everett, Wash., Jan. 2.—J. E. Campbell, State Senator from this District, is to enter the race for the nomination for a seat in the national House of Representatives from this district. He has served three terms in the state legislature, having been elected twice as a member of the House of Representatives and once as state Senator. Mr. Campbell was formerly the Secretary of the Shingle Weavers' International Union and still retains his membership in that organization.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. Sutton.

J. C. Colton ate his Christmas dinner in New Orleans.

—

Applying to the International Typographical Union for old-age pension are William McFarland, J. V. Johnson, and James E. Wayson.

—

Con Radcliffe has left the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, secured an old-age pension, and may be with us in the near future.

—

Prosperity attend those establishments treating their employees in the proper spirit. The house of Goldenberg inaugurated the Saturday-closing movement, and will now rebuild their Seventh Street Store, making one of the largest department stores in the city.

—

T. R. Puckett, a former G. P. O. employee, favors us with a copy of his paper, the Florida Star, an 8-page publication, giving every evidence of success.

—

A perusal of several copies of the Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser discloses Milo Shanks in an active campaign for the Republican nomination for Congress from that district.

—

The committees of the Knights of Momus will meet at Elks Temple on H street every Sunday afternoon at 3.30 from this date until February 23, the date set for the annual banquet.

—

The departmental page of the Post, from both the reader's and advertiser's viewpoint, is its best asset—and the same can be said with equal force of the Star or Herald; but when the forms containing this feature close on Wednesday, one finds himself reading week-old news each Sunday morning.

—

In the Manila News of November 7 appears the following:

"An informal despedida was given yesterday at 5 p. m. by the University Club for John S. Leech, who left on the Minnesota today. There was a large attendance of the many friends of the former director of printing, who collectively and individually wished him success on the other side of the bigwater. Judge Crossfield, in the name of the club, presented Mr. Leech with a fine gold-mounted cane, and A. E. De Mange, a recent arrival in Manila, who knew Mr. Leech in former times in Illinois, paid high tribute to him. Mr. Leech will go to Shanghai, where he plans a visit with Thomas F. Millard, of the China Press. He will then cross the Pacific to the United States."

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO OUR CONDUCTOR AND MOTORMAN.

Friend Oliver, with jealous care,
From day to day collects our fare;
He takes no more than is his due,
You'll find him ever kind and true.

In Summer's heat and Winter's cold,
He does his duty fearless—bold.
He is not seeking fortune, fame,
But treats all patrons just the same.

Now listen, friends, oh, spurn him not,
But make the Christmas turkey trot,
By loosening your tight purse strings,
Which ever joy and comfort brings.

Friend Ferguson, our motorman,
Without him you could never plan,
To reach your downtown job in time,
And thereby save full many a dime.

And when the hard day's work is done,
You seek his service one by one;
He takes you weary to your home,
From which you do not care to roam.

Come all ye patrons this past year,
Give him a share of Christmas cheer;
So that in future he may be
Our friend with whom we can agree.

Get your exact change, please.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Happy New Year!

• • • •

There are more ways of advancing unionism than paying dues. One of the many is using union-made goods wherever you can. Push the label in 1914.

• • • •

I am glad to know that Mr. Ed. Bredenstein, copy cutter on the Times, is again able to be at work. Ed. has been out of commission for about seven weeks, owing to a severe and trying illness.

• • • •

Eugene Conner, sergeant at arms of Columbia Typographical Union, who was taken ill very suddenly while at his work a few days ago, continues very sick. "Gene" is known and esteemed by a very large number of our membership, and all hope he may soon be himself again.

• • • •

Among other pleasant reminders of the holidays was a Christmas card from W. H. Leatzow. "Billy" was for quite a number of years compositor and proof reader in the Government Printing Office, and his friends here will be glad to know that he doing nicely in the Windy City.

• • •

James ("Windy") Warrener, of the Times, has been having a mighty fine time during the holidays, going to his old home, Fall River, Mass., for a two weeks' visit. His capacity for pleasure is almost equal to that which he exhibits as a worker—which is saying much.

• • • •

In Guilford County, North Carolina, recently a man stole, hauled away, and sold the stone fence surrounding a graveyard, while at Gastonia, in the same Commonwealth, 10 bales of cotton were stolen in broad daylight from a public platform and sold to the parties from whom taken. The Old North State is a land of wonders, even among its few evil doers.

• • • •

That is a most pleasing custom which has been observed for several years past among the members of the proof room chapel of the Government Printing Office at Christmas time. Each member who is absent on account of sickness is the recipient of a Christmas remembrance of some kind—the ladies generally receiving choice cut flowers and the gentlemen such gifts as cigars. With these tokens of fraternity and friendship go letters of cheer from the chapel's official representative. This year a fund of about $37 was raised for the purpose, which not only furnished presents to the sick, but also provided substantial cash gifts to the messenger boys connected with the chapel and a sick printer who formely worked there. The small amount invested certainly shows a splendid return in helpfulness and happiness to givers and recipients.

• • • •

"Arthur K. Summerlin, one of the editors of the Fremont (N. C.) Messenger, has been appointed a rural free delivery carrier on route 5, Fremont, N. C." After this let no one say that Brer Burleson is "agin" the press.

• • • •

Here is a letter to President John B. Dickman from one who is, I believe, the oldest member of Columbia Union. This venerable man, though naturally inactive physically, is yet strong and bright mentally, and his letter is well worth reading. He says:

"I hope a line from me will be esteemed as a line of love and loyalty. While Santa Claus was doing his best to please everybody he put it into your mind to help him by remembering an old 'shut-in' like myself. The little pasteboard was not much in itself, but the embellishments were the autographs, President John B. Dickman and Secretary George G. Seibold, and the old-age pension check from the I. T. U., these giving the charm of the Christmas spirit; and my spirit ascended to the third heaven in ecstatic ebullition. An old man likes sympathy—it is sunshine to his soul; and it is the open sesame to nearly all gates and an unfailing key to all aching hearts.

"I am reasonably well myself and hope you and all my fellow craftsmen are even more than that. Kindly speak to them how I enjoyed my eighty-eighth Christmas day, and how Columbia Union, No. 101, through their President and Secretary, assisted.

"Truly, yours,
"WM. H. HUTCHINSON.

"December 26, 1913."

• • • •

To go to prison is rarely considered a pleasant experience; but a visit recently made to the District of Columbia Jail gave me one of the most enjoyable evenings I have spent in a long time. The occasion was an entertainment for the inmates, which had been arranged by one of the most popular and useful workers in the Government Printing Office, Electrician Fred Henke. The whole program was good, but the singing of the inmates was really wonderful, especially notable being the chorus and congregational effects. Mr. Henke and those who assisted him in the matter are deserving of great praise for thus affording so much enjoyment to these unfortunates. I noticed several Printery people there, and, like the writer, all were surprised and charmed. Fred te ls me that he expects to have another evening's entertainment for those people in the near future, and if you can induce him to take you along, don't fail to go.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

ABILITY RECOGNIZED

At the last regular meeting of Local 33, Bakery Salesmens' Union, there was a pleasing incident when Secretary James L. Considine was asked by President T. C. Fox to retire from the room, after which the latter explained to the membership some of the extra work done by Brother Considine since taking the office two years ago, referring to the quality of the same and the cheerful manner in which it had been performed, and stating that the Executive Board had a long time ago felt that some extra compensation should be given the Secretary, but had purposely postponed action until the holiday season. The following resolution was then read and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, in the performance of his duties as Secretary Brother James L. Considine has given cheerful, willing, energetic, and untiring service; and

Whereas, the work of the Secretary has been largely increased by reason of trials and reports of the Executive Board, the meetings of which during a period of nearly two years have been more frequent than formerly; and

Whereas, with the qualifications already mentioned, Brother Considine has shown that he is also possessed of unusual ability, combined with rare courage (which latter is so essential in a union official); therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Executive Board, as an evidence of our appreciation and as a pleasant surprise to our co-worker, sincerely commend his work in the highest terms, and recommend that the union reward his efforts by appropriating the sum of $50 in grateful recognition thereof.

Upon being recalled, Brother Considine was greeted with applause. The President then expressed the pleasure it gave him, on behalf of the large number of members assembled, to present him with the resolutions.

Brother Considine expressed his surprise and thanks, a check for the amount appropriated was hastily written, and the union adjourned with manifestations of good will on every hand.

F. W. F.

HATTERS GET BIG FIRM.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 2.—One of the big hat manufacturers of this city has signed up with the Hatters' Union, and the products manufactured by that concern in the future will carry the Hatters' Union label. This firm—J. Rumwell & Co.—was in the big combine in 1909, when over 10,000 members of the United Hatters' Union were locked out in more than forty hat factories in this country. Since that time the firm mentioned has maintained an open shop until the settlement just referred to. For a considerable period of time the firm has shown a desire to again be in agreement with the United Hatters. Officials of the organization and officials of the firm finally went into conference and the result is as above stated.

PARAGOULD COOPERS STRIKE.

Paragould, Ark., Jan. 2.—The strike of the Coopers is in its thirteenth week, and the situation remains unchanged. The organization has grown prodigiously since the strike took place. While it is apprehended that the contest will not be of short duration, yet the Coopers are in a position to finance the controversy indefinitely.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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By Cycle.

Somebody did a golden deed;
Somebody proved a friend in need;
Somebody sang a beautiful song;
Somebody smiled the whole day long;
Somebody thought "'tis sweet to live";
Somebody said, "I'm glad to give";
Somebody fought a valiant fight;
Somebody lived to shield the right;
Was that somebody you?
—Selected.

—

Some New Year resolutions are now a day old and in good repair. Some.

—

At what rate a fellow is growing old may be judged by the color-tones of neckties received at Christmas time.

—

Silver dollars which were coined in 1804 are now worth $3,500 each, and they are as plentiful as eggs at five cents a dozen.

—

Why not an "investigation" of those who find it necessary to bring reproach and disconfort upon a fellow craftsman in order that their own selfish purposes may be served and perpetuated.

—

In the interest of peace, it cannot be too strongly urged upon Huerta that he take personal command of his army and expose himself to full view of the enemy.

—

The New York man who has married eight wives and is now living with the first one has chosen the better way, by not trying to live with all at once.

—

Something quite resembling a haste panic has seized the bankers in their apparent eagerness to accept the inducements offered by the new currency measure.

—

Some craft people evidently labor under the impression that their obligation to the trades paper is discharged when they show their interest by simply asking how it is getting along.

—

In the test for greater cruelty the copper kings of Calumet, Mich., have won the prize over the steel kings of Homestead, Pa. More bones for corner-stones, as monuments to "public benefactors."

—

Among the "old liners," there is a growing impression that if Col. Roosevelt could be induced to continue his travels abroad for a year or so it would greatly improve the chances of some of the people back home.

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[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Centra. Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Ed. Stansfield, 1407 6th Street, N. W.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Tpyo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

arbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders League, No. 75: Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 602 Pa. Ave. Secretary, R. R. Peitsch, 922 23d St. Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5035 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Lewis Stark, 916 6th Street Northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m. Secretary, Will H. Ryan, Box 67 Rosslyn, Va.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary. R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets fourth Wednesday in month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Sec etary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast. near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Sectary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary D. L. Armes, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 936 Penna. avenue northwest. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th St., n. w.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines. 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Wednesday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n. w. Secretary, Wm. Whyte, 222 F st. n. w.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, L. A. Sterne, Ouray Bldg.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets first and third Sundays every month, Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman. 5229 Georgia Ave., Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N, W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets last Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans, Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 28 | WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1914. | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

HONORED WITH PRESIDENCY OF THE C. L. U.

NEWTON A. JAMES.

ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE C. L. U.

EDWARD L. TUCKER.

IMMIGRATION QUESTION

Trade Unionists and Others Who are Interested, Favor the Literacy Test.

Seattle, Jan. 9.—A literary test for immigrants is the decision of a local conference, which consisted of trade unionists and others numbering 200, interested in social work, who are holding open forums for the purpose of discussing the immigration question. Another important resolution, which was adopted, requests the Federal Department of Labor to act jointly with the department of political and social science of the University of Washington and any other agency of similar purport in an inquiry regarding modifications, if necessary, of land ownership, taxation and credit in this State to permit it to assimilate the immigrant without lowering the present standard of living. In line with this "back-to-the-land" idea, the conference agreed that the State should prepare for cultivation lands to be sold in small tracts on long and easy terms to immigrants who declare their intention of citizenship. It is the purpose to hold these meetings frequently, and the hope is expressed that more Pacific coast communities discuss this question. The conference made an emphatic declaration that organization among the workers on the Pacific coast must be the keynote of successful work "along the lines of preserving to the workers of the country conditions that would make possible a standard of living such as should be maintained." It was also decided to interest the various organizations of foreign citizens on the necessity for friendly co-operation, and show them the necessity of carrying back to their native land the conditions and opportunities along the Pacific coast. It was conceded that there was a "regrettable lack of information among union men on all phases of the immigration question," and it was urged that this issue be made a subject of first importance.

NEWS FROM BOSTON

A Decision in the Street Carmens' Arbitration to be Rendered this Month.

Boston, Jan. 9.—Railway Clerks employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad have presented their new agreement to the company officials, who are in a more receptive mood since they have learned the men favored a strike and were ready to enforce their demands by a walkout. Engineers' unions Nos. 16 and 263, it is announced, have secured the consent of nearly all their employers to the new wage scale, while the Department Store Drivers and Helpers' union say that all firms have agreed to the new wage rate and working rules. The Boston Central Labor union was represented at Chamber of Commerce conferences regarding enforcement of existing laws for fire prevention and protection. Metal Polishers Union, No. 95, is protesting against the attitude of certain firms toward the state law, which calls for blowers on emery wheels. Attention of the new State Board on Labor will be called to the employers' indifference. The Elevator Operators and Porters' union has decided that their minimum wage rate shall be $15 a week, starting on March 1. Officials of railroad brotherhoods and the Boston and Maine officials are holding conferences on the application of the recent wage increase awards to the existing agreements. Both sides believe a satisfactory decision will be reached. Arbitration hearings on the wage question of the Boston Street Car Men's union are closed. It is said a decision will be handed down some time this month.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Central Labor Union Held Its Semi-Annual Election Last Monday Night.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Central Labor Union took place on last Monday night and brought out a large number of delegates. The only office for which there was a contest was that of President, and the friends of the respective candidates, Brothers Newton A. James, of the Stationary Firemen, and Harry S. Hollohan, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, were active in the support of their favorite. James received 71 votes to Hollohan's 27, and was thereby declared elected for the coming six months. The following officers were elected unanimously: E. L. Tucker, Vice-Presinent; John B. Colpoys, Secretary; Luke F. Ludlow, Treasurer; Joseph E. Toone, Financial Secretary; Joseph Clark, Sergeant-at-Arms; William Zell, of the Painters; Frank Nolte, of the Carpenters, and Wm. D. Clark, of the Plate Printers, were elected as Trustees. Retiring President Frank A. Kidd was elected as the representative to the Chamber of Commerce. Delegates from three newly formed locals were admitted to membership, coming from the Janitors Protective Union, Elevator Conductors, and School Janitors and Custodian Unions. These locals were organized and instituted by Joseph E. Toone, local organizer for the A. F. of L.

WILL NOT AFFECT STRIKE.

Cincinnati, Jan. 9.—The enjoining of thirteen members of the local Ladies' Garment Workers' union by Superior Court Judge Oppenheimer will have no effect on the striking workers against the Fulworth Garment company. Under the order, workers are conceded the right to organize, strike, picket and persuade in "a lawful manner." The court, however, upholds judicial traditions by maintaining the right to be sole judge and jury in the event strikers overstep the mental limits of legal action which the court has set. The Ladies' Garment Workers say the order has "never touched us," but the incident has awakened them to the power of courts in injunctions proceedings, which the Bartlett-Bacon bills, now before Congress, and urged by the American Federation of Labor, would regulate.

BIG TALK BY ANTI-UNIONISTS.

Seattle, Jan. 9.—The strike of Teamsters in this city for better conditions has furnished the Employers' Association of Washington an opportunity to indulge in "big talk," which sounds familiar to the organized wage workers. The Employers' Association, of course, has an abiding faith in the non-union shop, and with this thought in view it specifies as follows: "The allegation has been made that the Employers' Association had given out word that they intend to crush union labor in this city. This statement is true to the extent that we will endeavor to have the principles of our association carried out in our institutions."

FAVOR ANTI-TRUST LAW

Rhode Island Trade Unionists are in Favor of the Bartlett-Bacon Bills.

Woonsocket, R. I., Jan. 9.—Rhode Island trade unionists are actively at work creating sentiment in favor of the Bartlett-Bacon bills, now before Congress, which would exempt unions and farmers' organizations from trust classification, and would end the practice of issuing labor injunctions. This activity is caused by the decision of the State branch at its conference in this city, which unanimously accepted the recommendations of President Hoehler on the proposed enactments. Gov. Pothier addressed the convention and reviewed labor legislation secured since 1909, laying especial stress on the workmen's compensation act, passed in 1912, and the fifty-four-hour law for women and children, passed at the last session. The State executive asserted that in his opinion a majority of the labor disputes could be settled satisfactorily if both sides approached the question at issue in the right spirit. The conference urged the State legislature to pass laws helping people to settle on and acquire land for their own use; to pass an arbitration act; to amend the compensation act so it would include all employers of labor, and making it illegal to discharge a worker because of his trade union affiliation.

MINNESOTA UNIONISTS AWAKE.

St. Paul, Jan. 9.—At the recent meeting of the executive committee of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor the officers reported the state movement was wide-awake and making continued progress. It was decided to renew the fight for uniform text books in the state; to invite other states to send fraternal delegates to the Duluth convention; inviting the railroad brotherhoods to join with them in securing legislation; better boiler inspection; endorsed the Bartlett-Bacon bills, now before the federal congress, which would abolish labor injunctions and remove unions from trust classification; ordered secretary-treasurer to procure literature on the initiative and referendum; pledged support to striking Miners, and congratulated President Gompers upon his re-election as president of the American Federation of Labor.

WOMEN WAGE EARNERS.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 9.—Minnesota has 45,245 women wage earners, comprising 16 per cent of all employes in 24,505 establishments inspected by the state labor bureau. There are 6,192 women employed in offices of factories and mercantile establishments. It is also shown that there are 316 girls under sixteen years of age employed in factories and eight under sixteen employed in offices. The largest number of women are employed in hotels and restaurants.

WANT SPY SYSTEM PROBED.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—The Commercial Telegraphers' union declares the Western Union is maintaining a spy system, and has called on the industrial relations commission to investigate the claim. The wiremen requested a date be set for the presentation of their case.

FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

The Board of Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings has Made Good Progress.

Nearly 1,000 citizens of Washington were required to move into sanitary dwellings as a result of the Board of Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings during the fiscal year that closed June 30. Inspections were made of 215 buildings in alleys, and 181 were ordered demolished. On streets 311 buildings were inspected and 134 of these structures were required to be removed. The total number of persons required to obtain new quarters through action of the board since 1907 is approximately 5,293. It is also asserted that 4,124 persons have been benefited by repairs in streets and alleys since the organization of the board. With but few exceptions houses in alleys at the present time are not condemnable to destruction, but are kept in repair by notices served from time to time as conditions warrant.

URGE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 9.—"It is not more labor laws that we want so much as to have labor recognized in the organic law, our State constitution. Every legislature passes laws for the benefit of labor and some court pronounces some of these laws unconstitutional. What we need is a new constitution," said Senator J. C. McNealus, in an address to the Dallas labor forward movement. The speaker, with others, urged that candidates for the legislature be called upon to pledge themselves to vote for the calling of a convention to adopt a constitution for the State that will recognize economic conditions have changed since our present State organic law was adopted.

DRY DOCKS TOO SMALL.

The abnormal development in battleship design has impaired the usefulness of dry docks constructed during the same period at Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., Philadelphia, Mare Island, Cal., and Charleston, S. C. These dry docks are now inadequate to receive the largest ships, according to the annual report of the chief of the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. It is added that there are but three dry docks available to receive the largest battleships, these being at New York, Norfolk, and Puget Sound.

CENSUS OF MINERS.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 9.—The chief of the Mine Department of West Virginia has compiled a statement showing that there are 70,321 men employed in the state's mining industry. Of this number 32,612 are Americans, 14,000 are negroes, and 23,709 are foreigners, of whom the majority are Italians.

CARPENTERS DEMAND MORE.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 9.—Beginning with May 1 of this year, the organized Carpenters will demand 55 cents an hour, and a Saturday half-holiday. These workers insist that conditions here are not equal to other cities of the rank and size of St. Paul.

TWO COMPENSATION BILLS

Both Bills Will Be Presented to the Coming State Legislature.

Baltimore, Jan. 9.—With the announcement of the completion of the workmen's compensation bill, drafted by the commission appointed by the Governor of this State for this purpose several months ago, there comes simultaneously an announcement by Senator E. M. Hammond that he has prepared another compensation bill. Both of these bills will be presented to the coming State legislature. There are radical differences between the two bills. All occupations are included in both bills, except domestic and agricultural. It is predicted that as a result of the introduction of these two bills there will be a spirited contest, but that the result will be a law which will carry in its provisions the necessary protection for all workmen. The labor forces are preparing to protect their interest before the committee to which these bills will be referred by bringing to light the actual conditions which exist in industry and which demand that a law of this character be enacted. Furthermore, the actual results obtained in other states where compensation laws are in force will be brought to the attention of the committee by the representatives of organized labor in an effort to have the best provisions possible incorporated in the bill.

FURUSETH RESIGNS.

London, Jan. 9.—Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, who, as a delegate from the United States, has been attending the International Conference of Safety at Sea, in session here, has sailed for America, after announcing that he had forwarded the following cablegram to President Wilson: "As the conference has favorably considered committee reports which contain provisions which will reduce materially the existing standard of safety, and as I am true to the real standards of safety, I cannot sign these reports. I, therefore, tender my resignation, to be effective at once."

HAS FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 9.—In answer to the claim of the Pere Marquette railroad that the Federated Shopmen are returning to work and their strike is lost, the strikers' executive board has issued a statement to the contrary, and also call attention to the efforts of the receivers to secure consent of state officials to float $1,500,000 worth of receivers' certificates. The claim is also made that the road is now bonded for three times its physical value.

NEW CANADIAN CENTRAL BODY.

Three Rivers, Quebec, Jan. 9.—Aided by Montreal unionists, the organized workers of this city have just formed a Trades and Labor Council. At a mass meeting of over 600 unionists the new movement was launched.

TOLL OF THE MINES.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 9.—Reports from six of the coal-producing counties of this state for the first eleven months of 1913 show that for every 700,000 tons of coal mined, one miner was called upon to give up his life.

WHAT FIGURES SHOW

The Statistics Show the Strikers More Successful than in Other Years.

Boston, Jan. 9.—In its report for the year 1912, just issued by the Massachusetts State bureau of statistics, that year witnessed the greatest number of strikes in that State since 1881. The statistics also convey the interesting information that the strikers were more successful than in the other years, as 61 per cent of them gained better conditions than existed before striking, while a fraction over 35 per cent succeeded in securing all their demands. The number who failed to secure any of their demands was 39 per cent, but this is lower than previous years, for it is shown that in 1911 the failures were 42.7 per cent; in 1910, 51.8 per cent, and in 1909, 45.1 per cent. The report comments on the fact as "remarkable" that 62 per cent of all strikers were employed in the textile trades.

TO SAVE RADIUM-BEARING ORES

Representative Foster, chairman of the House Committee on Mines favors Congress stepping between foreign syndicates and Americans now struggling for possession of the rich radium-bearing ores in Utah and Colorado. Mr. Foster says he will introduce a bill withdrawing from public entry all public lands in the west known to contain carnetite and other radium-bearing ores. Mr. Foster will urge speedy action, as radium is worth about $2,250,000 an ounce. There is a great demand for it, and scientists and medical men are calling for government control because of radium's alleged cancer-curing properties.

BRAWNY WOODSMEN TO CONFER.

Aberdeen, Jan. 9.—Because the coming convention of the International Union of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen is the first since it broadened its scope and included all workers in the lumber industry, the gathering promises to be both large and instructive. The present organization is the logical development of the old Shingle Weavers' Union, which admitted only that class of workers, but at the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor its enlarged jurisdiction was recognized.

OVERLAPPING AGAIN.

London, Jan. 9.—Demarcation disputes have increased to such an extent in the building industry that the National Building Trades' Conciliation Board is asking the unions interested to favor the creation of a committee to be known as the Demarcation Committee, which will attempt to adjust these differences.

LABOR MEET IN NORTHWEST.

Raymond, Wash., Jan. 9.—This thriving little city promises to be crowded the week of Jan. 19 with northwestern trade unionists in attendance, as visitors and delegates, to the convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor, which promises to be an important one.

WOULD BAR LABOR BROKERS.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Because local employment agencies shipped strikebreakers to work in Cleveland hotels on strike, the Allied Restaurant Trades have called upon Mayor Harrison to revoke the licenses of concerns thus involved.

GUARD THEIR DOLLARS

American Railroads Do So in a Manner that Must Command Admiration.

Just recently, in words that can not be mistaken, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report to congress, charges that American railroads guard their dollars in a manner that must command admiration, while they are negligent of human lives. The report says: "The auditing and checking system used for detecting the dishonesty of employes are marvels of ingenuity and careful attention to detail, but means of determining whether trains are operated in accordance with requirements of safety and in conformity with the rules are entirely lacking. It would seem that adequate inspection and supervision of the work of employes to insure safety in operation would be amply justified from the standpoint of economy alone."

The commission calls attention to the custom of using inexperienced men to flag trains, while the overspeeding of employes is mentioned as another reason why accidents occur. The commission recommends that Congress give it greater power to inspect roadways and rails as a preventative measure against wrecks.

"HALF A MILLION" THE SLOGAN.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—The decision of the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention in this city has had a stimulating effect on the local trade union movement, and at a meeting of the Central Labor Union President Cronin appointed a committee of ten to inaugurate a Labor Forward Movement to the end that representatives of the organized wage workers of North America will be greeted next year by half a million trades unionists. Denis A. Hayes, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Association; Frank Feeney, representative of the Elevator Constructors, and W. J. Donovan, representative of the Central body, were given a vote of thanks for their successful efforts in securing the next A. F. of L. convention.

SOCIETY TO AID CONVICTS.

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The organization among the convicts of the State prison in this city, known as "Pals," has resulted in the formation of the Prisoners' Aid League. Membership consists of men who keep in touch with the isolated men, advising them on matters personal, keep watch for positions for paroled men, and act as relatives to those whose friends are unable to come here and see them. Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne, chairman of the State commission for prison reform, declares "The Pals," a name derived from the initials of the league, is a success.

BOILERMAKERS ARE FIRM.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 9.—Agents of the Newport News Shipbuiding and Dry Dock Company are in Philadelphia, New York and other eastern points in a futile effort to secure strikebreakers for the company, whose Boilermakers went on strike last October because they refused to accept piece work and insisted on the abolishment of unfair conditions that then existed. The men are as determined as ever and the Metal Trades department of the American Federation of Labor, at its Seattle convention, decided to take a hand in the affair, in an effort to bring about an adjustment.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF LABEL, SHIELD AND BUTTON TRADES COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 9, 1914.

It's a lucky man that has to worry over the perplexities of the income tax law.

There isn't much difference between some reformers and a common scold, except in the size of their audience.

If the land is flooded with counterfeit $50 notes a large portion of the population will remain in blissful ignorance of the fact.

It is said that four new words are added to the English language every day. It keeps a person humping to learn the meaning of one out of the four.

REVERIES OF A LABOR EDITOR.

There are some people who just don't like the labor editor, no matter what his religion, politics or standing in the community may be. They have made up their minds they are not going to like him and that settles it. And there is another class (Lord bless their little shriveled-up souls) who have figured it out that the editor is a low down sort of an individual and not fit for them to associate with.

Try as hard as we may we cannot overcome these preconceived notions of some people.

But we know a few things.

We know who likes us and who don't.

We know who appreciates the work we are trying to do and who don't.

We know who encourage and help us with their patronage and who backbite and throw stumbling blocks in our way.

We knew who charitably overlook our shortcomings and who bitterly criticise us for them.

In fact we know lots of things that we have never told, and perhaps never will. And we know some people who ought to be very glad of it.

Conditions may change and we may yet be compelled to tell some unpleasant truths about the shortcomings of others who have seen fit to blame the results of their own incompetence upon others.

TELEPHONE RATES.

According to news dispatches in the papers it is the intention of Senator Norris, of Nebraska, to introduce a bill in the Senate, the object of which is to reduce the price of the telephone service in the District. A study made of the rates paid here in comparison with the rates charged elsewhere, has convinced the Senator of the fact that an exhorbitant rate is charged by the local company. It is hoped that such a bill will be passed by Congress and become a law, thereby bringing within the means of the ordinary citizen the advantages of having this necessity in his home. There was a time when a telephone was considered as a luxury, but that time has passed, for today the telephone has almost become a necessity, and if the price should be brought to a reasonable figure the increased business that would accure to the telephone company would more than offset the reduction in cost, and at the end of the year the profits would show a much larger figure than at the present time under the present prices. It would seem to us that public service companies would devote more thought to the comfort and equity of their patrons and not wait to be forced to do so by our law making bodies. There can be no valid reason given for not having twice the number of telephones in service in the District, and, with a rate that would be fair and just, there is no doubt but what there would be a much larger number, and so it is hoped that the Senator will not only introduce this bill, but that he will push it to a successful conclusion, and with a reduced rate it will enable the working people to have the advantage of this great convenience.

DEPORTATION OF MOTHER JONES.

Another example has been furnished the American people of the need of some change in our laws that will prevent such despotic acts as that of the deportation of Mother Jones from one section of our country to another. It is a queer condition when but one class of our people should be the only ones that are treated to such harsh arbitrary methods, and there is something radically wrong with our form of Government that will placidly allow such methods to be pursued with no attempt to apply corrective measures. The measures that have been adopted in this country in industrial disputes have been such as to break the spirit of a less indomitable class of people, and when it is not the courts with their obnoxious uncalled for restraining orders it is the military under the guise of martial law, that is called upon to do the bidding of our monopolistic contaminated merciless corporations. The conditions at the present time in Colorado and Michigan are analogous to the conditions that prevailed in West Virginia, and which became the subject of senatorial investigation, and the findings of the committee recently announced by Senator Borah are such as to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of every liberty loving citizen of this country. It is hoped that an investigation will be ordered into the conditions that now prevail in Colorado and Michigan, and that out of the investigations laws will be enacted that will put a stop once and for all to such arbitrary methods, and that the protection of human life will be considered as a greater asset for this country than the protection of the property of avericious soulless corporations.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

Miss C. A. Erck, of the stamping room, after spending the holidays with her brother in New York City, returned to work last Monday.

The many friends of Miss A. O'Brien, of the stamping room, who has been sick for the past five weeks, will be pleased to learn that she is convalesing.

James E. Cogan, foreman of the forwarding and finishing division, returned to his desk last Tuesday after spending a few days in New York City on business.

Fred Hoffman was acting foreman of stamping and case-making room, while Luke F. Ludlow was acting foreman of forwarding and finishing section in place of Mr. Cogan.

CRITICISM OF PUBLIC MEN

R. H. Chaffin, Nashville, Tenn.

Wealthy men are criticized because they are wealthy, lawyers are criticized because they win a suit, doctors are criticized because a patient dies, and the preacher is criticized because he can't preach a sermon to suit every one of his hearers. The man or woman who has not the time, or the tact, to sift out the motive in such criticism takes the newspaper statement for facts and is thereby prejudiced against the truth and filled with distrust and ventually driven to anarchy. The reading public mind is molded to a very, very great extent by the paper it reads and is entitled to correct news, and laws should prohibit other kinds from the press. If this unwarranted, unjust, selfish, and muck-raking criticism continues this distrust will become so general and so strongly imbedded in the mind of the masses that it will be impossible to correct the evil, and we will soon be driven to political chaos and social destruction. If the press of the country, that part of it which can now be depended on, will begin now, they can render a great service to the general public and to rising generations, by helping us return to that social, political, and religious confidence necessary to the best interest of a great nation.

INTERPRETS WOMEN'S LAW.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 9.—Because of numerous queries of merchants, Deputy Attorney General Hargest has ruled that the recently enacted women's law means that the week's maximum shall constitute fifty-four hours. Mr. Hargest, however, rules that women may be worked twelve hours a day for three days in a week in a holiday season, but the total maximum for the week must not exceed fifty-four. He states that "the law permits females under the age of twenty-one years to be employed after 9 o'clock in the evening during three days in a week in which a holiday is observed, provided the maximum hours of employment do not exceed fifty-four hours in such week."

TO REDUCE THE WORK DAY.

London, Jan. 9.—Thirty unions in the engineering and shipbuilding trades have declared for a forty-eight-hour week without a reduction of wages. At a conference held recently to discuss the question, a committee was appointed to call on the employers in the event the latter are inclined to discuss the question. In all the large industrial centers an active educational campaign is planned.

WANT THEIR DIVIDENDS.

Omaha, Jan. 9.—An unusual case is now entered for trial on the docket of the federal district court, this city. Stockholders of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad, a part of the Union Pacific system, have been missing dividends, and have called upon the judiciary to order an abandonment of other expenditures, which they believe unnecessary, until their dividend wants have been satisfied.

NEW FEDERAL UNION.

Wheeling, Jan. 9.—The new federal union, recently organized, has decided to apply for an American Federation of Labor charter. It is the intention to interest unskilled workers and those whose calling is not organized by craft unions in this movement, which has already reached such proportions that larger quarters are necessary.

OPPOSE LONG FRANCHISE.

Akron, Jan. 9.—The Central Labor Union has gone on record as opposed to granting the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company a twenty-five-year franchise, asserting that this action is in strict harmony with the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor, which demands municipal ownership of public utilities.

CARPENTERS GET INCREASE.

Montreal, Jan. 9.—Beginning June 1 of this year Montreal union carpenters will work eight, instead of nine, hours a day, for 45 cents an hour, instead of 42 1-2 cents, as at present. An agreement to this effect has just been signed with the contractors.

CONVICTS ON ROADS

A Certain Amount of Outdoor Work is Necessary for the Health of Prisoners.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—Several speakers discussed the question of using convicts on the roads at the session of the American Road Builders' Association. These delegates agreed that prisoners should be so employed, both from a standpoint of morals and as a saving to the State. State Geologist Pratt, of North Carolina, urged that the prisoners be divided into three classes, and by good conduct the prisoner would be permitted to reach the first class, which would consist of "honor" men. State Highway Commissioner Wilson, of Virginia, indorsed these suggestions. He said: "A certain amount of outdoor work is necessary for the health of the prisoners. The State should not be vindictive and ruin his health and starve his family while making him pay the penalty of a crime. If used on the roads the men should be paid fair wages, with the actual cost of their keep substracted and should be paid a fair amount for overtime and extra work. House the men well in sanitary, scientifically constructed camps. Give them good food and see to it that the guards play square with them. Personally, I believe long-term men can be trusted to keep faith. Encourage the families of prisoners to stick by them, to visit them often, and write to them. Make it plain that when they serve their sentence the State is willing to give them a fresh start. Let the State board of health have control of the camps. Give the men books and magazines. The State will be a hundred times repaid, not only in new roads, but in new citizens who will be a credit to the community."

GRAND JURIES CRITICISED.

Baltimore, Jan. 9.—Insisting that local grand juries are indifferent when organized labor seeks conviction of violators of labor laws, the Federation of Labor of this city has entered a protest against the present method of selecting grand juries, and a committee has been appointed to draft a bill for presentation at the coming state legislature which will provide that grand jury names be drawn from polling lists the same as for other juries. The present plan is to take the names from the assessors' list, which, naturally, results in placing the large property holder on jury duty.

TO COMBAT "TIPPING" CUSTOM.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—The recently formed Federation of Pullman Porters have received a promise of assistance, it is said, from the railroad brotherhoods in a campaign against the present "tipping" system on Pullman cars. These workers say various commercial associations have passed resolutions condemning the practice and the porters believe these organizations will aid them in the passage of an anti-tipping law. The agitation will undoubtedly make public the low wages and other conditions under which the porters are forced to labor.

A "FORWARD" FOR WHEELING.

Wheeling, Jan. 9.—"With all sails set and our flag nailed to the mast," is the announcement of the Organization Campaign Committee to local trade unionists that they have perfected plans for a Labor Forward Movement of unusual proportions. Every local in the city has promised to support the committee's efforts. Headquarters will be opened by the committee and maintained until the campaign closes.

INSUFFICIENT EXPERIENCE.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals rendered the following decision in the case of Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. Burch's Adm'r, that a freight brakeman of only three months' experience in applying an emergency brake or in seeing one applied was not competent to give an opinion on the distance within which a passenger train going at the rate of forty-five miles an hour could be stopped by the use of the emergency brake.

FORMS B. T. COUNCIL.

St. Paul, Jan. 9.—The St. Paul Building Trades Council has had under consideration for a number of weeks the advisability of affiliating itself with the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L. A definite conclusion has now been reached, and the building trades craftsmen will hereafter work under the jurisdiction of the Building Trades Department.

A MODERN MRS. PARTINGTON.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—The well-meaning old lady who tried to sweep back the ocean with a broom has a counterpart in Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who is quoted as deploring the progressive principles of the age, as exemplified in the eight-hour day. Mr. Johnson is quite sure nothing but monetary loss and disaster in general awaits this land.

CAPT. GROOME IS ANGRY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—In an interview published in a local paper, Captain Groome, of the State Constabulary, indicates that his cup of bitterness is filled to overflowing because the last legislature defeated a proposal to increase his force 120 men. The captain is angry, and expresses the opinion that "labor agitators" are responsible for his undoing.

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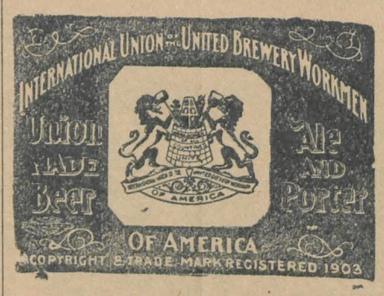

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

A letter from Waco, Texas, tells me that Mr. Charles J. C. Puckette, an aged member of Columbia Union living there, has been seriously ill for about three months past, but is now somewhat improved. Mr. Puckettewas a proof reader in the Government Printing Office for about 15 years, resigning about two years since, and will be pleasantly remembered by his coworkers there, who join the writer in the hope that the New Year may bring him a renewal of health and strength.

• • • •

James H. Wiley, a well-known and highly esteemed member of the monotype keyboard section of the Government Printing Office, has reached the quarter century mark in the matrimonial state, and, with his estimable wife and a number of friends, recently celebrated the happy event at his home in this city. Scores of Jim's fellow-printers, along with other friends, wish him and his good wife at least another twenty-five years of health, happiness, and prosperity.

• • • •

Sometimes the custom, quite prevalent in the Government Printing Office, of drawing a ring around abbrevations in the copy to indicate that such are to be spelled out produces some rather amusing results. Thus, in a Navy job, where the typewriter had used the terms "c. and r." material, and the diligent copy editor had considered it sufficient to place a spell-out ring around the letters to have them rendered "construction and repair" material, the man at the case made a brave effort to get it right, and proceeded to set it up "coarse and raw" material! Of course it was inevitable that some one should suggest that the comp. was raw in his work; but yet it is really wonderful how many of such mind wreckers and brain twisters are correctly guessed by the much bedeviled yet patient and intelligent typesetters.

• • • •

Stanley Johnson, until a few months ago a member of Columbia Typographical Union, died in New York City on Friday, January 2, 1914, after a brief illness. Mr. Johnson, who was about 38 years of age at the time of his death, was, I believe, a native of this city, where he learned the printer's trade, joining No. 101 in January, 1899. He had worked in several of the down-town shops, being on the Evening Star for several years, and was well known to many of our members. He is survived by his wife and three children. His remains were brought to this city for burial, funeral services being held at St. Dominic's Catholic Church on Tuesday last.

My old friend and former side partner, I. Walter Sharpe, remembered me during the holidays in a way that I much appreciate—with one of his homemade calendars for 1914. This is one of Walter's yearly performances for his friends, and if all the recipients of these works of art are as much pleased as the writer Brother Sharpe is well paid for his good work. The 1914 calendar has a picture (Sharpe is an expert among amateur photographers) showing I. Walter before a blazing fire in front of his tent (I think he was on one of his camping-out hunting and fishing trips when it was snapped), with eyes agleam and arms outstretched, while two ladies are admiringly gazing on him—my guess is that they are the wife and mother of the great angler and hunter—and the title under the picture, "The story," plainly tells what he is doing, while the manner in which he is stretching out his arms indicates that the story is one about fish, very long ones and very large ones, evidently. Walter is an entertaining story teller in a general way, but when he gets on to tales about fish or game or any other of the creatures of forest or stream or prairie he is indeed superb, for his knowledge of the waters and the wilds and all the strange happenings among them is well-nigh inexhaustible. How I should have enjoyed that story which the picture represents him as telling that night and how gladly I should transmit it to the readers who follow these lines! Maybe, some time, I will print that story, if I can ever induce the modest Sharpe to let me have it with anything like the manner in which he told it before his cheerful campfire; or, mayhap, should he fail me, the prowling little night bird who perched on the top of Walter's tent pole may whisper "The story" to me.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

SHOP SYSTEM FEDERATION.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Jan. 9.—A large meeting was held here in the interests of the shop system federation, represented by the crafts employed in the local Rock Island shops. It is intended to hold similar meetings at other cities and show the advantages of the various crafts working as a harmonious unit.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

George Knapp of Pueblo, Colorado, will address the Carpenters' Union on the subject of taxation, Friday evening, January 16, 1914.

MUST PATROL ALL MINES

Coal Companies in the Anthracite Fields to Employ Patrolmen.

Reading, Pa., Jan. 9.—While no official announcement has been made, it is said that at the recent secret conference of mine inspectors, held in this city, it was decided that an order would be issued compelling all coal companies in the anthracite fields to employ patrolmen, who would be expected to examine the face of pitching breasts at least twice a day. This will result in first-hand assurance that no pocket of gas has escaped, nor that there is danger of squeezing. Another order marks the end of fuses and caps in the preparation for blasting. Instead electric batteries must be used. These two measures were urged by the United Mine Workers, but they were defeated by the state senate in the last legislature. It would appear that while the Miners were defeated, as far as placing their views on the statute books is concerned, their agitation has called the public's attention to the life-saving merits of the proposals which are now receiving the attention of the state mining department.

WOULD MOVE MEN TO JOBS.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—The labor commissioners of several states have formed the American Association of Public Employment Officers, which will interest itself in placing unskilled unemployed in sections where this labor is in demand. The speakers declared the problem is an interstate one. The Federal government will be urged to establish agencies, and the meeting favored establishment of public employment offices in those states where none now exist. Co-operation between the state exchanges was urged, as was also the publication of bulletins relative to the question at issue.

AMERICAN RATES SCANDALOUS.

Representative Lewis, one of labor's group in Congress, stated that American telephone and telegraph rates are far in excess of those of any other nation. Mr. Lewis is recognized as an authority on the subject by the postal department and he says that American interburban telephone rates is the scandal of public service rates the world over. His remedy is government ownership of the telephone lines which could be used then for telegraphic purposes, thus gradually "freezing out" the privately owned telegraph corporations.

STATE NOT EXEMPT FROM LAW.

Portland, Oreg., Jan. 9.—The state supreme court refuses to make any distinction between workers employed by private concerns and those employed by the state. In a decision just handed down the court declines to exempt state institutions, declaring that none of them can legally work their employes more than eight hours in every 24.

UNIONISM IN CONNECTICUT.

Meriden, Conn., Jan. 9. — President Stremlau and his associates on the executive board of the Connecticut Federation of Labor are meeting with success in holding open mass meetings in various parts of the state. The next meeting, at Norwich, promises to be a record-breaker.

EFFECT OF PARCELS POST.

Hartford, Jan. 9.—According to the annual report of the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, just made public, the parcels post has created havoc with the receipts of express companies. Every company operating in this State reported marked decreases which, in one instance, amounted to $89,872.

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Ed. Stansfield, 1407 6th Street, N. W.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Tpyo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place Northwest.

Bartenders League, No. 75: Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 602 Pa. Ave. Secretary, R. R. Peitsch, 922 23d St. Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5035 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Lewis Stark, 916 6th Street Northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m. Secretary, Will H. Ryan, Box 67 Rosslyn, Va.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary, R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets fourth Wednesday in month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Secretary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast, near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary D. L. Armes, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 936 Penna. avenue northwest. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th St., n. w.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Wednesday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n. w. Secretary, Wm. Whyte, 222 F st. n. w.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, Miss Mary Farmer, 154 A St. northeast.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets first and third Sundays every month, Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman, 5229 Georgia Ave, Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

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INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N, W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets last Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans. Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

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FAVOR TAX EXEMPTION.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—At its last session the Dominion Grange favored an exemption of improvements from taxation. A committee was instructed to handle the various proposals of co-operation between farmers' organizations in Canada, to the end that middlemen's profits may be eliminated. A good roads program was agreed upon, as was one calling for further development of the parcels post system. Substitution of the initiative and referendum on other than routine legislation was favored in place of the present party system.

AGAINST "COMPANY" UNION.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 9.—For the purpose of showing railroad workers the advantages of the boni fide railroad brotherhoods, as against a "company" organization known as the Employes' Mutual Association, the various railroad organizations have held two fine meetings in this city, which has resulted in a better understanding between the railroaders, and it is now believed a branch of the Brotherhood of Federated Railway Employes will be formed here in the near future.

LABOR TEMPLE FOR DENVER.

Denver, Jan. 9.—Tentative plans have been agreed on by Denver organized workers, and it is declared that a labor temple will be well under way at the close of the coming year. The plans include the creation of a labor temple department by the Trades and Labor assembly and the payment by each union man and woman of one cent for each working day in 1914. The latter proposition will be submitted to a referendum vote.

AIR IS FREE IN FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 9.—If any capitalist has had designs on cornering air in France, his hopes are rudely shattered, because of an important decision of the Court of Appeals, at Amiens, which denies the right of a speculator to buy land near an airship company, and then make it impossible, through the erection of high fences, for the company to navigate aloft.

CAME TO NO AGREEMENT.

Hazelton, Pa., Jan. 9.—The conference between the Lehigh Traction company and their striking employes resulted in no definite agreement, although the counter offers made would indicate a near settlement. The workers demand a flat rate of 27 cents and the abolishment of the sliding scale. They are now considering the company's proposal.

FARMERS ORGANIZING.

Fargo, N. D., Jan. 9.—Following the example of the trade unions the farmers of this State are organizing under the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union. The first local in the State was instituted at Bismarck in June last. Since that time there have been twelve other local unions organized, all with a large membership.

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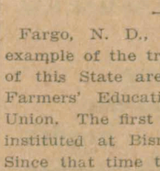
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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 29 — WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1914. — ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

SHOE FIRM UNIONIZED

Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. Signs Agreement With Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—As a result of changing industrial conditions, which it acknowledges is taking place, and which makes necessary the organization of employers for mutual protection and advantage, the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company of this city, operating three large factories and employing 2,500 persons, has just made public, through the St. Louis daily press, its belief that "the right of employes to organize for mutual advantage and protection should be recognized and that the principle of arbitration should be applied in the settlement of disputes." In announcing that it will hereafter recognize and enter into contracts with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the management says: "We believe that the economy which is made possible by avoiding strikes on the one side and lockouts on the other will eventually eliminate the waste incident to frequent interruptions which occur in the different departments of factories operating under what is known as 'open shop' conditions, which cause serious loss to the employer and employes alike. In pursuit of the new policy of this company, we have decided to operate union factories under contract with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor." The company, in making application to the Boot and Shoe Workers for their union stamp arbitration contract, makes this further interesting announcement: "Men in our employ, other than shoe workers, will be organized in accordance with the rules of their respective organizations, providing they are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor." The firm manufactures a well-known and high grade of shoes for men and women, and these shoes will hereafter bear the union stamp. While pleased with the substantial gains made, national officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union show that the clear-cut reasons given by the Hamilton-Brown management, and made public by them, for accepting the theory of trade unionists for industrial peace with betterment will be far-reaching in their effect.

WANT PAY FOR ALL COAL MINED

Columbus, Jan. 16.—Ohio union miners are preparing to renew their fight before the next state legislature against the present use of screens at mines. Under this system, wages are computed on the coal that does not go through the screen. The operators, however, dispose of this screened coal in the markets. At the recent state constitutional election, the people placed in their organic law a section making this practice illegal. When the following legislature attempted to give this declaration statutory effect it was confronted by a powerful lobby that blocked action at that time. The matter was referred to a commission for investigation and it is said the decision, when made public, will be favorable to the miners. The operators are now threatening to go into court if the legislature passes an anti-screen law, on the ground that such legislation abrogates freedom of contract. Threats to close down Ohio coal mines when the contracts with the Miners expire, on April 1 next, are also made. These threats are not deterring the Miners, who have fought the screen practice for years, and do not propose to lose their present advantageous position.

BROKERS AND CITIZENSHIP.

In a letter to a Federal official of this city, Prof. Robt. De C. Ward, Harvard University, urges eugenic selection of immigrants and regulations that would prohibit the landing of those unfit for parenthood. The school man submits: "The United States is taking more pains to see that a Hereford bull or a Southdown ewe are sound and free from disease than it takes in the admission of an alien man or woman who will be the father and mother of American children. Steamship brokers all over Europe and Eastern Asia are deciding for us the character of the American race of the future."

IMMIGRATION TOPS RECORD.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—The year 1913 broke all records for immigration at this port, with a total of 76,000, against 61,163 for the year 1912, which was a record up to that time. Most of the immigrants arriving here came from Russia and the southern countries of Europe. The impending steamship war indicates that the number of arrivals for the present year will be far in excess of anything heretofore known.

BUSINESS MEN AS MEDIATORS.

Boston, Jan. 16.—The Coal Hoisting Engineers' union reports that at a conference of its strike committee with officers of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the latter agreed to use its good offices in an attempt to settle the strike of the engineers at the New England Gas and Coke company's wharves, which has been on for some time.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

Its Early Consideration And Speedy Passage is Being Urged.

On December 15, 1913, Mr. John L. Burnett, chairman of the House of Representative's committee on immigration, reported the Immigration bill, H. R. 6060, to the House. He urged its early consideration and speedy passage. This bill contains the following restriction:

"That after four months from the approval of this act, in addition to the aliens who are by law now excluded from admission into the United States, the following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto, to-wit:

"All aliens over sixteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish; Provided, That any admissible alien or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not, and such relative shall be permitted to enter. * * * Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip (prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Labor), in such language or dialect."

This section of the act is the literacy test that the American Federation of Labor has urged Congress to enact for many years. In the last Congress it was passed by both Houses and vetoed by President Taft. The Senate took it up and passed it over Mr. Taft's veto, by a vote of 72 to 18; the House vote being 213 to 114. A change of five votes in the House would have overridden the veto and placed the literacy test for incoming aliens upon the statute books during that Congress.

Protests against the enactment of the literacy test are being received by Congressmen, but the general opinion is that they are inspired by, and primarily emanate from, steamship agencies and large corporations like the steel trust, the sugar trust, the woolen trust, the cordage trust, the harvester trust, and similar agencies interested in having a full supply of helpless immigrants, who, because of their necessities, must work cheaply.

This literacy test is very broad and liberal. When it is enacted into law it will prove to be equally valuable as a means of protection to native born American workmen, foreign born workmen already here, and foreign born workmen who may come in the future. A foreign born workman, able to read, will not be so easily imposed upon as the foreign born workman who can not read. It will enable such to become more easily acquainted with American institutions and American trade unions, and protect all from the greed and rapacity of the big corporations that are striving their utmost to keep labor in this country under their subjection.

All trade unions and trade union members should immediately urge their Senators and Congressmen to pass the Burnett bill, with the literacy test provision, as early as possible. DO NOT DELAY—DO IT NOW.

CONTRACT SYSTEM IS TO GO.

Baltimore, Jan. 16. — Committees will recommend to the Maryland legislature that convict labor in this state be abolished by a system of gradual elimination. As fast as the present contracts expire they are not to be renewed and other work will be found for the convicts. Other penal reforms are urged, which will include the appointment of a bi-partisan board of control for state prisons. This board will appoint wardens, who shall hold office during good behavior. It will also act as a board of pardons and have the power to remove prisoners from one institution to another, according to the requirements of individual cases. It may adopt new systems of labor for the convicts, and will have power to place them on the public roads. A women's prison, officered by a woman warden and women guards, with no men about it, is also recommended.

BREAK TAILORS' CONTRACT.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 16.—Last October the Eisner-Johnstone company, custom tailors of this city, signed a contract with its tailors, and has now openly violated both the letter and spirit of the document. The concern conducts several stores, and organized labor in this city is determined to show the management that this conduct will not pass without notice. The Tailors state that one of the officials of the concern told their committee that he proposed to have his work done by those who would work the cheapest.

FAVORS DRESS REFORM.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 16.—Dress reform among California school girls is advocated by State Superintendent Hyatt, who favors a simple black dress with a neat white apron as an aid to better results in school work.

President Gompers' Strong Position On Labor and the Anti-Trust Law

In the current issue of "The American Federationist," under the caption, "Anti-Trust Law and Labor," President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, again calls on trade unionists and their friends to continue the work of creating public opinion in favor of the passage of the Bartlett-Bacon bills, now before Congress. The following are a few striking paragraphs of this article, which, among other things, makes a demand upon the party in power to "give substance" to its views on this subject, as twice expressed in its national platform:

"Without further delay, the citizens of the United States must decide whether they wish to outlaw organized labor. Only a few months ago the officials of the United Mine Workers were indicted under the Sherman anti-trust law because they helped the miners of West Virginia to break the shackles by which the mining companies held them helpless objects of exploitation. The mine operators forced the constituted authorities of the state to do their bidding. The miners could appeal to no one for justice. Their only defense lay in their ability to enforce their rights through their united, organized power. To strip them of that defense is the purpose of the litigation begun by the indictment charging that organization with restraint of trade. These same officers of the United Mine Workers have again been indicted under the same 'anti-trust' law because they are helping the miners of Colorado to resist the tyranny of the Standard Oil Company, which seeks to evade compliance with the labor laws of the state. The 'indicted' officers of the miners are (call it 'conspiring,' if you please) engaged in an effort to rid the state of Colorado of government by mine guards in order to re-establish civil government, government by law.

"The federal grand jury's indictment charges the officers of the miners' organization with establishing a monopoly of mine labor in the United States and Canada and with organizing a conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce.

"The law of the land assures to workers the right to organize. All who have any knowledge of the world of industry concede that without organization the wage-workers are helples, victims of the industrial forces that are seeking their own self-interest. Practical men of business refuse to deal with a weak union, for its agreements would have neither advantage nor force; but as a matter of course they recognize and deal with strong unions, and adjust their business to conform to the new situation. It follows, then, that control of all the workers in a trade increases the success and the efficiency of the organization in securing better terms for a greater number of workers, and in turn protects the fair employer from competition with producers who care not how they grind their employes so long as they also grind out profits.

"The right to organize is a sham, a trick, a deceit, unless it carries with it the right to organize effectively and the right to use that organized power to further the interests of the workers. This implied right must be assured. If it is alleged that acts in themselves criminal or unlawful are committed in endeavors to effect organization or to secure the benefits of organization, let those acts be dealt with under due process of law. But in the name of free labor, in the name of free government and free society, let the right to organize never for one instant be menaced or withheld. That right is the foundation upon which all else is builded.

"Why is it that our laws may be perverted and interpreted to prevent those who toil from doing things necessary for their protection and betterment?

"Why is it that men of wealth may with impunity break laws whose meaning is plain and unmistakable?

"Can it be the influences that emanate from 26 Broadway have murdered justice, have usurped functions of the courts, have taken control of the police functions, and have ordered the affairs of the people that dividends may be assured to the favored ones of the Standard Oil clan?

"The workers of Colorado are making a fight for the right to organize, for wages that will permit of decent standards of living, for the right to order their own lives and to spend their earnings for their own betterment. They are fighting for the right to fair trial, for the right of protection by the laws of state and nation, and for government free and untrammeled by organized selfish interests.

"The menace which threatens the mine workers is the common danger of the whole labor movement. Those workers happen to be the chosen victims. Others have already experienced the same injustice. Many others may be made victims at the whim or desire of any employer.

"Union men of America, do you realize that at any time your home, your savings, may be levied upon if your organization has attained any degree of success? Do you realize that you and the officers of your organization may be imprisoned for daring to defend and to promote your welfare and for the exercise of normal activities to increase the power and efficiency of your union? Have you compared your condition with that of the unorganized so that you realize what will be the effect of depriving you of the right to organize?

"When you have seriously considered these questions you will realize the imperative necessity that devolves upon all men and women who labor—the necessity of securing amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law that clearly and specifically prevents the application of that law to the voluntary organization of the workers—the unions.

"That law, as now interpreted and applied, constitutes the most serious menace to the labor movement. That law, which was intended to benefit human beings, to prevent or check monopoly and absolute control over the products of labor and of the soil, to assure to the people the necessities of life at reasonable prices, has proved useless in establishing control or regulation over the trusts and monopolies. In a spirit of ironic glee these same monopolies, trusts, and corporations, unharmed by the law which was to have regulated them, now turn this law against the human beings who were to have been protected.

"Is the conscience of the American people so dead, is their sense of justice so dormant, that they will tolerate that horses, wheat, hay, sugar, hogs, shall be placed on equality before the law with human beings?

"The party now in control of legislation has twice pledged itself to enact legislation granting to Labor the right of free organization and of all activity in furtherance of organization not in itself unlawful. Twice that party has made a presidential campaign upon a platform containing that pledge. The candidates who accepted places upon the Democratic ticket did not repudiate that pledge. As was the custom under the Taft regime, the present administration has permitted, under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, indictments aginst men helping their fellow-workers to secure higher wages, a shorter workday, conditions that will assure them a more just compensation for toil and freedom to order their own lives outside of working hours. Those of that party whom the people elected to office are in honor bound to redeem that pledge they gave to those who elected them. Labor of America expects such action. If the party in power is not in favor of outlawing organized labor, it must give substance to that conviction.

"Organized labor must live to give tone, character, and purpose to the needs and demands for justice, rights, and a better life to the toilers.

"The workers everywhere are urged not only to make their own views clear, but to persuade all friends of Labor and human justice to communicate at once with their respective Senators and Representatives in Congress.

"And let those who value the liberty and the welfare of America's toilers lose no time in demanding justice for them and in pressing these demands upon their representatives in Congress.

"The need is great. The existence of organized labor is in jeopardy. The right to organize is necessary for the freedom of the workers. The freedom of the workers is necessary for the freedom of all the people, the perpetuation of our Republic itself.

"Demand the early enactment of the Bartlett-Bacon bills, S. 927 and H. R. 1873. In all justice the Sherman anti-trust law must be amended."

TO SAVE ALASKA'S RESOURCES.

In the annual report of Secretary of the Interior Lane several unusual Alaskan recommendations are noted, such as the construction by the government of a system of trunk line railroads in that country, the opening of coal lands under a leasing and royalty system and the creation of an administration board to develop the territorial resources. This board should have extended powers, and the money raised from lands, fisheries, furs, forests and mines would be used for the construction of roads, telegraph and telephone lines and railroads. This board would be given full power over Alaska's assets. On the theory that the United States will need oil for its navy, Secretary Lane favors the government stimulating the search for oil by giving the right to prospect on government lands.

WANT NON-UNION "FLINTS."

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 16.—Officers of the American Flint Glass Workers' union are giving wide circulation to the reasons for the strike of their members against the Federal Glass company, Columbus, Ohio. The company is advertising for non-unionists, and state the strike is the result of an effort to force union recognition. The Flints show that the strike, which started July 17, was caused in the main by a ten-hour day system and a wage scale that ran from 10 to 40 per cent below the union list, and because they were held responsible and "docked" in wages for happenings over which they had no control. The officers also state the men were denied the right to organize.

LONG STRIKE IS SETTLED.

Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 16.—It is announced that the long strike of the Machinists' union against the Fuchs & Lang company, near here, has been settled to the satisfaction of both parties. The fight was made by the Machinists because of discrimination, long hours and the failure to pay union wages. During the contest the strikers leased a building opposite the shops, which they painted with inscriptions in reference to their demands. The company attempted to secure possession of the building and the case was carried to the courts, where the strikers' lease was upheld.

BUTCHERS ORGANIZE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16.—The new union of Butcher Workmen, organized recently, is assuming large proportions. Nearly all the local markets are using the shop card of this organization and no friction with the local packers has been reported. At least 90 per cent of the skilled workmen are now in the union.

PROFESSORS FAVOR A UNION.

The College Professors' Union is one of this year's probabilities. A resolution introduced by Prof. Robert C. Books, of Swarthmore college, and adopted by the American Political Science association, which calls for the appointment of a committee of three "to investigate and report the status of American educational institutions as to liberty of thought, freedom of speech, and security of tenure for teachers of political science." Some of the professors have pointed to the advantages of organization along trade union ideas to protect them from expulsion in cases where they advocate ideas that are objectionable to college trustees. The organization idea has gained force because of the alleged removal of Prof. Willard Fisher from the faculty of Wesleyan university because that teacher took an active part in securing the passage of the Connecticut workmen's compensation act, in opposition to certain powerful influences.

MUST HEAT BUILDINGS.

Minneapolis, Jan. 16.— The supreme court of this state has decided that where a poorly heated building results in sickness for an occupant, the landlord is liable for damages. The case was that of a stenographer, who alleged she contracted a cold, which resulted in tuberculosis, because the building in which she worked was not sufficiently heated. The defendant was upheld in the lower court that he was not compelled to protect employes of tenants, but this position has been reversed by the supreme court.

WILL PLEDGE CANDIDATES.

Seattle, Jan. 16.—The Central Labor council has passed a resolution declaring for a new state constitution "in order that state and municipal government be kept apace with modern industrial progress and development." The resolution also provides that a copy be forwarded to the coming convention of the State Federation of Labor for approval, and that that body declare in favor of pledging legislative candidates to vote for a constitutional convention.

WANT COMPENSATION ACT.

Toronto, Jan. 16—Workers in the Province of Ontario are urging the passage of the proposed Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. They are aware that strong efforts will be made to weaken the draft act, submitted by the government commissioner. Throughout the province trade union meetings are being held for the purpose of creating sentiment in favor of the act.

COMMENDS SHORT WORK DAY.

In an address on the eight-hour day, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, said not until workers leave factories without undue fatigue can employers successfully complete against all comers in the world's markets. He declared that men who are half sick and partly poisoned through fatigue are economically unprofitable. The speaker protested against treating this subject from a mathematical standpoint. "We all expect our annual vacation in the summer. Business and professional men deem this period of rest necessary to keep up their earning power through the year. Yet we ignore this when it comes to the men in the shop. American business has gained much from the high development of scientific skill applied to machinery and to manufacturing processes, yet when it comes to the greater factor, the human element, we have stopped short."

PRINTERS ENJOY WAGE RAISE.

Baltimore, Jan. 16.—As a result of conferences held last year, members of the local Typographical union had their wages raised automatically, with the advent of the new year. The new rate calls for a $1 weekly increase for morning papers, formerly $24, and $1.25 for afternoon papers, formerly $23.75. Starting with next year the rate will increase $1 all around, and the 1917 scale will be $27 for morning and $26 for afternoon newspapers. The scale is based on a seven-hour day, with the overtime rate at 75 and 80 cents an hour for day and night work, respectively.

GARMENT WORKERS STOP CUT.

Baltimore, Jan. 16.—Prompt and united action on the part of Garment Workers in this city forestalled a reduction of wages in the plant of M. Stein & Co., which announced a cut in its coat and pants department. A mass meeting of the interested workers was called, and the gathering resulted in the few members of a dual organization joining the legitimate trades union. When the firm became aware of the enthusiasm and solidarity of its workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, they obtained new viewpoints regarding wage reductions.

PLAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 16.—Lathers in the Northwest are preparing to hold a convention in Seattle next March for the purpose of organizing a Northwest District Council of wood, wire and metal lathers. It is proposed to place a permanent organizer in this section.

WILL INVESTIGATE

Federal Department of Justice Will Conduct Inquiry in the Moyer Case.

The department of justice has instructed Edward J. Bowman, at Grand Rapids, Mich., to make a thorough investigation of President Moyer's deportation from the copper region and report in full to this city. John B. Densmore, solicitor of the department of labor, reports to Secretary of Labor Wilson that conciliation has failed to settle the strike, and that this failure was caused by the uncompromising attitude of the mine owners. Mr. Densmore will make a detailed report to Secretary of Labor Wilson on his arrival in Washington. Press dispatches from northern Michigan quote Mr. Densmore as saying that: "In a nutshell the question is whether the union men should go back to work with or without discrimination. The companies refused to do anything but discriminate against members of the union." These later developments will undoubtedly result in a stronger demand for congress to act. The number of resolutions on this subject will be increased by Representative Carlin, of the house judiciary committee, who announces that he will move to amend the Erdman arbitration and mediation act by simply inserting the words, "Industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce." As the law now reads, it only applies to railroads. The recently created Federal Commission on Industrial Relations has just announced that it will begin a national investigation of the more prominent labor disturbances. Attention will be paid to the copper strike, the Colorado coal strike, and recent strikes in Paterson, Lawrence, and Los Angeles. The commission has power to subpoena witnesses and conduct a formal court. While the law does not give the commission power to act as an arbitrator or mediator, it is believed the publicity given its findings and its recommendations to congress for legislative enactments will be of value. The trade union members on this commission are Vice President O'Connell, of the American Federation of Labor; Treasurer Lennon, of the American Federation of Labor, and President Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 16.—The failure of federal officials to successfully mediate the copper strike was disappointing to unionists, who announce they will use every honorable effort to make the strike more effective. Gov. Ferris has protested against what he terms "federal interference," because the Moyer deportation is to be investigated by Washington officials. He insists that the state of Michigan will take care of all violators of the law. In a special charge to the grand jury that is investigating strike violence, Judge O'Brien aid stress on the statute relating to kidnaping, with its accompanying penalties of fine and imprisonment. The jury that investigated the Christmas eve panic, in which seventy-two lives were destroyed, rendered an open verdict after hearing evidence for three days. "The stampede was caused by some person or persons unknown to the jury at this time, who raised an alarm of fire within the hall," says the verdict.

Reports to the A. F. of L. headquarters from representatives in the copper district say that it is generally accepted by strikers that the steel trust is behind the copper employers in their present anti-union attitude. The Federation strongly urges affiliated organizations to render all the financial support possible to the miners.

TO START A "FORWARD."

Los Angeles, Jan. 16.—The central body of this city is mapping out a trades union organizing campaign that is intended to reach every Los Angeles unorganized worker. Each local union has appointed a committee of five to assist, and they, together with the entire central body, constitute the committee in charge. A meeting of these workers has indorsed plans that include the distribution of a large amount of literature and the visitation by committees who will explain the benefits of unionism to those outside the fold. To make the latter plan both effective and possible, the name of every workingman and woman in the city directory has been listed according to their craft. These names were then divided into neighborhoods covering a small area and subcommittees placed in charge.

FAVORS UNION WAGE RATES.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—Workers throughout the Dominion of Canada will be interested in the statement that the government has declared in favor of the union rate of wages for all work on the Toronto harbor. The announcement is undoubtedly the result of agitation on the part of the trade union movement against the government's policy of allowing contractors to evade the provisions of the fair wage clause. This agitation has been especially vigorous against conditions on the new Welland canal, and the authorities' decision would indicate that they have heard the protests, and that a change is due.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF LABEL TRADES UNION COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 16, 1914.

Opportunity knocks; yes. But you can't play the role opportunity by continually knocking.

At the New Jersey State asylum golf is to be tried as a remedy for insanity. And this despite the fact that men go crazy over it.

While he is simplifying the nautical venacular, why doesn't Secretary of the Navy Daniels make the quarter deck the 25 cent deck ?

If the locomotives of a certain railroad are to be equipped with automobile horns, as reported, it will be necessary to spray the sleepers and dining cars with gasoline in order to carry out the illusion so far as wealthy patrons are concerned.

THE SEASON OF BARGAINS.

This is the season of bargains when the various merchants offer for sale at greatly reduced prices the goods that they have left on their shelves after their busy season. We know that many of our readers take the opportunity offered to purchase these goods, and that they will scan the columns of THE TRADES UNIONIST and bestow their patronage on those who think so much of your trade that they will advertise in a labor paper. Each and every one of the advertisers solicit and want your patronage, and a call at any of their places will convince you that the quality of their goods and prices asked for the same will compare favorably, if not more so, than any other place in the city. We ask that the next time that you have occasion to spend any of your hard-earned wages that you will give preference to the advertisers in these columns.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

The whole world was startled at the announcement of the plan of the Ford Automobile Company, whereby they are to distribute to their employees a sum from the earnings of the business so as to enable them to give what will be a minimum wage to the lowest paid in their employ over the age of twenty-two years of five dollars a day. When we take into consideration the wages paid in our industries this wage will serve as a mark for others to emulate. It will spur the toilers on to thorough organization to compel others who are just as able as the Ford Automobile Company are to meet these conditions. By this splendid tribute to those who have helped Mr. Ford accumulate his fortune, he has shown himself to be a true philanthropist in every sense of the word.

How much better it would have been had Andrew Carnegie taken this same course with his millions, and how much more good he could have accomplished and with what greater satisfaction it would have been to him to have followed a similar plan instead of donating his libraries to communities that will soon forget who or what he was. When Andrew Carnegie's name will be mentioned in a spirit of derision the name of Henry Ford will be blessed by posterity. We trust that others will see the wisdom of the act of Henry Ford, and that they too will realize the justice of sharing their profits with those who help make it and not wait until they are forced, through public opinion and law, to give to the toiler his just deserts. We wish for Mr. Ford the greatest blessings of prosperity, and may you live long to see the joy and happiness that this benevolent act of yours will bring to the heart and home of those who may be so fortunate as to work in your industry.

LARGER ORDNANCE SHOP.

It was with mixed feelings that we read the report of the Naval Board of Inspection of Shore Stations transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy during the past week. Delighted because of the fact that they recommended the enlarging of the gun factory at the local Navy Yard, but with feelings akin to regret because they should have found cause for pronouncing any part of the plan in any degree as being unfeasable. Being in thorough accord with all that they say as to the desirability of the plan, we would like to take exception to that part of their report which deals with the labor conditions, and in which they find cause for pronouncing them as unsatisfactory.

It is true that Washington is not a manufacturing city and that skilled mechanics are seldom to be found out of employment, but let the present plant be enlarged and a call be made for men, and it would not be long before a sufficient number would be found who would be willing to come to this city to work for Uncle Sam.

We do not believe that it would be possible to gather together a more efficient body of men than is to be found at the Navy Yard, and this condition is easily explained. As intelligence and efficiency go hand in hand and as the men employed at the Navy Yard are far above the average in intelligence in their line of work, it can be readily seen as to why they are so efficient. We trust that favorable consideration will be given by Congress to the plan as outlined by the Naval Board, and that adequate facilities will be given to the men employed there so that they may further demonstrate the accuracy of our statement that they are the most skilled in their line of work that can be found anywhere. We also hope that Congress in considering this question will couple with it the manner in which wages are determined at the Navy Yard, and that the Wage Board will be abolished and a figure will be set for the various classes of mechanics that will serve as a model for private concerns doing a similar line of work and as a higher rate of pay will attract the best class of workmen, we hope that the figures will be such as to produce the best results.

THE COMPENSATION ACT

Maximum Benefit for Temporary Disability is $12 a Week for 200 Weeks.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 16. — Commissioner Yaple, of the State liability board of awards, which has in charge the enforcement of the new State compensation act, hints of a "fine Italian hand" in the shape of insurance companies, who are behind the movement to change the law. This change consists of either eliminating or defining the term "wilful act," as used in the measure. The State board has declared its opposition to a weakening of the act, and its many conflicts with the private insurance companies would indicate that they mean what they say. The Ohio Federation of Labor is alert to the danger of workers losing their present vantage point, and have entered an emphatic protest against diluting the law. Gov. Cox has referred the matter to Commissioner Yaple and Attorney General Hogan to investigate. It is shown that while the law has only been in existence a few months, 10,000 claims have been passed upon by the board, and in only four instances have the beneficiaries rejected the decision and gone to the courts.

The commission reports that four-fifths of Ohio's wage earners and their dependents are already under the protection of the act, which provides for a maximum benefit of $3,750 and funeral and medical expenses in case of death, and payment of a maximum of $12 per week for life in case of permanent disability. The maximum benefit for temporary disability is $12 a week for 200 weeks. All claims are to be settled without legal expense to either employer or employe. Under the law employers can provide their own compensation to employes, with the consent of the State commission. The practice has not become general, however, for only forty concerns have as yet been granted this privilege. A failure to comply with the law strips the employer of former defenses in damage cases.

NEW YORK STATE IN LINE

On January 1, the New York Workmen's Compensation Act Took Effect.

Albany, Jan. 16.—Starting with the first of this year the New York workmen's compensation act took effect, and this state is now in line with almost half the states of the country who are endeavoring to compel employers to insure in some manner the payment of moneys to workers injured in the course of their employment. The law provides three ways in which employers may insure themselves—either in a state-authorized casualty company, or in a mutual company composed of not less than forty employers having not less than 2,500 employes, or by payment of certain designated premiums into the state fund. Another method will affect only large corporations, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone concerns. It provides that these corporations, if they so elect, may deposit in banks an amount, to be decided upon by the commission, necessary to pay claims against it. The various industries are divided into groups, and each group will pay a rate decided upon by the commission. Payments start the first of July next. Failure to make payments after this date invokes a penalty of $1 a day for every employe for such neglect or refusal. To further make it possible for all workers to be compensated, the law provides that in case of a suit against an employer who has not complied with the law, all previous defenses are taken from him, and his only defenses are that the injury was caused by the wilful intention of the injured employe or where the injury results solely from intoxication—both of which are questions for jury decision.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

The Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison contempt case has come up for argument before the United States Supreme Court, Judge Parker and Mr. Ralston ably arguing for the defendants. It will be remembered that the case came before the highest court upon appeal from the decisions of both Justice Wright and of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Sentences imposed in the lower court were: Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, twelve, nine, and six months' imprisonment, respectively. The Court of Appeals sustained the general finding of the lower court, but commanded the lower court to modify the sentences to Gompers, thirty days' imprisonment; Mitchell and Morrison, fines of $500 each. It is upon either the longer terms or the modified imprisonment and fines which the appeal has been taken. After the close of the argument the United States Supreme Court took the case under advisement, and will probably render a decision in about four weeks.

GOVERNOR TO ARBITRATE.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 16.—Because the conciliation board has failed to reach an agreement between the Miners and a coal company at Ansted, Fayette county, the matter will be referred to Gov. Hatfield for arbitration. The men struck because the company placed scales at the mines and paid only 40 cents a ton, when the workers demanded 45.

TO FORM STATE BODY.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 16.—A meeting between the Minneapolis and St. Paul Building Trades Councils will be held in the near future for the purpose of forming a State Building Trades organization.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. Sutton.

R. Hoe & Co. report to the Foweth estate that they turned out more large printing presses during 1913 than during any year in the last decade.

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company announce that 1,730 linotypes, of which 1,259 were multiple magazine machines, were purchased during the year closed September 30, 1913. Thirty thousand linotypes are now in use in principal countries of the world, producing composition in more than twenty languages. The Mergenthaler Company's Brooklyn works now contain 343,000 square feet, approximately 9 acres, nearly all fireproof construction. During the year an insurance system was established for the Mergenthaler workers, under which the employees' lives are insured for an amount equal to one year's pay, wholly at the company's expense.

The year 1913 was a most successful one for the Monotype Machine Company. More than 6,000 Monotypes are now being used on all classes of work. During the past year daily newspapers installed the Monotype Type Caster. On January 1, 1914, there were more than 200 newspapers making their own type on the Monotype. A number of newspapers installed the Monotype in their ad alley and several new dailies purchased only Monotypes in equipping their composing room. Among these were: Lynn (Mass.) Telegram; Haverhill (Mass.) Herald; Norwood (Mass.) Messenger; Havana de Cuba; Brandor (Man.) Daily News. Some of the newspapers that have been using all Monotypes for over a year are: Louisville (Ky.) Herald; Richmond (Va.) News-Leader; Sydney (N. S. W.) Post; Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening; London Times; Philadelphia German Gazette; and Montreal Financial Times, and others.

WILL ARRIVE ON TIME

Covering one of the longest hikes ever attempted Tony Costello who left Galveston, Texas, last October to convey the greetings of the Texas trades unionists to Samuel Gompers on his sixty-fourth birthday is rapidly approaching his goal. The following telegram is the latest advices from tony:

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 7, 1914.

Galveston Labor Dispatch,
Galveston, Texas.

Am on the last lap of the trip, and only one hundred and fifty-five miles to go. Received souvenirs here as I requested. Can I have some printed? Please give me full instructions in answer to this. How do you want me to enter into Washington; also, if you want me to notify any one of my coming. This place is not very well organized, but the people are very nice to me. Answer with full instructions; also if satisfactory to have souvenirs printed.

TONY COSTELLO AND CIRCUS.
10.50 a. m.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

Miss Jennie Goss returned to work last Monday, after being home sick for two weeks.

The man who parts his name in the middle, J. Irvin Esterly, and "the man who makes a mule laugh." Our old stand by, "Bill" Hall, have consented to be the end men at the Bookbinders' show.

Local Union, No. 4, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, will hold their annual entertainment and dance at National Rifles Armory, G street between 9th and 10th northwest, on February 18. Many of the old faces seen heretofore in amateur ministrelsy will take part; consequently a good time is expected, and it is predicted that the hall will be crowded to the limit.

LECTURES TO BE GIVEN

George Lansbury, Ex-Labor Member of the English Parliament, will speak under the auspices of the Congressional Union of the Suffragists at National Rifles Armory, 918 G street northwest, Saturday, January 17, at 4.30 p. m. No admission will be charged.

J. Stitt Wilson, Ex-Socialist Mayor of the City of Berkeley, California, and candidate for Governor of California, will lecture on the subject "Socialism the Logic of Civilization," at Pythian Temple (main floor), 1012 9th street northwest, Friday evening, January 16, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

TO LOOK INTO WOMEN'S WAGES.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 16.—The Michigan state commission of inquiry has started an investigation to determine the minimum wages paid to female employes throughout the state. Other questions having to do with the life of factory working girls will also be looked into. Charles S. Beadle, of this city, a member of the commission, is reported as saying that wages should be higher and that the minimum rate should be high enough for a girl to live and to put aside a portion of her funds each week for the proverbial "rainy day."

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Columbia Typographical Union holds its regular monthly meeting on Sunday next (January 18, 1914) at 2.30 at Typographical Temple.

* * * *

Mrs. John A. Huston, who has been severely ill for several weeks past, is, I am glad to learn, making steady improvement toward health. Mrs. Huston has been very active in the work of the Ladies' Auxiliary (No. 13) to Columbia Typographical Union, serving two or three years as its president, and has many friends here and elsewhere who will rejoice at her recovery.

* * *

That Mr. Ford, the automobile maker, has certainly stirred up things among his erstwhile business friends by declaring his intention to share some of his profits with the people who produce them—the workers in his factories and shops. His former "associates" not only disagree with him for his decency and fairness, but abuse him, resolute against him, and rush into print with statements burdened with the fierce howl that "it can't be done." By the way, that old "can't be done!" yowl is always sounded in its most raucus notes when any forward-looking man wants to do something for the betterment of his kind, and we have heard it so often in the struggle for eight hours and other reforms that it has long since ceased to attract attention, much less frighten any one. The idea of really "toting fair" with the man who does the work is of course not new with Mr. Ford, but it is so infernally rare in large enterprises that he has to stand ridicule and abuse for giving it the very commendable upward boost that he has. What this country—and the world at large, for that matter—needs is more men of the Ford stripe and fewer who wear bristles under their fine clothes.

* * * *

Edward J. Handly, a reader on the specification work in the proof room of the Government Printing Office, has tendered his resignation to Public Printer Ford, and will take a well-earned rest from printorial labor. Mr. Handly is an old-timer in the National Printery, and his more than thirty years' service there has given him a numerous acquaintance among the employees. Although Brother Handly has reached that time of life when labor becomes somewhat burdensome, he is yet a very active man, and his numerous friends hope that "Uncle Ned" has many years before him in which to enjoy the rest and freedom from the worry of work to which his long career of useful endeavor richly entitles him.

* * * *

The passing away of Mrs. Nellie Berger, wife of Fred Berger, who is known to a great many of the people in the Government Printing Office, where he has spent many years, was an event which called forth universal expressions of sincere regret and tender sympathy. The death of this gentle and lovable woman while yet comparatively young has an added tinge of sadness in that the union which her departure severs was one of such peculiar fitness that its principals enjoyed a life of rare devotion to and companionship with each other.

* * *

Somewhat in the nature of typographical ancient history is a slip of paper shown me some days since by my friend James H. ("Bud") Lowrey. It is the ballot handled by Washington printers at the annual election on December 21, 1878—thirty-five years ago. From the figures carefully preserved on this ballot it is seen that William H. Towers was elected president, his opponent being Frank A. McGill. W. W. Maloney was given the office of vice president, the opposing name on the ticket (J. W. Armstrong) evidently having been withdrawn, as Mr. Maloney received 301 votes, nearly the total membership at that time. Frank A. Roderick was elected recording secretary, his opponent being Wm. Y. Clarke; J. M. ("Dick") Richards was elected financial secretary over William Briggs, while James H. Lowrey was elected treasurer, having no opposition. The race for reading clerk was a three-cornered one, Adrian Jones, George M. Ramsey, and J. B. Moulden participating in the struggle, Jones winning. James B. Dougherty had a clear field for sergeant at arms. Mills B. Goodwin and J. M. Maloney were the choice for delegates (the union was then entitled to two only), the other candidates being John Peer, E. B. Robinson, and L. H. Patterson. Of those whose names appeared on that ballot, Towers, McGill, Armstrong, Roderick, Clarke, Richards, Jones, Daugherty, Goodwin, Peer, and Robinson are all dead, I think. William Briggs (after serving in various capacities in the local union and also two terms as secretary-treasurer of the International) is still a resident—and a very lively one, at that—of this city, holding a responsible position in one of Washington's building associations. J. B. Moulden ("Jarvis" is what nearly everybody calls him) is also still among us, working at this time, I believe, in the printing office connected with the Post Office Department. "Bud" Lowrey, George M. Ramsey, L. H. Patterson, and the two Maloneys are all proof readers in the Government Printing Office, mingling with each other as fraternally now as they did more than thirty-five years ago. All of them have rendered useful and capable service to Columbia Typographical Union. "The gang" and "the clique" and "the combine" were evidently campaign expressions in those days as well as in these modern times, for the second heaviest line on the slip reads "No combination—take your choice." I do got know if the "Wah" had been invented at that early date, though he may have flourished under some other name, but it is certain that the "Kickapoo" was still among the things that had not arrived in this jurisdiction.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Miss Pearl A. Yost, skilled laborer, by transfer.

John E. Wayson, temporary compositor.

Separations.

Edward J. Handly, reader, resigned.

Miss Ellen A. Featherstone, press feeder, resigned.

Walter Barnesby, helper, resigned.

John J. Lester, skilled laborer, resigned.

Henry F. Luce, unskilled laborer.

Transfers, &c.

Miss Rosa R. Weser, press feeder, War and Navy section; Thurston G. Brown, messenger, 30 cents per hour, delivery section; Joseph F. West, unskilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, hand section; John Linquist, stereotyper apprentice, 50 cents per hour, foundry section, night; John A. Delawder, counter, 35 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section, intermediate; Miss Nellie H. Ruckdaeschel, helper, $750 per annum, office of superintendent of work; Wm. Burlingame, stereotyper, 60 cents per hour, foundry section; Harry B. Kauffman, linotype operator, linotype section, day to night.

BRICKLAYERS GATHER

The opening of the forty-fourth Convention of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America was celebrated Monday, January 12, 1914, with much pomp and ceremony at Houston, Texas.

Among the questions to be considered is "The Old Age and Disability Pension Plan," as presented by the committee that was appointed at the last convention to devise ways and means for the betterment of our aged and infirm members.

Another question of equal importance is "Affiliation of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers with the American Federation of Labor." This question was defeated in a referendum vote that was submitted in the month of August, 1903. It is expected, however, that the proposition will be debated, and voted favorably on at the Houston Convention.

It is hoped that the delegates assembled will consider the proposition on its merits and come to realize that the united efforts of all trades unionists is needed to bring about fair conditions for the organized wage earners of this country.

The delegates elected from No. 1, Washington, D. C., now in Texas, are: Maurice A. Wolf, James E. Mertaugh, and Michael McNaulty.

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The Overcoats, and Suits went a-flying yesterday—and no wonder, for this sale comes right in the teeth of winter, and now is the time you need this clothing.

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Every Suit

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Honestly Reduced Prices

No Reservations — No Exceptions

Every $15 Overcoat and Suit	$11.75
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Every $25 Overcoat and Suit	$16.75
Every $30 Overcoat and Suit	$19.75
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(SOCIALIST EX-MAYOR OF BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA)
WILL LECTURE ON
"Socialism the Logic of Civilization"
FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1914, 8.00 P. M.
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(EX-LABOR MEMBER OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT)
WILL LECTURE ON
"Labor and the Suffrage Movement in England"
SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1914, 4.30 P. M.
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for Fall and Winter
in all the new colorings
$15-$18-$25

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Get Meinberg's Top Notch
Look For Label on Each Loaf
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6 BOTTLES FOR $2.50
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Engrossing Resolutions, Diplomas, Charters and Fancy Pen Work of all descriptions.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By Cycle.

TO THE GREEK.

Son of Athens, ere you shine
These bespattered shoes of mine,
Let me on your mind impress
With the utmost earnestness,
This, my warning orthodox:
Keep the polish off my socks!

By the gods of heav'n above,
By the burning Sapho's love,
By the blood of Scio's vine,
By Anacreon's song divine,
By Parnassus' well-known rocks,
Keep the polish off my socks!

Son of Athens, hear my vow,
There will be one Helva row;
Take it even now from me,
It will beat Thermopylæ;
So, if you'd escape some shocks,
Keek the polish off my socks!
—Springfield Union.

Plenty of work in the G. P. O. zone.

"War is hell," and the Mexicans seem to enjoy it.

Congress convened Monday, accompanied by high winds.

Indications are that reasonably good times will continue, notwithstanding the carping opposition.

In one respect, at least, Martha Washington was not so different from other women. She had a will of her own.

Harry K. Thaw has been declared both safe and sane. This will give him prominence as a Fourth of July attraction.

The return of the President, with health restored, should be sufficient notice to Congress that the busy season has opened.

Mr. Rockefeller recently submitted to an interview, in which he gave the startling information that he is opposed to a tax on incomes.

Nothing is more certain to start a breeze than for some one to question the story of Jonah and the Whale, and Doc. Elliott knows it.

There is talk of utilizing the sun's rays for cooking purposes. This may help to solve the greater problem, whereby the sun could be made to shine by simply pressing a button.

Where ten thousand people are gathered to witness a fire, there are at least nine thousand who know more about fires and how to quell them than the whole blamed fire department.

Some people are not quite satisfied with the terms of salvation, even while it is free; and some people complain if the terms of their trades paper are one dollar a year, which is less than two cents a week.

Capital would open wide the gates to pauper labor from abroad, and so keep down the wage price at home. It does not require special gift of discernment to comprehend what labor conditions would be without organization.

As ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson became thoroughly Mexicanized, and he now seems intent on completing a full course as an incompetent representative American.

If accounts are true, of the number of children who assembled along the roadway to cheer the President as he motored, the charge of race suicide can not be placed at the door of those who reside in and about Pass Christian.

Fifty years ago flour was selling at $200 a barrel, and beef was $2.50 a pound. These quotations, from Richmond, Va., were due to a "shut in" condition, and more or less influenced by the law of supply and demand.

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Safe, Reliable and efficient, never fails for Coughs, Colds and Catarrhal Effections.
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Mr. UNION MAN,
your credit is always good here. You can select any article from our enormous stock of high-grade jewelry and silverware, and pay for it on terms as low as
FIFTY CENTS A WEEK.
CASH CANNOT BUY BETTER VALUES

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SCHWARTZ
JEWELRY and SILVERWARE
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100 Rooms, 50 Baths (with Showers)
European Plan $1.00 Up American Plan $2.50 Up

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At Your Service Day and Night, Low Rates
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Each issue is brimful of fashions, fancywork, interesting short stories, and scores of labor-saving and money-saving ideas for women. There are more than 50 of the newest designs of the celebrated McCALL PATTERNS in each issue.

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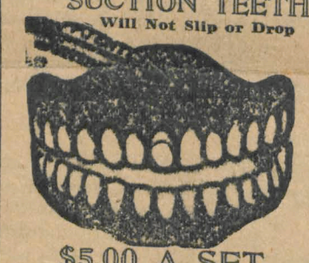

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UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY
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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 30 | WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1914. | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

MINIMUM WAGE UPHELD

State and Cities Have the Right to Prescribe Public Works Conditions.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 23.—The State supreme court has ended the long fight waged by organized labor on behalf of the Spokane $3 minimum wage scale for street improvement work by declaring that the act providing for this rate is legal, and that cities have the right to establish a minimum rate for municipal work, whether done by the city direct or by contract. Six of the judges agreed to the opinion, while three dissented. The court refers to a decision of the United States supreme court, in sustaining a Kansas law fixing an eight-hour day and providing that the going rate should be paid. Commenting on this, the court here says: "It belongs to the state as the guardian and trustee of its people to prescribe the condition upon which it will permit public work to be done on its behalf or on behalf of its municipalities." It is believed this principle will be applied to the efforts of the State Industrial Welfare Commission in fixing a minimum wage for women. The court rejects former views which held that the city is the legal agent of the property owners who pay for improvement work, and is therefore bound to get the work done at the lowest possible cost. The court calls attention to the absence of any provision in the act which provides that work, if done by contract, shall be let to the lowest bidder. In answer to the claim that the rate is "unreasonable," the court says: "The unit as applied to the problem of living is the family, and $2.75 or even $3 a day can hardly be complacently pronounced as an unreasonable sum for supporting such a unit."

NEWS FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 23.—The Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' union is conferring with employers on a new wage scale. Both sides are hoping for a satisfactory adjustment. Some of the largest sailmaking firms in Boston have agreed to the eight-hour demands of the Sailmakers' union. A strike has been on since the first of the year, and the workers have gained th. shorter workday with nine hours pay. Because of a refusal of three large co. erns to accept the new wage scale, which calls for hour reductions and wage increases, these concerns are now minus the employ of 100 members of Electrical S' p.en's union No. 717. Other firms have agreed to the new scale, and committees now at work hope to adjust the present difficulty. The Boston Council of Longshoremen are preparing to submit a new schedule of rates which call for 2 cents an hour increase. At a large meeting in Faneuil hall the Garment Workers of this city have declared in favor of the week work plan instead of again reverting to the old piece work system, which last year's strike abolished, and which some contractors would like to again re-establish.

PROGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, N. C., Jan. 23.—The new child labor law has been in force since the first of this year, and while it indicates progress, a movement to raise the age limit is already under way. The new law makes county school superintendents the factory inspectors for that district. Children under 12 are prohibited from working in factories or manufacturing establishments, and no person under 16 is permitted to work in these places between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. No child under 16 is permitted to work nights, and none between 12 and 13 is allowed to work in a factory except as an apprentice and only after having attended school four months in the preceding twelve months.

FEAR FIREMEN'S STRIKE TALK.

London, Jan. 23.—A notice has been posted in the various fire stations of London, signed by the chief officer, in which the firemen are notified that the fire brigade committee has arranged that the firemen should appoint a standing committee of their own number to consider matters of interest to the men and the service, and present their decisions to their superiors. It is hinted that the force behind this announcement was the growing determination of London firemen to resort to drastic measures if they were not allowed to submit their grievances to the proper authorities.

PUBLIC STREETS FOR DANCES.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—As a substitute for public dance halls, which have been closed by the police of this city, the municipal authorities have inaugurated public street dances in outlying residence districts. The city furnishes music, lights and police, the latter being instructed to maintain decorum.

SHORTER HOURS FOR GIRLS.

Trenton, Jan. 23.—Organized labor has started a crusade against the long hour system under which waitresses in this city are forced to labor. It is shown that the girls are worked fifteen hours a day in many cases.

TRY TO DESTROY UNION

Laundrymen's Association Make an Effort to Break-Up Employees Organization.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Members of the Laundry Drivers' union have secured possession of a "confidential" circular issued by the Laundrymen's association in an effort to break their workers' labor organization. It is claimed the circular urges laundrymen to demand that their drivers sign contracts binding them not to work in the same territory after they have been discharged or voluntarily left employment for a period of one year. It is stated that the circular suggests the following method of forcing the men to sign: "If drivers are not disposed to sign contracts with you it is in itself an indication that they are not reliable and cannot be depended upon." Other features of this new contract would indicate that the laundrymen are very desirous of getting signatures to a document that would mark the beginning of the end as far as the Laundry Drivers' union is concerned. So far, the employers' efforts to interest their workers have not been successful. Instead, the union's continued growth has dampened the laundrymen's enthusiasm.

KEYSTONE STATE IS LOW

Reports Show What Each State is Doing For Its Future Leadership.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 23.—Reports just made by the Russell Sage Foundation show that this state's rank among other states in the matter of public schools is twenty-third among the forty-eight. In expenditure per child Pennsylvania ranks twenty-sixth, spending $18 upon each child of school age per annum. Washington, the highest, spends $32, while South Carolina, the lowest, spends $3 per child. What each state is doing for its future leadership may be inferred from the following: In Pennsylvania there are 58 pupils in high school and 23 in college for each 1,000 pupils in elementary schools. New Hampshire has 118 in high school and 23 in college for each 1,000 in elementary school. Virginia has only 22 in high school and 10 in college. In the average annual salaries paid each teacher, Pennsylvania ranks thirteenth, paying an average of $554 per annum. California is highest, paying an average of $918, while North Carolina is lowest, paying only an average of $200.

CLERKS WIN LONG STRIKE.

Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 23.—After a strike of over a year and a half against the department store of Loeb & Hene, peace is again restored with the signing of an agreement between the Retail Merchants' association and the Retail Clerks' union. A minimum wage, increasing with the length of service, is provided for the women clerks. Hours of labor are fixed, the merchants agree not to discriminate, and several holidays are recognized. Employment will be given all strikers, and some of them will be placed in the other stores that are parties to the agreement, which places dry goods and department stores on the same basis as men's stores in regard to opening and closing hours. The strike has been conducted vigorously by the Retail Clerks' union, and the salaries of the strikers were paid by the union.

COMMISSION RULE SUPERIOR.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 23.—In answer to queries as to the value of a commission form of government over the old plan, Commissioner Bacharach, of this city, who was mayor under the old system, writes in part, as follows: "Commission form of government, in my opinion, can become more dangerous than the old form if the proper men are not elected, as they would build up a machine which would be most difficult to defeat, but by electing the proper men, which should not be difficult, considering the present state of the public mind, I believe that commission form of government, under proper conditions, will give a more efficient and business-like administration, and that the people will receive more for their money than ever before."

INCREASE FOR IRON WORKERS.

Indianapolis, Jan. 23.—After a short strike for higher wages, the Structural Iron Workers of this city and the General Contractors' association have signed an agreement carrying wage increases of 3 cents an hour for the present year, and 70 cents an hour from January 1, 1915, until April 1, 1916. The former rate was 65 cents.

The men struck for a 5-cent increase. The agreement contains several clauses governing working conditions that are in the nature of betterments.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

Everett, Wash., Jan. 23.—By a referendum vote the unions of the building trades in this city have decided to hereafter enjoy a Saturday half-holiday. Only in extreme emergencies will a response be made to a call of the employer to labor the last half-day of the week.

STANDS ON HER RIGHTS

Always Proclaim the Right of Labor to Organize for Collective Bargaining.

Denver, Jan. 23.—In an attempt to reprimand Mrs. Katherine Williamson, former State superintendent of schools, for introducing a resolution of protest in an Equal Suffrage Association meeting against conditions in the Southern Colorado coal fields, Gov. Ammons was told by that lady that she had been a member of the Typographical Union for thirty years, and "will always proclaim the right of labor to organize for collective bargaining." The strike has created intense bitterness among unionists, who are protesting against the military and its denial of constitutional guarantees, which, in some cases, has gone so far as to deport strikers and sympathizers from the strike zone. The recent convention of the State Federation of Labor, called to consider the strike, was addressed by Gov. Ammons, who stated at that time he would investigate cases reported to him by "competent witnesses." A committee of unionists appointed to investigate charges of outrages committed by the State militia now charge Gov. Ammons with insincerity when he made that promise. Representative Keating is urging a Congressional investigation.

CITY ORDINANCE ILLEGAL

Supreme Court Ruled the Order Invalid as Applied to Interstate Business.

New York, Jan. 23. — The express companies of this city have won their point that the attempt to license their drivers between New York and Jersey City, N. J., is an interference with interstate commerce. The case grew out of the express strike of 1910, when the late Mayor Gaynor, exhausting all efforts to settle the trouble, resorted to an old city ordinance, which required that all express wagons shall be licensed, and that all drivers shall obtain permits. The express companies resisted the enforcement of the ordinance on the ground that 98 per cent of their business was interstate, and beyond municipal regulation. Notwithstanding their objections, the police enforced the order, under direction of Mayor Gaynor. The companies carried the case to the Supreme Court, where it was held invalid as applied to interstate business.

UPHOLDS ACCIDENT BOARD.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 23.—Michigan's Industrial Accident Board has won its first case before the state supreme court. Charles Jendrus was injured in the plant of the Detroit Steel Products company and died without regaining the power of speech. Doctors suggested an operation, but he shook his head. The industrial board awarded the widow $10 a week for three hundred weeks. The steel company and the Workmen's Compensation Insurance company appealed on the ground that the proximate cause of death was the refusal of Jendrus to permit an operation. The court sustained the board, citing a long list of English decisions. The question of the constitutionality of the act creating the board was not an issue and was not referred to by the court.

URGES TIMBER CONSERVATION.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Prof. C. H. Goetz, formerly of the Ohio State university, is out with a strong plea for this state to pass laws protecting timber lands. He says the state should establish forestry reservations, and timber lands, now held by private ownership, should be free from taxation to encourage its conservation. He also urges the state to immediately start its work of reforestration of barren areas, and prevent further devastation of those timber lands which are within control of the government.

WAGE LAW IS UPHELD.

West Union, Iowa, Jan. 23.—Judge Hobson, of the District Court, has upheld the constitutionality of the teachers' minimum wage law, and rules that criminal prosecution can be started for its enforcement. The case started because of the refusal of the president of a township school board to pay a school teacher the rate her certificate, under the law, entitled her to.

TO EXCLUDE CHEAP LABOR.

Having for his purpose the debarring of cheap foreign labor, Representative Gillette has introduced a bill to exclude from the United States any alien laborer who within one year previous to his admission to the United States has not earned 30 per cent of the wages paid in this country for the same work.

NEW ENGINEERS' LOCAL.

Vancouver, Jan. 23.—Engineers in the Powell River paper mills have been organized under the jurisdiction of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.

FROWNS ON PIECE WORK

Federal Court Announces that Day Work is More Desirable.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 23.—Judge Jacob Trieber, of the United States District Court, has ruled that the payment of wages on the day labor plan is more desirable, and has also decided that it is proper for the receivers of the Missouri & North Arkansas railroad to treat with the men as a shop federation. These views were expressed as a result of a hearing before him in which the receivers favored the establishment of piece work, which was protested by the workers. The receivers expressed a willingness to treat with the various craft organizations, but were unwilling to recognize the shop federation. In both instances the men were upheld by the court. The request of the men for wage increases that would bring them to the level of other railroads was denied by the court, although he granted a portion of their request and promised them he would order further increases that would bring the road to the prevailing standard just as soon as the finances permitted such action. The employes are jubilant over the outcome, and while they realize the road's financial difficulties they express confidence in Judge Trieber's promise.

TO VOTE ON QUESTIONS

Being of Popular Interest Will be Submitted to the Electorate Next November.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 23.—With the first of the year the time closed for filing petitions under the new initiative and referendum law. Nine questions of popular interest to California will be submitted to the electorate next November. The initiative measures provide for a simplification of land titles, restriction of the electorate at bond elections to taxpayers only, state-wide prohibition, abolition of the poll tax, and a universal eight-hour day. The referendum will be invoked against these four acts, passed by the last legislature: The red light abatement law, the "blue sky" law, an act providing for a water commission, and an act prohibiting the sale of fish and game. The proposal to restrict electors at bond issues is attracting much attention, as workers are already pointing to dangers contained in a measure that provides for property qualifications.

CONVICT LABOR UNPOPULAR.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 23.—At a meeting of state officials in this city it was declared that much opposition exists throughout the state against the law which requires every county children's home to purchase their supplies from the Mansfield Reformatory. Superintendent Brown, of the Lucas County Home, is reported as saying that the shoes made by the reformatory are inferior. Reports were made that in some cases superintendents were ordered by their county trustees not to buy the convict-made goods. During the conference J. P. Shaffer, a member of the state board of administration, expressed the opinion that a majority of the men present at the meeting were wearing prison-made garments and did not know it. He referred to the large amount of custom-made goods yet produced in penitentiaries which have the contract system.

LABOR CAMPS ARE A MENACE.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 23.—In what is claimed to be the first report of its kind in the country, W. J. Leiserman, connected with the state industrial commission, states that labor camps are a menace not only to the immediate localities in which they are situated, but to the entire commonwealth. He says that men are housed with no regard for health or sanitation, and that there is no attempt to keep down sickness among them. Of fifteen cities investigated where men congregate from these camps, hospital reports showed the following cases that were directly traced to the labor camps: 152 cases of typhoid, twelve of smallpox, six of diphtheria and 28 other communicable diseases. Mr. Leiserman urges strict supervision of the labor camps.

ASKS UNIONS TO HELP.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 23.—W. J. McConnell, former governor of Idaho, and at present immigration inspector for the states of Montana, Idaho, and Washington, asks for the co-operation of trades unionists in this section in his opposition to the growing evil of bringing workers to the United States under false promises. The inspector says the contract labor law is being violated, especially by employment agencies. Unions are requested to report to the immigration officer all violations of this law.

UNIONS ARE MERGED.

Louisville, Jan. 23.—The Paperhangers' Union and the Painters' and Decorators' Union, No. 188, have been merged into one organization, with a membership of 500. It will be known as the Painters' and Decorators' Union.

THE TENNESSEE WORKERS

Federation of Labor Recorded Marked Advances by Organized Labor.

Knoxville, Jan. 23. — The seventeenth convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor recorded marked advances by organized labor in this state. The last regular session of the state legislature passed seven enactments for social betterment, the two most important being compulsory education and the creation of a workshop and factory inspection department. At the recent special session of the legislature trade unionists urged the adoption of eleven measures. They were successful in seven cases. These provided for a regulation of the hours of labor for women and children, providing fire escapes on buildings, first aid supplies to be kept at mines, prohibiting night work for children, reporting of accidents, a semi-monthly pay day and making the maintenance of rescue crews at mines mandatory. Encouraged by their progress the State Federation will now bend its energies toward abolishing the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, the adoption of free text books throughout the state, a comprehensive and effective workmen's compensation act, and laws providing for the working of convicts on public roads and the manufacture of goods for state use, thereby supplanting the present contract convict labor system.

GOOD NEWS FROM IOWA

Industrial Conditions for Year 1913 Most Prosperous Ever Experienced.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Jan. 23.—Organizer Stewart, in a resume of industrial conditions in this city, states that 1913 has been the most prosperous the local trade union movement has ever experienced. Established unions, both in building trades and label crafts, have had an average increase of 23 per cent in membership. All have received increases in wages averaging 11 per cent. Street car men have a 100 per cent membership of 127 members and secured increases of 14 per cent. Not a single strike has occurred in any craft. The Cedar Rapids adjustment plan, recognizing union shop conditions, and depending upon mediation and arbitration, has made possible the construction of $6,000,000 worth of work without the loss of a minute's time. The local Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Council, and the Employers' association, through committees, are now engaged in improving the old agreement, preliminary to its renewal.

COAL AND THE BIG CANAL.

London, Jan. 23.—British coal interests are beginning to question what effect the Panama canal will have on their industry, because of the establishment by Americans of stations to supply the bunkering trade, and because of the further statement, accredited to the United States government, that it will supply best quality steams at about $4.55 per ton at either end of the canal, which is about $2.40 less than the f. o. b. price of Durham unscreened bunkers at Port Said. While this statement is not official, it is creating comment. In a paper on the Panama canal, read before the British Association recently, Professor Kirkaldy seemed inclined to the opinion that the new water route would enable the United States to displace British coal from the world's markets.

GIRLS RESIST WAGE CUT.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—An attempt to reduce wages in the hosiery mills of William F. Taubel, at Kensington, was met in a vigorous manner by 1,000 girls, who are now on strike, and who are holding mass meetings to arouse public interest in their cause. The original number of strikers has since been trebled, and it is reported that five of the mills are closed down. Officers of the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, together with local unionists, are assisting the girls.

CHILD LABOR DAY, JANUARY 25.

New York, Jan. 23.—The National Child Labor committee has called the attention of over 5,000 clergymen, several hundred college presidents, school principals, teachers, and members and correspondents of the Social Service Commission of various churches to Child Labor Day, which will be observed Sunday, January 25. It is suggested that the educators call attention of the school children to this work on the following Monday.

WILL REPORT ACCIDENTS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—The State commissioner of labor and industry has prepared details for the enforcement of a law which provides that every employer report accidents which prevent a person from working two days or more. It is intended to tabulate and divide up these reports, after they are carefully studied, and where dangerous conditions are shown to exist measures will be taken at once to rectify the trouble.

REJECT ALL OVERTURES

Owners Indicate No Desire to Honorably Adjust Copper Strike.

In a report to Secretary of Labor Wilson on their attempts to settle the Michigan copper strike, three representatives of the federal government affirm that the employers refused every plan that had for its purpose an honorable adjustment of the difficulty. The proposals included the following: That the whole question be submitted to arbitration, with no member of the Miners' union on the Board; that the companies agree not to discriminate; that the companies post notices that they will employ all strikers without discrimination, and that the managers meet representatives of the miners in an effort to settle the question. All these were rejected by the mine companies. The investigators' report includes other phases of the strike situation, and deals with the strike causes, wages, hours of labor, violence, militia, armed guards, injunctions, and earnings of the companies. No report is made on the Calumet tragedy or the deportation of President Moyer, as the investigators show that their data was compiled prior to these incidents. It is stated that strike-breakers were imported into the copper region by misrepresentation, that they were taken to the mines at the point of pistols and that the strikers were injured by pistols in the hands of armed guards.

In dealing with the profits of the companies, the government officials say that while some of the smaller concerns were operating at a loss, the Calumet-Hecla company, which employs more than 50 per cent of the miners in that region, has paid $121,050,000 in dividends, and reinvested $75,000,000 in its property since 1871 on an authorized capital of $2,500,000, of which $1,200,000 is paid in. Because of the number of men involved and "the bitterness caused by bringing soldiers and Waddell men to the district," mention is made of the absence of violence. The report declares that "the only persons killed were two of the strikers who were wantonly shot down by Waddell men and deputies at Painsdale, and a deputy and striker who killed each other near Horontown." The investigators further say: "One of the most remarkable features of the strike was that in spite of the excitement and passion which prevailed, no property of the mining companies was injured by strikers, and in fact none showed any disposition to injure property." One of the side lights of the report is the manner in which strike breaking agencies secured men. Many of the contracts were written in German, with the exception of the word "strike," which was written in English, "probably to comply with the laws of New York, but evidently intended to deceive the men who cannot read English," says the report.

Secretary of Labor Wilson has declined to comment on the report, but it is believed that the findings of his investigators will be the groundwork of a congressional investigation that is now being strongly urged by trade unionists and their sympathizers throughout the country. Senator Ashurst has introduced a resolution to this effect in the Senate and similar resolutions are in possession of the House. The Austria-Hungarian ambassador has given orders to the St. Paul vice consul to proceed to the copper region and investigate the charge that peonage is practiced on the citizens of his country.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 23. — Governor Ferris has failed in his attempt to mediate the copper strike, after holding public hearings at which both sides presented their views. The state executive took occasion to "emphatically" declare in favor of the organization of labor. He further said: "Capital is organized and organized for an advantage, and labor should share similar benefits." At this hearing President Sullivan and Secretary Hietala, of the Hancock Copper Miners' Union, together with President Rickard and Secretary Anttala, of the Calumet local, stated that they were opposed to the calling of a strike, which was strongly urged by the membership at large. Secretary Hietala showed the governor that the referendum vote on the strike question was 7,684 for and 125 against.

WIRE MEN WERE ACTIVE.

St. Louis, Jan. 23.—Officers of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers announce that the past year has been most successful, and because of the sturdy qualities of the membership and the exercise of good judgment "54 new and revised agreements were reached during the twelve-month period, and, luckily, there were no strikes." It is shown that each of these new schedules brought increased wages and better conditions to the membership. A call is made on the membership to "keep up the daily grind of organizing men and women."

MEAT FAMINE POSSIBLE.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The Slaughterers' Union has decided upon an immediate strike because their employers have refused to consider a reduction of hours from fourteen to ten.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not la ter than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF AMER. FEDN. OF LABOR TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 23, 1914.

JUST A REMINDER.

To the laboring men of Washington, please bear in mind that this is the only paper in the District of Columbia devoted to organized labor, and to subscribe for same, means the uplift of the community at large.

SUDDEN ENDING OF CARL BROWNE.

It was with keen sorrow and regret that we read of the sudden death of Carl Browne, known familiarly to most of us as the "Labor Knight." While we did not agree with some of the teachings of Carl Browne or the manner in which he sought to put into practice those teachings, we feel that we have profited by our acquaintance with this quaint character, and can say that his object in life was towards the betterment of humanity. His energy and candor was an inspiration to all whom he came in contact with, and his fidelity to the cause which he espoused can be an example to others to emulate. We trust that he has gone to a reward of happiness and contentment.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRUST MESSAGE.

The President's trust message read to Congress during the past week dealing with combinations in restraint of trade seems to have given general satisfaction, and his desire to aid business in every lawful manner will go a long way towards increasing the prosperity of our country. As the legislation that will be enacted will amend, to a certain extent, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, we were somewhat disappointed that the President did not mention the iniquities that have grown out of the Sherman Act in so far as the construction that has been placed upon this act by the courts of this country in declaring labor unions as coming within its purview, and that he did not suggest that the new law would specifically exclude voluntary associations formed for the uplift of humanity and not for profit, and that the language might be such as to leave no loop hole by which on the greatest stretch of imagination could the courts ever again declare such organizations as bodies in restraint of trade.

We hope that Congress will in its wisdom insert such language in the laws that they are about to enact, so that the injuries and abuse that labor organizations have suffered at the hands of the court will be prevented in the future.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

A great deal of thought is being given to the subject of Industrial Education and Vocational Training by pedagogues and others who are apparently interested in the welfare of our rising generation. This question has received the consideration of Labor Unions and their international officers for some years, and in some of the trades schools have been opened for the teaching of those engaged in a particular calling. This question is one of the most vital to the interest of the toilers, and steps should be taken to see that wherever the idea is started as a part of the educational system that it should be placed on a practical basis, and that a thorough instruction be given by practical persons, so that when a pupil finishes his course he will be enabled to go out into the world and be able to hold up his end with his fellow workman.

The introduction of the system of industrial education is nothing more nor less than what has been practiced by trades unions for a number of years, for in the system of apprentices that has been established they have been carrying out practically the theory of industrial education by compelling the apprentice to serve a stipulated time before he can be declared a full fledged journeyman. We are in entire sympathy with the idea of industrial education and vocational training, provided that competent, practical teachers are engaged, composed of those who have worked at the trade for which they are supposed to teach.

It was nothing strange to see the mounted police of Indianapolis riding upon the sidewalks, dispersing the men who belonged to unions and their friends, ruthlessly striking down women and children, and in one instance a one-armed boy was beaten down by a big, burly policeman under instructions from those above him to put down the unions no matter what it cost. How long do they think this will continue to prevail? How long will the multitude stand for this doctrine? Ignorant, uneducated employers are bringing about their own ruin. The day is coming when the mob will be in power and when no quarter will be shown to those who possess wealth; when unfortunately the innocent wealthy will be made to suffer as well as the guilty. The walls of Rome were shattered asunder because of its cruel and unjust persecution of its people. The handwriting appeared on the wall telling Belshazzar of his destruction and his fall as a result of his cruelty to the people. France, once the most prosperous country of the world, was torn to pieces through a revolution and permanently abolished monarchy as a result of the abuse of power by those who controlled the wealth of that country. All through the ages nations and men trampled in the dust by a multitude because of the unjust and cruel treatment of employers, such as we have had to deal with recently in Indianapolis, supported by business interests who are foolish enough to believe that because they beat men down in the streets with their clubs and shot them with their revolvers, that they are making their own positions entirely safe. They fail to see that they are bringing about the destruction of our present system of society.—Official Magazine of International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

WILL ARRIVE ON TIME

The latest advices from Tony Costello are that he will arrive in Washington on schedule time. The following telegram is the last heard of from Tony:

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 14, 1914.
Galveston Labor Dispatch,
Galveston, Texas.

Stayed here for Allegheny Labor Council meeting last night. They had installation of officers and big smoker. Have just organized Teamsters Local here, and are fast becoming a well organized district. I was treated very nicely, and am glad I stayed. Haven't received the instructions here, so if you haven't sent them send to Brunswick, Md., also some souvenirs, and send them care of general delivery. This last lap is the worst on me on account of having missed getting souvenirs, so have to depend entirely on the guitar.

TONY COSTELLO, 9.55 a. m.

TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Indianapolis, Jan. 23. — The State Supreme Court has held where an employe was operating a lever by means of which he threw machinery into gear or out of gear and his hand slipped from the lever into unguarded cogs, that the employing company was liable for the injury. The court declared that if the cogs had been guarded the accident would not have occurred and that the slipping of the hand was not a primary cause for the accident.

Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 23.—The Supreme Court has upheld an act of the State legislature which provides that checks, punch-cuts, tickets, &c., issued to laborers and employes for services, should be redeemed in current money, and that the law is not a violation of the United States Constitution.

PRESENTS CAR MEN'S SIDE.

Indianapolis, Jan. 23.—"These employes whom the traction company says are loyal, noble men, asked for bread and the company gave them pistol shots. They asked for better working conditions and they were met by a band of hired sluggers, admittedly employed by the company to assault and beat them down," was the declaration of Attorney Clawson, on behalf of the Street Car Men's union before the State Public Service Commission, which is sitting as a board of arbitration on questions that caused the recent strike.

WILL BUILD IT HIMSELF.

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—Uncle Sam fooled several contractors in this section who refused to bid on the proposed new dam and locks for the Ohio River near Vevay, Ind., because they believed they could delay the improvement until they had finished contracts they now have. The official in charge of this district notified the war department at Washington of conditions, and he was authorized to employ l- r, secure equipment, and do the work himself. The lock and dam is now being constructed.

A PHENOMENAL GROWTH.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 23.—During the past three months the Illinois State Federation of Labor has increased its membership in a remarkable manner. Central bodies and local unions are enrolling as a result of a vigorous campaign, and 10,000 additions have been recorded during the last quarter. This includes 4,000 garment workers, 1,800 flat janitors, 700 pressmen, 100 civil engineers, and 500 cigarmakers.

FAVORS PRINTERS' INK.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—The board of education will hereafter use newspapers as one of the methods by which a greater attendance in the evening high schools can be secured. The vocational courses and salesmanship will be given special attention, and the merits of these studies will be shown the public through the advertising columns of the daily press.

URGES MEDIATION.

Hazelton, Pa., Jan. 23. — The Central Labor union of this city has called on citizens to support their request that the Lehigh Traction company mediate the strike against that company by its motormen and conductors, who are asking for higher wages. The State Board of Mediation is also urged to investigate. The strike is so effective that other means of conveyance are now patronized.

UNION CONTRACT STANDS.

Salem, Oreg., Jan. 23.—The Employers' Association, of this State, has lost its fight against State Printer Harris, who signed a contract with the printing crafts providing that the label should be placed on all State printing. The employers took the matter up with the State printing board, which has refused to annul the contract.

"LIVE STOCK" IS BARRED.

Lodi, Cal., Jan. 23.—While Uncle Sam is generous in the use of his parcel post, babies are barred, if the ruling of Lodi's postmaster is sustained. Transportation of an infant—who happened to have its fists doubled—was denied because it was placed in the live stock and perishable property list.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By Cycle.

THE WORLD WOULD BE THE BETTER FOR IT.

[The remaining verses of this poem will appear in their order of arrangement, by the author.]

If men cared less for wealth and fame
And less for battle-fields and glory;
If, writ in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than in song and story;
If men, instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate and to abhor it,
If more relied
On love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.
—M. H. Cobb.

Congressmen hope to finish up the Washington job and reach home about haying time.

Fashion has decreed a pocket for every woman's dress. Looks as if they were about to demand an unconditional surrender.

Some housewives are on the go so much of the time that they find it necessary to advertise when they will be "at home."

Opponents of the present administration are accepting the inevitable with a grace equalled only by the drunken man on crutches.

Statistics show there are twice as many widows in the United States as widowers, and yet the men keep right on taking chances.

This has been rather a hard winter on near weather prophets, who have devoted much time perfecting snow schedules for Washington.

Just at the time when that Baltimore sore seems in a fair way of healing, some meddlesome fellow reopens the wound by attempting to rip off the plaster.

An ampitheater of the Flavian type is the thing most needed in Washington, and no more central or suitable site could be named than the hole where once stood the old Arlington Hotel.

The passing of Carl Browne has removed from view a character of the Dennis Kearney type. His sudden impulses led to meteoric fancies and undigested conclusions. Being human, he was neither all good nor all bad.

There is a movement on foot to induce everybody to attend church the first day of February, which falls on Sunday this year. The only objection, as we can see, is that it might be some time before the pennies would get back into general circulation.

A respected and loyal member of the printing craft has gone from among us. There was aught in his daily walk which was not worthy of emulation. W. A. Lavelette lived the conscious unobstrusive life that wins respect, and the racial line receded as acquaintance ripened. He was a credit to his craft and to his race.

UNIONISTS ASK TO BE HEARD.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 23.—Conscious of the fact that there is the usual large number of people in this city who oppose trades unionism through a misunderstanding of its aims and objects, the Ohio Valley Trades assembly has addressed a letter to the various religious, civic, professional, and business organizations asking them to call a membership meeting of their respective organizations to hear committees from the Trades Assembly explain the aims and objects of organized labor. This action is part of the "union forward movement" in Wheeling, which is now being arranged for.

MACHINISTS SECURE INCREASE.

Tacoma, Jan. 23.—Machinists and helpers on the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound railway and on the Tacoma Eastern railway have secured new agreements that include wage increases.

The only Weekly Newspaper devoted exclusively to the interests of Organized Labor. Official organ of the Central Labor Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

DOES UNIONISM PAY?

Waterloo, Iowa, Jan. 23.—The local Typographical Union has just signed a new contract with employers, which increases the day and night scale of $18 and $21 to $19 and $22 for job, ad, and floor men for one year, starting January 1, 1914. During the next two years a $1 increase will be granted, and from 1917 to 1919 the rate will be $21 and $24. Machine operators' wages will range from $22 and $25 the first of the year to $24 and $27 during the years of 1917-1919. This five-year contract will result in the following aggregate increases: First year, $2,860; second year, $5,720; third year, $5,720; fourth year, $8,850; fifth year, $8,850. Waterloo printers point to these figures as a result of trade unionism, and compare them with the weekly wage of $12 a week, which prevailed here a few years ago under nonunion conditions.

MEATS GROCERIES FISH

Increase the purchasing power of the wages of labor by dealing at the

OLD DUTCH MARKET, Inc.

930 La. Ave. N. W. — 1111 H Street N. E.
8th & E Sts. S. E. — 1632 N. Capitol Street
31st & M Sts. N. W. — 3418-20 Ga. Ave. N. W.
7th & Q Sts. N. W. — 14th & U Streets N. W.
1778 U Street, N.W. — 7th and B Streets N. E.
7th & H Street N. E. — 3113 14th Street, N. W.

POULTRY BREAD PRODUCE

See That This Label is on Every Package

It Stands for Good Wages and Fair Conditions

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK
Northwest Corner FOURTEENTH AND U STREETS NORTHWEST
LOOK FOR THE CLOCKS
4 Per Cent Interest on Savings Accounts
COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

ALWAYS THE SAME
Tharp's Berkeley Rye
812 F Street Northwest
Phone Main 277 — Special Private Delivery

Chr. Heurich Brewing Co.
MAERZEN SENATE LAGER
Bottled at the Brewery.
LAGER, per Case of 24 Bottles.....$1 50
MAERZEN, per Case of 24 Bottles..... 1 75
SENATE, per Case of 24 Bottles..... 1 75
Bottle Rebate, 50c.
Write or Telephone for Premium List. TELEPHONES, West 1600, 1601, 1602

LEM TOWERS, Jr., President — J. D. BRITT, Vice-President and Manager
JAMES Y. DAVIS'SON INC.
HATS LEATHER GOODS CANES MEN'S WEAR UMBRELLAS
— HOLIDAY GIFTS —
Phone Main 3401 — 1201 PENN. AVE. N. W.

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The Union Co-Operative Co. Tailors and Furnishers
601 G STREET NORTHWEST
LOUIS RING - - - - - - Manager

THE PLATE PRINTER
Official Organ Plate Printers International Union — Chas. T. Smith, Editor
Subscription $1.00 Per Year
Telephone 4528 — 612 F Street Northwest

PAUL G. GARBER, Proprietor — FINE PERSIAN RUGS — Phone Main 6135
National Sanitary Carpet Cleaning Co.
728 THIRTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST
Domestic and Oriental Rugs Cleaned, Washed, Repaired, and Laid
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CHAS. T. KRAUSS, Mgr., Formerly with Stumph and Lyford

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JOBBERS OF ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
514 Twelfth Street N. W. — Washington, D. C.

Saks & Company — THE AVENUE AND SEVENTH STREET
A guarantee with everything you buy here—and you can buy here everything you and the boys wear.
Leopold Morse Company's UNION CLOTHING Sold by Us.

Building Trades Headquarters — Sixth and G Sts. N. W
Meeting Halls for Unions at Reasonable Rent
WINES, LIQUORS, BEERS, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO.
COSTELLO BROS

Until Further Notice Our Business Hours are 8:30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

Buy Table China From "Open Stock."

Breakage is almost an absolute certainty, and the necessity for replacing pieces without delay frequently arises. The problem of supplying such needs is solved most satisfactorily by making selection from our immense showing of Open Stock China.

In this display not only the inexpensive wares, but all the finer grades of China are extensively represented. More than 250 carefully selected patterns.

From this complete assortment you can obtain any desired quantity, from a single piece to an entire service.

Dulin & Martin Co.
Pottery, Porcelain, China, Glass, Silver, &c.
1215 F St. and 1214-18 G St.

THE following dairies employ drivers who are members of the MILK WAGON DRIVERS UNION and entitled to your patronage:

GREEN MEADOW DAIRY,
N. J. Ave. and D street N. W.
J. W. MURPHY, 912 D street N. E.
SWISS DAIRY, 403 E. Capitol St.
J. J. BOWLES, 460 K northwest

THE FOLLOWING LUNCH ROOMS desire the patronage of Organized labor. The best of foods are served:

COLUMBIA LUNCH, 638 North Capitol Street. Never Closed.

CRYSTAL LUNCH AND CAFE, No. 6 Mass. Ave. N.W. Regular Meals 35c. From 11 to 6.

HATTON'S FAMILY OYSTER HOUSE, 9th and I Streets N. W. We deliver Oysters, Clams and Crabs. Phone Main 95.

MOSSBURG'S RESTAURANT, 1404 Pa. Ave. N.W. Our Specialty Lynnhaven Bay Oysters.

LANSBURGH & BRO.
"DRY GOODS ONLY"
The Oldest Established Dry Goods House in the City
420 to 426 Seventh Street
417 to 425 Eighth Street

M. HOLZBEIERLEIN'S
FAMOUS BAKERY
Cakes and Bread of All Kinds on Sale by all the Leading Grocers.
1849 Seventh Street, Northwest.
Stands: 63-64 Center Market. 107-109 K St. Market. 27 Northeast Market.

The Sweater Shop
HEADQUARTERS FOR SWEATERS AND KNIT JACKETS
SPECIAL MID-WINTER REDUCTION SALE

$7.50 Sweaters and Jackets Now				$4.98
6.50	"	"	"	3.98
5.00	"	"	"	2.98
3.00	"	"	"	1.98
1.50	"	"	"	.98

ALL WINTER UNDERWEAR REDUCED
Headquarters for Osborn's Chicago Union-Made Working Gloves.
Patterson's Union-Made Overalls, 50 cents a pair.
Semi-Annual Shirt Sale, all sizes 14 to 18, Real Dollar Values for 69 cents, 3 for $2.00.
JULIUS A. WEST
800 Seventh St. N.W. Cor. H

BROCKWELL'S BITS

Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association will hold its regular quarterly meeting on Sunday next, January 25, 1914, and it is hoped that all the members may find it possible to attend.

• • • •

It is a pleasure to state that Eugene Conner, sergeant-at-arms of Columbia Union, who has been very ill for some time past, is somewhat improved. I hope he may soon be entirely well again.

• • •

George T. Weaber, a member of Columbia Union who has been in ill health for some time past, and who had made application to enter the Printers' Home, died in this city on Sunday, January 18, 1914. Mr. Weaber was born at Lebanon, Pa., on January 22, 1862, and learned the trade of printer in the office of the Lebanon Advertiser, later going to Harrisburg and joining the union there. He came to this city in 1893, and from that date until a few months ago, when ill health forced his retirement, had worked in the Government Printing Office—in the old first division, then on specifications, and of late years in the job room. A sister and brother, both of whom live at Lebanon, survive him, as well as his wife, whom he married at Cambridge, Md., and to the latter place his remains were taken for burial. Those who knew him well valued his friendship and had for him high regard, and such will sincerely regret his passing.

• • • •

In the city of Los Angeles, California, the office of public protector has lately been created. In nearly all cities and counties there is a public prosecutor, generally termed a prosecuting attorney; but a public prosecutor is new to most persons and places. The sphere of usefulness of this new officer can easily be seen to be a very wide one, as his duties are just the opposite of the public prosecutor, for while that officer prosecutes alleged criminals in the name and on behalf of the State, the public protector looks out for those who can not, through lack of means or other causes, care for themselves when arrested. Of course there is the old scheme of the court assigning a lawyer to defend those unable to employ legal help, but even with the kindest feeling for the courts and the judges one is bound to regard that process as a joke in most cases. In almost any city such a public protector would find plenty to do, for there is no denying the fact that many arrests are made every day and punishment often inflicted little short of brutal—all because the victim is without knowledge, friends, or money. Recently I read where a poor washerwoman in a near-by town was arrested, haled before a police court, and fined "three dollars and costs," which really was about $7, for the appalling offense of wheeling a baby carriage (filled with a customer's family wash) on the sidewalk! That sum of money taken from that poor creature's scanty income doubtless spelled hunger and cold for herself and those dependent on her. A public protector who lived up to the title of his office and to the opportunities of elementary humanity would certainly have had a chance for great usefulness in such a case, for it is inconceivable that with any sort of defense such a punishment for such an offense would have been imposed. The public protector is the thing. One in every community is needed. Lets have them.

• • •

At his home in this city on Monday, January 19, 1914, after a long illness, Mr. William A. Lavallette passed away. He was born October 18, 1840, and learned the printer's trade at an early age. He came to this city from his native State, Pennsylvania, about 1869, and has resided here almost continuously since. For more than forty years he has been a member of Columbia Typographical Union, and among numerous acquaintances in its membership was held in high esteem. Most of his career as a printer has been passed in the Government Printing Office, he having served in most of its typographical divisions, including several years as a proof reader. His funeral, which was held from Calvary Episcopal Church, was attended by a large number of friends. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and several grandchildren.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

The Equitable Life Insurance Company, of the District of Columbia, elected the following Board of Directors: William A. Bennett, George J. Bessler, Henry P. Blair, August Burgdorf, Allen C. Clark, A. P. Clark, Jr., W. Gwynn Gardiner, Edward E. Rapley, Wm. H. Rapley, M. D. Rosenberg, Jos. Sanders, N. H. Shea, L. C. Strider, J. S. Swormstedt, and Henry K. Willard.

Officers elected as follows: Henry P. Blair, president; Jos. Sanders, first vice-president; William A. Bennett, second vice-president; Allen C. Clark, secretary; M. D. Rosenberg, counsel, and G. A. Clark, actuary.

The only Weekly Newspaper devoted exclusively to the interests of Organized Labor. Official organ of the Central Labor Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

PRESIDENT LEVI INJURED

Brother Wm. T. Levi, President of the Bricklayers' Union, No. 1, of the District of Columbia, was struck by an automobile in Judiciary Square, a short distance from his home, on Tuesday, January 20. As a result of the injuries received by our aged president he is suffering from concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the skull. The many friends of President Levi sympathize with him in his hour of suffering, and hope to see an early recovery and a return to the ranks in the near future.

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NO CUT IN NAVY YARD WAGES.

Secretary Daniels announces the wage increase of July 1 last will not be changed during the present fiscal year. The regular naval wage board at the local yard reported that the present scale for 3,000 employes was 10 per cent higher than wages paid for work of the same character in private establishments in this locality, and favored a general reduction. The secretary ruled that this was impossible, as congress had raised the wages because of the present high cost of living, without regard to the rates in private establishments. The navy department reports that the average pay for mechanics in the yard here is $3.92 a day.

BREAKS CONTRACT.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 23.—In what is claimed to be an effort to assist contractors in breaking the strike of Carpenters who are now resisting the establishment of nonunion conditions in this city, the Vredenburgh mill has repudiated its contract with the Carpenters' union and has posted a notice that hereafter the plant will be run on what the management is pleased to term "the open shop" system. Advertisements are being placed in various papers by the company, which has secured a partial force of nonunion men.

ORGANIZING DAY IN GEORGIA.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 23.—Reports indicate that Organizing Day throughout Georgia will be more successful this year because of a better understanding of its purposes and the proven value of last year's efforts. The date is February 9, and every local in the State is called upon to observe the day with some gathering that is best suited to advance the trade union cause in the various localities.

FIGHTING WHITE PLAGUE.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 23.—Trade unionists in this locality have joined hands with various anti-tuberculosis societies in an effort to combat the white plague. At a recent convention of unions to discuss this question it was decided to ask the county authorities to provide quarters in the proposed hospital for tuberculosis cases in their first stages.

TO CARE FOR THEIR AGED.

Boston, Jan. 23.—The Hoisting and Portable Engineers' union of this city has decided to create a fund to care for, in some suitable home, one of their old members who is no longer able to work and who has no relatives.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Harlan Frey (by reinstatement), Wm. A. Hollisey, H. Glenn Wolstenholme, Horace J. Taylor, and Norman C. Stowe, messenger boys.

Separations.

Joseph Maddren, bookbinder.

Mrs. Carolyne J. Bryan, skilled laborer.

Thomas W. McEachern, probationary messenger boy.

Transfers, &c.

Edwin B. Austin and Daniel P. Noone, proof readers, proof section; Henry A. Roehn, linotype machinist, linotype section, day to night; Miss Amy A. Keleher, press feeder, press division; Frank O. Cole, pressman; Miss Martha E. Porter, skilled laborer, night, ruling and sewing section; Mrs. Rosena L. E. Smith, machine operator, pamphlet binding section, day to night; Clarence D. R. Hawkins, messenger, 30 cents per hour, delivery section; Eugene F. Rosen, helper, 40 cents per hour, hand section; John B. Dant, counter, ruling and sewing section; Frank A. Kidd, copy editor, proof section, day to night; Benjamin A. Lineback, reader, 60 cents per hour, proof section; William R. Bolten, referee, 65 cents per hour, Library of Congress, branch printing section; Frank J. Maloy, compositor, monotype section.

TOO MUCH LEGAL LORE.

Denver, Jan. 23.—City Attorney Stevens says the purpose of the initiative and referendum is being "largely defeated because the average citizen does not know what is contained in petitions he signs." Initiated petitions are so long and so filled with legal lore that many people do not take the time to read them, and, consequently, do not understand them. To remedy this, the city attorney favors placing a brief summary of the proposal at the head of each petition. He would also have created a commission of lawyers of other well-informed men to dig the "meat" out of the proposals, greatly condense them, and state the changes favored in as few words as possible.

NO SCARCITY OF WORKERS.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 23.—Local trade unionists claim certain influences in this city are creating the impression throughout the east that there is work aplenty in San Diego, at fabulous rates. Against this the unionists protest, declaring it is the ancient device for flooding a certain section with workers for the sole purpose of reducing wages.

CAN NOW STAND ALONE.

San Jose, Cal., Jan. 23.—The stereotypers of this city have decided to ask their international union for a charter as a local union. Heretofore they have been members of a branch of the San Francisco local.

MILLS RESUME FULL TIME.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 23.—Several independent mills have posted orders for a resumption of full time because of orders calling for 100,000 tons of finished steel for immediate delivery. The orders affect 5,000 men, who have been working on short time.

WANT BOOKS INSPECTED.

Northumberland, England, Jan. 23.—Miners in this section are to vote on a proposal to inaugurate legislation which would prevent the Board of Trade from interfering in trade disputes which involve wages, unless the board has the power to inspect employers' books.

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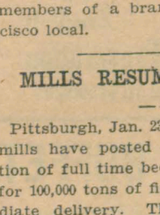
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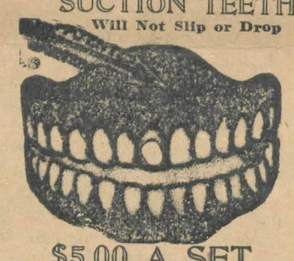
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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30 o'clock at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Carl Heinzman, Jr., 208 12th St. N.W.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Tpyo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Costello's Hall. 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place Northwest.

Bartenders League, No. 75: Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 602 Pa. Ave. Secretary, R. R. Peitsch, 922 23d St. Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5035 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Lewis Stark, 916 6th Street Northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m. Secretary, Will H. Ryan, Box 67 Rosslyn, Va.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O.Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary. R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets fourth Wednesday in month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Sec etary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast. near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every Thursday, 8 p.m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 936 Penna. avenue northwest. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th St., n. w.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines. 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Wednesday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall. 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n. w. Secretary, Wm. Whyte, 222 F st. n. w.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, Miss Mary Farmer, 154 A St. northeast.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets first and third Sundays every month, Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman. 5229 Georgia Ave, Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N, W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets last Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans. Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 31 | WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1914. | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

C. L. U. HONORS PRESIDENT GOMPERS

CELEBRATES SIXTY-FOURTH BIRTHDAY.

PRESIDENT SAMUEL GOMPERS.

REINSTATE DISMISSED MEN

Railroad Brotherhoods Win Dispute with Delaware and Hudson Company.

Albany, Jan. 30.—After a sixteen-hour cessation of work on the part of Engineers, Conductors, Trainmen, Firemen, and Telegraphers, the management of the Delaware and Hudson Company agreed to accept the recommendation of the Federal Board of Mediation and Arbitration and reinstate two men discharged for alleged disobedience of the working rules. While the direct cause of the strike was the railroad's failure to reinstate the two men in question, this incident was but the culmination of a long list of complaints on the part of the men, who claim that railroad officials would issue verbal orders that were in contradiction to the road's rules and to the agreements with the various Brotherhoods, thereby making working conditions unsatisfactory. Repeated efforts on the part of employes to adjust these matters had brought no relief and as a last resort a strike vote was submitted to the 5,000 employes, who approved this course by practically a unanimous vote.

GREAT THINGS PREDICTED.

Grand Rapids, Jan. 30.—Robert W. Irwin, of this city, has announced the formation of the National Furniture Protective association for the purpose of protecting furniture manufacturers from "unjust demands of organized labor and other influences." Mr. Irwin says the new organization will "guard our industry and those associated with it. We propose to have a national council and a central board in each organization of every State through which local conditions may be controlled. Funds will be supplied for advancing our principles for an open shop and against unjust labor demands."

REFUSE INCREASE.

Detroit, Jan. 30.—Receivers of the Pere Marquette railroad have refused to either grant the wage increase asked for by 800 clerks or to deal with the union. Vice President Forrester, of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, is quoted as saying that he believes the road wants to force a strike for the purpose of wrecking the road, which has had a strike of its shopmen to deal with for some time. The clerks ask for a minimum wage of $50 a month with increases of $5 for each year of service.

A DISASTROUS YEAR.

Detroit, Jan. 30.—Last year was the most disastrous in the history of Great Lakes navigation. The storm of November 8 and 9 caused the loss of 244 lives, with a total of 256 for the year. The total property loss was over $7,000,000. Over fifty vessels were destroyed.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—With the admission of a class of nearly 100 candidates the local Laundry Workers union has now an enrolled membership of 2,000, which is claimed to be the largest union of its kind in the world.

DIFFERENCES DON'T COUNT

Musicians Help Polishers, Showing Fine Spirit of Trade Union Fraternity.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 30.—Officers of the Metal Polishers International union announce that conferences with musical instrument manufacturers from Elkhart, Chicago and Grand Rapids have resulted in an agreement that reduces hours to fifty-two a week, starting May 1 of this year. Substantial wage increases approximating 20 per cent to the lower priced workmen have also been secured. President Daly, of the Polishers, calls attention to the fine exhibition of trade unionism shown by President Weber and Secretary Miller, of the American Federation of Musicians, who attended the conferences for the purpose of informing the manufacturers that the interests of the Metal Polishers were their interests. This position was voluntarily taken by the Musicians because they understood that a belief existed in certain quarters that the internal differences between the two unions, which were amicably adjusted at the last A. F. of L. convention, had not established relations that would be of service to the Polishers in case they became involved. The Musicians' officers quickly dispeled any idea of this character, and they further notified President Daly that they would assist him at any time and any place in the adjustment of any other difficulty.

POSTAL CLERKS WANT MORE.

Declaring that increased burdens caused by the parcel post, and that the government is now in a position to heed their request, because of parcel post profits, the postal clerks are asking for wage increases. The movement is directed by the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Officers of the Clerks say that as the postoffice surplus this fiscal year is over $3,000,000, and will be over $15,000,000 next year, the request of the Clerks, which will approximate $500,000 the first year, can be easily complied with.

A FRIGHTFUL MINE TOLL.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 30.—The State Department of Mines reports that 1,141 mine workers were killed in and about the Pennsylvania mines last year. Of these 615 were killed in the anthracite regions and the remaining 526 in the bituminous districts. The number of employes in the first named fields is given at 180,000, and in the latter 185,000, which produced 168,000,000 tons of coal, against 90,000,000 tons of anthracite during the same period.

EIGHT HOURS FOR FIREMEN.

Boston, Jan. 30.—After several conferences, Stationary Firemen's union, No. 243, has succeeded in establishing the eight-hour system in the relief stations of the City hospital, and it is now proposed that the executive board be empowered to enforce the eight-hour day in other plants employing union Stationary Firemen. The union has established a $100 death benefit.

WEST VIRGINIA PROBE

United States Senators Have Sustained the Union's Indictment.

Senator Martine, chairman of a subcommittee on Education and Labor, now investigating the recent West Virginia miners' strike, has made a report that sustains the findings of Senator Borah. It will be recalled that Senator Borah found complete domination by the military forces in the strikebound district and a setting aside of every constitutional guarantee, notwithstanding the fact that, to use his own words, "the civil courts were open, holding their terms as usual, disposing of cases and dispensing justice in the usual and ordinary manner." He further showed that arrests were made outside the military zone for offenses alleged to have been committed outside this district and at a time when martial law did not prevail. In many of these cases the parties charged were turned over to the military authorities for detention, trial and punishment, which resulted in penalties unknown to the statutes and in excess of the laws of the state. Senator Borah refers to the strong feeling engendered because of the strike, but says no threats of violence were made against judges or the courts, and the failure to convene grand juries was not justifiable, as an attempt should have been made to call grand juries and test the claim that it was impossible to maintain civil law. Senator Borah says this was not done. In his report to the main committee Senator Martine, who investigated the charge that mails were interfered with by strikers, reports the claim not well founded, and says the charges that mail deliveries were interfered with was not proven. The Senator says the use of armed guards "cannot be too strongly condemned," and that they loitered around the coal company's stores, which were often in the same building as the postoffice. The transportation of foreigners by the companies is referred to "as a serious reflection on our boasted civilization." The following passage from the report gives some idea of the investigator's views as a result of his visit to Paint Creek and Cabin Creek: "In no spirit of malice or hatred, but with a view that the country, through knowledge of the true conditions, may right the wrong, I charge that the hiring of armed bodies of men by private mine owners and other corporations, and the use of steel armored trains, machine guns, and bloodhounds on defenseless men, women and children is but a little way removed from barbarism." These reports will be included in the general committee's report to the Senate.

LAW IS SUCCESSFUL.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 30.—Chairman Crownhart, of the State Industrial Commission, states that investigations show that prior to the state compensation law, passed two years ago, only one man out of seven ever received any indemnity. Up to the first of the year 6,894 claims have been settled. Nearly all of these have been adjusted by the employer and worker without intervention on the part of the Industrial Commission, which has made only 156 awards since the law was passed. Many of these awards have been made upon evidence presented by the parties, which has made unnecessary the holding of hearings. Prior to the law less than $200,000 annually was paid workers through court decisions. This does not include the costs to counties. It is believed the figure this year, including medical costs, will amount to about $700,000.

PHONE GIRLS HAVE UNION.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 30.—President McNulty, of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., announces that charter No. 1 of the woman's branch of the international has been issued to the Boston telephone operators, who were formerly connected, as a sublocal, with Electrical Workers, No. 104. The last convention authorized separate unions for women, and the Boston girls are first in line. Operators at New Bedford have just been organized and reports from other cities in that section show that the theory of trade unionism is being rapidly accepted by these workers.

MUST FEED LIVE STOCK.

Denver, Jan, 30.—Suit has been started against the Denver and Rio Grande railroad for its violation of law regarding the treatment of live stock in transit. It is alleged that the road kept ten cars of cattle in the cars for thirty hours.

A DANGEROUS PLACE.

Moundsville, W. Va., Jan. 30.—After the second fatality within a few days in the mines of the Mound Coal company, the miners left the pit and declared they would not return until the workings had been carefully inspected.

FAVOR LITERACY TEST

Farmers in Favor of Restriction of Immigrants—Want Burnett Bill Passed.

Atlanta, Jan. 30.—In carrying out the declaration, made last year by the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, representing over 3,000,000 members, in favor of a literacy test for immigrants, the National Field, in recent issues, has been taking a strong editorial position on behalf of the Burnett immigration bill, which is urged by the American Federation of Labor. The paper is analyzing some of the forces against the bill, and the following excerpts from an article published in the issue of January 15, 1914, indicate that the farmers of America have positive views on this question:

"Education is no test of individual character—granted; but it is a mighty good test of the enlightenment prevailing in the country from which an immigrant comes. Neither the aged nor the young are bound by it. If any country is allowing its poor to live their mature years in ignorance of their own written tongue, it is shifting the burden of education to our shoulders, or giving us an element which is helpless for several years in the hands of—well, mostly the cunning, educated, foreign-born, contract laborite, the fleecer, the sweat shop and factory exploiter. And who are expected to be the victims of the land serfdom of the future? Why, the ignorant foreigner, of course. He can't protect himself on landing, and before he is able to learn our language, maybe, it is too late. Social workers can do very little at the docks. Their work of informing the prospective citizen should have been done before he sailed. If he can not read or write, how can he be reached in time? Time was when the generality of people could not read or write in any language, and in that time no shame attached to them or any one else, except the despotisms which needed ignorance in their business. The same despotic spirit is behind all this piffle about 'the honest, the industrious, the moral' type. Much they care for the real welfare of this type. What they want is plenty of cheap laborers. After trustifying the industries through special-privilege legislation on one hand and pauperized labor on the other hand, they are now turning to the blessed vision of 'trustifying' agriculture. Corner any of these big business rascals on the immigration problem and he always talks of 'putting them on the land'—land they can not buy; land from whose homesteading and desert-claim privileges they are excluded as unnaturalized citizens for a period of five years; land which they could not rent, even. 'Back to the land,' then, how? The process is very simple. Let capitalists buy up whatever tracts they haven't now scooped, and herd these immigrants on the land like serfs in fee simple. And then? The farmer who owns his land, the farmer who is trying to own his, can no more compete with the agricultural trust than the proverbial village blacksmith could compete with the Steel trust. Against the cold-blooded 'interests' and a few misinformed, misguided sentimentalists the immigration bill must fight. For the sake of all humanity, in your land and other lands, won't you work for the passage of this bill as long as your voice can speak or your hand be lifted in its defense?

ROSY OUTLOOK FOR BARBERS.

Boston, Jan. 30.—International President Noschang and Secretary-Treasurer Fischer were the principal speakers at an enthusiastic meeting of union barbers in this city, who have opened their "20,000 organizing campaign." These workers boast of more union barbers than any other American city, but they are determined to continue their agitation until they enroll every eligible worker. At the meeting referred to above the international officers reported a gain in membership of 100 per cent throughout the jurisdiction, and they also stated that those barbers in New York and two New Jersey cities who recently joined an alleged labor organization are now flocking back to the bona fide union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

SAY STORES VIOLATE LAW.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Some of the large department store managers in this city are charged with violating the ten-hour law for women. Factory inspectors say that the practice of working their women overtime has been so universal and of such long duration that the stores have imagined the law did not apply to them. It is also charged that the success of the employers in blocking organization among the clerks increased their assurance.

PROTECT THEIR EMPLOYES.

Fresno, Cal., Jan. 30.—The Building Trades Council of this city has instructed their trustees to secure state liability insurance against injury for their business agents and stenographers.

Testimonial Dinner Given at the New Ebbitt House.

BY THE WASHINGTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION

The Washington Central Labor Union tendered Mr. Samuel Gompers a testimonial dinner at the New Ebbitt House on Tuesday night, January 27, the sixty-fourth anniversary of his birth. About two hundred guests were present, and the occasion will live long in the memory of those who were so fortunate as to be present. A reception was held in the parlors of the hotel from 8 to 8.30 p. m., when the guests filed into the dining hall to partake of a specially prepared menu.

From the time that the toastmaster of the occasion, Mr. John B. Colpoys, introduced the first speaker in the person of Hon. William B. Wilson until the wee small hours of the morning when the honored guest of the evening, Mr. Samuel Gompers, arose to speak, the banquet hall rung again and again with vociferous applause as the various speakers referred to incidents in the life of the honored guest or deeds performed in the labor movement.

Tony Costello, who has walked across the country from Texas, was present, and he was given a hearty welcome. He told of his experience along the line of his march, and he entertained those present with songs accompanied by his mandolin. He was presented with a gold medal, suitably inscribed, by the Central Labor Union.

Telegrams were received from all over the world extending congratulations to Mr. Gompers on his 64th birthday. A letter from the President of the United States expressing his regret because of his being unable to be present was read to the diners. After conclusion of President Gompers remarks he was presented, on behalf of the Washington Central Labor Union, with a chest of table silverware. The following were the speakers: Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Morris Shephard, Senator from Texas; Hon. James Martine, Senator from New Jersey; and the following members of Congress: J. R. Bathrick, Frank Buchannan, John I. Nolan, Henry T. Rainey, John J. Fitzgerald, Robert P. Hall, Albert Johnson, Martin D. Foster, A. O. Stanley, Ed. Keating, J. W. Logue, George Gorman, and Frank Morrison and Tony Costello.

LAND ESTIMATES.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that only 27 per cent of the tillable land of the United States is actually under cultivation. These figures are based upon reports of 35,000 correspondents. The entire United States, excluding foreign possessions, contains about 1,900,000,000 acres. Of this area about 60 per cent, or 1,140,000,000 acres, is estimated to be tillable. It is estimated that 361,000,000 acres, 19 per cent, are nontillable, but valuable for pasture or fruits. According to the census of 1909 the land area of crops where acreage was given was 311,000,000 acres. This is about 16 per cent of the total land area or about 27 per cent of the estimated potential tillable area of the United States, excluding foreign possessions. In other words for every 100 acres that are now tilled about 375 acres may be tilled when the country is fully developed.

IN THE INTEREST OF HEALTH.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 30.—Meetings have been held throughout the State to consider public health problems. This action was taken because of a recent proclamation of Gov. Felker, wherein he expressed the belief that the setting aside of a day for this purpose would serve "to focus thought and stimulate activity along the lines of the prevention and restriction of disease and to concentrate effort that will result in greater efficiency of purpose."

STATE MAY SUE.

Denver, Jan. 30.—State Mine Inspector Dalrymple is quoted as saying that the state may sue the company operating the Vulcan mine, near Glenwood Spring, where a recent explosion caused the death of thirty-eight men because of a disregard of the state mine law. The mine inspector proposes to submit the question to state authorities.

CHAUFFEURS ORGANIZE.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 30.—The chauffeurs have perfected an organization that already includes nearly all of these workers in this city. The new organization is affiliated with the regular Brotherhood of Teamsters.

FAVOR SUNDAY CLOSING.

Los Angeles, Jan. 30.—Trade unionists are aiding union Barbers in this state to initiate a law providing for the Sunday closing of barber shops in California.

A FINE RECORD.

New York, Jan. 30.—The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations has been investigating the workings of the protocol entered into between the International Ladies' Garment Workers and their employers. Both parties to the agreement testify that it tends toward industrial peace, and is an aid to settling differences without resorting to strikes. Under the protocol the highest court is the board of arbitration, and Charles H. Winslow, statistician of that body, made this statement of the work accomplished: "Between April 15, 1911, and August 31, 1913, there were 7,556 cases settled. All these but 179 were settled by the chief clerks of the union and the manufacturers' association. Of these, 170 were settled by the board of grievances under the protocol, and only 9 went to the board of arbitration."

REVOKE LABOR LICENSES.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The state board of labor commisisoners has revoked the license of Louis Citro, said to operate one of the largest labor bureaus in the world. He was charged with conducting his business in an illegal manner and failing to keep his records and books in proper shape. The license of Harry Weiss was revoked on the ground that he had failed to keep proper records of his transactions. Testimony in this case showed a system by which a man in search of a job would be sent from one agency to another, each agency endeavoring to secure $1 from the applicant. It was claimed that the agencies in the combination would book one and the same job.

WILL INCREASE THE WEIGHT.

Packages weighing 100 pounds will be shipped via parcel post if plans now being worked out by Postmaster General Burleson prove feasible. The postoffice department is making tests in various parts of the country. The postmaster general is quoted as saying that "the 100-pound limit has no terrors for me. Very broad powers are conferred upon the department in the development of this service."

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 30.—The local typographical union has concluded negotiations with their employers which has resulted in a $1 weekly increase for every member during the present year. During 1915 the increase will be $1.50 and in 1916, $2.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not la ter than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABOR COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 30, 1914.

The clean conscience is never besmirched.

He who lives but for himself lives sadly and alone.

If we would get more out of life why don't we put a little more into it?

You cannot help but have a little admiration for the fellow who at the point of a gun takes your money away from you. You admire his nerve if nothing more. But the fellow who "sandsbags" you because he can, and parades as a decent, honest citizen, is the fellow you hate and must look out for.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS BIRTHDAY.

Another year has rolled around in the life of President Gompers and has brought the total to but sixty-four, and we wish to take this occasion to offer our felicitations and expressions of good will. We trust that his life will be spared to the cause to which he has devoted it—"The Uplift of Humanity"—and that his physical condition will be such as to enable him to continue the battle for humanitarian rights of the down trodden for years to come.

THE COPPER STRIKE.

During the past week the special grand jury that has been investigating certain conditions incident to the industrial troubles at Culumet, Mich., made its report of their findings to the court. It is but small wonder that the laboring people look upon juries of this kind with suspicion and distrust, and are prone to criticize and condemn such bodies when such a report would be accepted by the court to whom it reported. The public press all over the country have been reporting the outrages that have occurred in this mining region during the past six months, and it does not require much stretch of an imagination to be convinced that the findings of this jury was but the report of hirelings of the Copper Mining Magnates. We trust that the committee of Congress that will in the near future make an investigation of the industrial conditions in this State go to the bottom of the trouble and bring those guilty of the outragous conditions there to the bar of justice.

Jealousy is a source of great good and a source of great evil. It engenders cruel malignity, it engenders harmful suspicion. Jealousy often stirs a person on to success. It often arouses his pride, and impels him to perform something high and lofty. The success others are attaining, the momentious tasks they are performing, animates him, and infuses him with a strong desire to vie with them, and surpass them both in the number and in the greatness of laudable acts. Jealousy will stimulate activity, will shut out from our being dormant talents, and will put them into play for good or for evil. Cruel malignity in the form of unlawful and malicious acts can often be attributed to jealousy. Men who are jealous are generally over-suspicious. They suspect when there is absolutely no ground for suspicion. They inflict hardships, they fling cursed words on those around them. If you are imbued with jealousy, suppress it in some cases; in others let it stimulate you to action.—C. P. Hardeman.

PROGRESS.

The laboring world was startled during the past week at the censure heaped upon the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. by President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, before the delegates to this United Mine Workers convention, and the abuse heaped upon the council was but the prattlings of a diseased brain. When Mr. Moyer attempts to place the shortcomings and mistakes made by himself during the struggle of the down trodden copper miners for better working conditions upon other shoulders, it behooves him to pick some one else other than the Executive Council and President Gompers in particular, for the action taken by this same council relative to the strike in copper mining fields of Michigan belies Moyer's charges, and the address made to the United Miners of America by President Gompers wholly disproves Moyer's charge.

Could Mr. Moyer and others like him who are so prone to criticize and condemn without a semblance of knowledge as to the truth of their assertions, but have listened to the speech of the Hon. William B. Wilson, delivered at the testimonial dinner to President Gompers by the Washington Central Labor Union, wherein he chose for his subject the "Progress Made by the Labor Movement," and whereby he contrasted the conditions of today with those of a decade back, they would hesitate and think long before they would try to make the incredulous believe malicious statements such as that made by Moyer. The American Federation of Labor has not gained its magnificent membership through misstatements of fact or through the mouthpiece of the uninformed, but it has prospered and grown through the intelligent lerdership of Sam Gompers and those associated with him on the Executive Council, and it comes with poor grace from a man that has received the assistance rendered to him in his hour of need, this tirade of abue against the Executive Council, but as we have seen numerous examples in our own locality of the ingrate, we will dismiss without further comment the statement made by Moyer and place him in the front rank of the class of ingrates who have surreptitiously worked themselves into the labor movement.

BAKERY SALESMEN

The election of officers in Local Union, No. 33, resulted as follows:

President, J. T. German; Vice-President, R. E. Donaldson; Recording Secretary, J. L. Considine; Secretary-Treasurer; J. E. Toone; Trustees, H. Schad, F. Amrein, and A. L. Sampson; Conductor, J. F. Ege; Warden, T. C. Hill; Business Agent, J. E. Toone; Delegates to C. L. U., A. L. Kirkpatrick, J. E. Toone, A. L. Sampson, T. C. Fox, and J. L. Considine; Delegates to Maryland State and District of Columbia F. of L., J. T. German, J. E. Toone, and J. L. Considine.

The balloting was spirited, and was conducted in the office of the local, in the basement of Typographical Temple, the polls being opened from 3.00 p. m. until 9.00 p. m., thereby enabling a majority of the members, whose business brought them in the neighborhood during the day, to vote early, and in this manner a good deal of the confusion coincident with previous elections was eliminated.

The contest for the office of President was the principal feature, although several of the other offices were closely contested, and the winners were not comfortable until the official announcement of the result was made.

Bro. German, the newly-elected President and Vice-President, have both seen considerable committee work, and will no doubt be energetic and efficient officers.

The election this year was interesting from more than one view-point by reason of the retirement of the brothers Fox, who have recently entered business on their own accounts, Bro. T. C. Fox in the grocery and Bro. Fred W. the printing business. Though they have ceased their active participation in the business of No. 33 these two valued members will be at all times ready to assist, should occasion arise, as they have been in the past, and it is not saying too much to state that the present efficiency with which the business of Local Union, No. 33, is conducted, is due to the endeavors of these two men. They carry with them in their ventures the best wishes of all members of the Bakery Salesmen.

The attention of members of organized labor and their friends is called to the converted Richmond Lunch Room, in the neighborhood, the same being conducted by Mr. Charles Young, now known as the "Charles" Lunch. It will be remembered that the Richmond lunch rooms were not noted for their fairness toward organized labor, and it will no doubt be a source of gratification to know that with the acquisition of this finely-appointed room at No. 453 G street northwest, Mr. Young has done all in his power to be as fair as possible toward all labor organizations, and has been the means of having converted what must have been an eyesore to the ranks of labor into an establishment which he says shall remain fair as long as he is connected with it. He is in a position to furnish the best the market affords, and courteous treatment is assured all. The always willing and ever smiling manager, Mr. J. R. Navarett, will be as pleased to serve you with whatever you wish, and the prices are similar to those charged in places where you cannot always be sure of the fact that you are dealing with your friends. So let us not forget those who lookout for us, boys. Members of No. 33 can find a member present to care for their wants, by reason of the presence of the indispensable Bro. Robinson.

Well, did you attend the "Testimonial Dinner" in honor of the 64th anniversary of the natal day of "that grand old man?" Not to have been there, was to have missed what should be considered by all true trades unionists, as a treat, gastronomically as well as oratorically, (excuse me, I couldn't help it.) Local No. 33, was represented as usual, delegation from this local being Brother German, J. E. Toone, he of many titles, and yours truly. We enjoyed the affair immensely, and thought what would we not give to be able to have the remarks made at the meetings of Local No. 33, which we heard and so deeply appreciated on the occasion of "his birthday."

Much credit is due to the committee in charge, for the manner in which the affair was conducted, and seemingly, especially to "Johnny" for believe me, he is sure "Some Toastmaster."

The silvery-voiced pedestrian, who according to remarks of Mr. Gompers, walked and sang himself into his heart, will be remembered for a long time, for a cleaner cut specimen of robust young manhood, it would be hard to find. His trip evidently was beneficial as well as instructive, for he certainly showed no signs of what he had most assuredly been through.

We appreciate the few tears which would leak through despite your efforts at control, when congratulated and thanked by Mr. Gompers, as only more sign of manhood, to which you are surely a credit.

We are for you strong "Tony" and so here's Good luck and Godspeed.

J. L. CONSIDINE.

The only Weekly Newspaper devoted exclusively to the interests of Organized Labor. Official organ of the Central Labor Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By Cycle.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal;
If love's work had more willing hands
To link this world with the supernal;
If men stored up love's oil and wine,
And on bruised human hearts would pour it,
If "yours" and "mine"
Would once combine,
The world would be the better for it.

—

Government ownership of railroads. What?

—

The revised tango clls for hands off; said to be very difficult.

—

That other employers are adopting the Ford sharing policy with employees is pretty good evidence that they can 'ford it.

—

Apparently there is a gradual loosening of the strangle hold long practiced by big business in its grapple with public interests.

—

Some newspaper publishers would turn red in the face if required to furnish a sworn statement of the price received for editorial opinions.

—

It is most natural for the defeated party to say the country is going straight to the demonition bow-wows, because with the lessening of opportunities for pubiic plunder there is little to hope for.

—

Get-rich-quick concerns have mulcted the credulous public of $129,000,000 during the past two years through fraudulent use of the mails, according to reports of the Post Office Department. And yet millions of people accept this as the shortest and surest road to success.

—

Mr. Dies, of Texas, is quoted as saying, in a speech recently delivered in Congress, that Government employees underworked and are overpaid. Mr. Dies is a Government employee, once removed, or may be. He evidently labors under the difficulties of an hallucination, which sometimes comes to the lawmaker when his own pay is increased and he seems oblivious to the needs of others.

—

Everybody familiar with the stylebook of specifications, in hand-set days, will recall that "manifest absurdities" were among the things not specifically named, but were left to the innate good sense of the intelligent compositor. Comrade Walsmith, he of war-time valor, and medalized for meritorious service at Paducah, Ky., now the sage of Brightwood and copy preparer on "Spess," has called attention to a "manifest" which appeared in this column last week. The sinning was in the use of aught for naught. We find both Webster and Walsmith are right in their contention. The "call down" from Comrade Walsmith has fully persuaded us that one ought not to use the word aught for naught, though aught and not naught may express a literal truth, whereas naught for aught might not. Thanks, comrade.

COSTELLO ARRIVES

Tony Costello after his long walk across the country from Galveston, Texas, arrived in Washington and presented the greetings of the Texas Trades Unionists to President Gompers on Tuesday, January 27, at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at 12 o'clock noon. Quite a distinguished gathering of men in the labor movement were present on the occasion, and moving pictures, which will be shown by the Pathe Weekly, were taken. Tony and his Dog Circus, the second were none the worse for their long hike, and at the dinner given to President Gompers by the Washington Central Labor Union told many of his many experiences gained during his long walk.

OPPOSE INJUNCTIONS.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Quinn has introduced in the State legislature the anti-injunction bill which organized labor has so insistently urged. The bill provides that no restraining order or injunction shall be granted in any case between an employer and employe relating to labor disputes or strikes, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or property rights of the person making the application, and for which there is no adequate remedy at law. A bill prohibiting the employment of women or girls as coremakers or molders in foundries promises to duplicate the hot fight caused by a similar bill introduced at the last session.

A HEAVY VERDICT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 30.—One of the largest awards in damage cases that has been recorded in the east was made by Supreme Court Justice Kelly in a suit against the D., L. & W. railway by Bruce Shanks, who was awarded $40,000 for the loss of both his arms just below the elbow. The defendant was employed in the company's shops and was struck by a revolving crane. Evidence was introduced to show that the accident was caused by a defect in the crane.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

An occasion which illustrated rare good feeling, fraternity, and comradeship was the birthday, on January 22, of Andrew Turnbull, a much-esteemed member of Columbia Union who for more than three years past has been unable to follow his profession, owing to a severe eye trouble. At his home in the village of Mount Rainier many friends called, almost a half hundred birthday cards were received, and (doubtless most appreciated of all) a box of beautiful cut flowers came from former associates in the Government Printing Office who are now in the proof room there. Although severely afflicted, Mr. Turnbull is cheerful and philosophic, and it is such tender sympathy and good fellowship as shown on this birthday occasion that make these things possible to the shut-in brother. It is most pleasing to note also that "Andy" is not only remembered on his natal day, but all through the year many old friends find time to visit and tell him of the things from which he is cut off by his affliction, but which are very dear to him—the doings of his brother printers and what is going on in the ranks of his beloved order of Odd Fellows. No man more fully deserves the love and attention of his friends than Andrew Turnbull, and I am sure no one is more deeply appreciative.

* * * *

Albert E. Ogg, a member of Columbia Union who went into the ministry several years ago, and has been for three or four years past stationed at Madras, India, as a missionary, writes to Secretary George G. Seibold that he will soon arrive in this country, being on the way from his station in the East. Mr. Ogg will be well and pleasantly remembered by many Washington printers, who will be sorry to know, however, that impaired health is the principal cause of his return to America. I hope that a sojourn here may completely restore him to health and the activities of his useful life.

* * *

The Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association held its quarterly meeting at the Temple on Sunday, President Parsons presiding. After the transaction of routine business, the entertainment committee reported that a benefit would be given at Poli's theater about the middle of February, proceeds to go toward the fund for sending the association's club of ball players to Cincinnati in August next. The Cincinnati meet will undoubtedly be the greatest in the history of printer baseball gatherings, and the Washington contingent, who won the pennant in Pittsburgh last September, are anxious to duplicate their performance, and are quite sure to do so if local craftsmen can be induced to give them sufficient encouragement. Another scheme to raise revenue for the trip is a river excursion during the latter part of June. Be sure to take some of the tickets for the benefit and the excursion, and thus make a double-header play—that is, get value received and help out a good cause.

* * * *

I see from the papers that one of those rich dames whose pictures loom up so often in public print is hunting for a new "thrill" and is willing to give $5,000 for it. That is twice as much money as the average workingman of intelligence and foresight can ever hope to accumulate at real work in a busy life, but of course the lady is at liberty to spend that trivial bagatelle from her immense income for her thrill if she can find it; in fact, from the performances of some of a like class, I am inclined to think that she is what the rude would call a "cheap skate" in the matter of purchasing thrills. Several of that same kind of people have paid many times that sum for thrills that didn't actually thrill after all, or, if they did, their thrillology soon wore out. It is always the policy of this writer to be helpful wherever he can, even among the high and mighty, if he may intrude his views upon them. He would fain help this "ongweed" sister—who has, we are told, "experienced every pleasurable excitement in all climates and among all nations"—to find her thrill; and he therefore suggests that she rise up some morning, make a fire in the stove, fix breakfast for the old man and the balance of the family, bundle up the lunches for such as have to go out to the daily grind for an existence, wash the dishes, make the beds, and clean the house, and when these jobs are finished get into the wash tub and do the family wash, darn a few socks and make a few baby clothes while she is "resting," and have supper ready for the breadwinners when they arrive from the places where they have been helping to pile up profits for some other "ongweed" heir of some other captain of industry to be able to give large sums for new "thrills," and then, if she ain't too tired to wiggle, tackle hubby to take her to a picture show and have him veto the request for the reason that the family exchequer can't stand the drain. If that formula don't land a "thrill" for her, the writer stands ready to hand in another recipe at short notice; but he rather thinks that will do the trick. At least he feels sure that it will give her an idea of what countless thousands of her sisters have to "thrill" them nearly every day of their lives. For these "thrill" suggestions no charges is made, so the $5,000 so garishly offered for the same might be handed back to some of the poor wretches from whom it was probably unjustly taken.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

REDUCING ACCIDENTS.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 30.—During the past year 5,593 accidents occurred in factories under the jurisdiction of the department of labor. Of this number 2,059 were caused by various reasons other than defective machinery, and as a result of these findings the state labor commissioner recommends that all workmen employed where machinery is used wear one-piece overalls, as loose-fitting garments are many times caught in the machinery.

TO SEGREGATE DEFECTIVES.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 30.—The superintendent of schools has asked the board of education to provide plans for segregating defective children that they may be examined and treated by physicians and psychologists. In his report the superintendent says it is wrong, both from an economic and a humanitarian standpoint, to teach these defectives without regard to their physical condition.

AGREEMENT IS SIGNED.

Fresno, Cal., Jan. 30.—After a six-weeks' controversy, several laundry employers of this city have signed an agreement with the Laundry Workers' union. Some of the proprietors asked for a two-years' contract, but as the union had previously signed for one year with two establishments it was decided to make the agreement uniform.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

An occasion which illustrated rare good feeling, fraternity, and comradeship was the birthday, on January 22, of Andrew Turnbull, a much-esteemed member of Columbia Union who for more than three years past has been unable to follow his profession, owing to a severe eye trouble. At his home in the village of Mount Rainier many friends called, almost a half hundred birthday cards were received, and (doubtless most appreciated of all) a box of beautiful cut flowers came from former associates in the Government Printing Office who are now in the proof room there. Although severely afflicted, Mr. Turnbull is cheerful and philosophic, and it is such tender sympathy and good fellowship as shown on this birthday occasion that make these things possible to the shut-in brother. It is most pleasing to note also that "Andy" is not only remembered on his natal day, but all through the year many old friends find time to visit and tell him of the things from which he is cut off by his affliction, but which are very dear to him—the doings of his brother printers and what is going on in the ranks of his beloved order of Odd Fellows. No man more fully deserves the love and attention of his friends than Andrew Turnbull, and I am sure no one is more deeply appreciative.

* * * *

Albert E. Ogg, a member of Columbia Union who went into the ministry several years ago, and has been for three or four years past stationed at Madras, India, as a missionary, writes to Secretary George G. Seibold that he will soon arrive in this country, being on the way from his station in the East. Mr. Ogg will be well and pleasantly remembered by many Washington printers, who will be sorry to know, however, that impaired health is the principal cause of his return to America. I hope that a sojourn here may completely restore him to health and the activities of his useful life.

* * *

The Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association held its quarterly meeting at the Temple on Sunday, President Parsons presiding. After the transaction of routine business, the entertainment committee reported that a benefit would be given at Poli's theater about the middle of February, proceeds to go toward the fund for sending the association's club of ball players to Cincinnati in August next. The Cincinnati meet will undoubtedly be the greatest in the history of printer baseball gatherings, and the Washington contingent, who won the pennant in Pittsburgh last September, are anxious to duplicate their performance, and are quite sure to do so if local craftsmen can be induced to give them sufficient encouragement. Another scheme to raise revenue for the trip is a river excursion during the latter part of June. Be sure to take some of the tickets for the benefit and the excursion, and thus make a double-header play—that is, get value received and help out a good cause.

* * * *

I see from the papers that one of those rich dames whose pictures loom up so often in public print is hunting for a new "thrill" and is willing to give $5,000 for it. That is twice as much money as the average workingman of intelligence and foresight can ever hope to accumulate at real work in a busy life, but of course the lady is at liberty to spend that trivial bagatelle from her immense income for her thrill if she can find it; in fact, from the performances of some of a like class, I am inclined to think that she is what the rude would call a "cheap skate" in the matter of purchasing thrills. Several of that same kind of people have paid many times that sum for thrills that didn't actually thrill after all, or, if they did, their thrillology soon wore out. It is always the policy of this writer to be helpful wherever he can, even among the high and mighty, if he may intrude his views upon them. He would fain help this "ongweed" sister—who has, we are told, "experienced every pleasurable excitement in all climates and among all nations"—to find her thrill; and he therefore suggests that she rise up some morning, make a fire in the stove, fix breakfast for the old man and the balance of the family, bundle up the lunches for such as have to go out to the daily grind for an existence, wash the dishes, make the beds, and clean the house, and when these jobs are finished get into the wash tub and do the family wash, darn a few socks and make a few baby clothes while she is "resting," and have supper ready for the breadwinners when they arrive from the places where they have been helping to pile up profits for some other "ongweed" heir of some other captain of industry to be able to give large sums for new "thrills," and then, if she ain't too tired to wiggle, tackle hubby to take her to a picture show and have him veto the request for the reason that the family exchequer can't stand the drain. If that formula don't land a "thrill" for her, the writer stands ready to hand in another recipe at short notice; but he rather thinks that will do the trick. At least he feels sure that it will give her an idea of what countless thousands of her sisters have to "thrill" them nearly every day of their lives. For these "thrill" suggestions no charges is made, so the $5,000 so garishly offered for the same might be handed back to some of the poor wretches from whom it was probably unjustly taken.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

REDUCING ACCIDENTS.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 30.—During the past year 5,593 accidents occurred in factories under the jurisdiction of the department of labor. Of this number 2,059 were caused by various reasons other than defective machinery, and as a result of these findings the state labor commissioner recommends that all workmen employed where machinery is used wear one-piece overalls, as loose-fitting garments are many times caught in the machinery.

TO SEGREGATE DEFECTIVES.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 30.—The superintendent of schools has asked the board of education to provide plans for segregating defective children that they may be examined and treated by physicians and psychologists. In his report the superintendent says it is wrong, both from an economic and a humanitarian standpoint, to teach these defectives without regard to their physical condition.

AGREEMENT IS SIGNED.

Fresno, Cal., Jan. 30.—After a six-weeks' controversy, several laundry employers of this city have signed an agreement with the Laundry Workers' union. Some of the proprietors asked for a two-years' contract, but as the union had previously signed for one year with two establishments it was decided to make the agreement uniform.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 32 — WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1914. — ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

RIGHT TO STOP WORK

Acts Are Lawful, Lose No Force When Done by a Number of Individuals.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 6.—In an opinion written by Judge Brewer, the State Supreme Court Commission took an advanced position on the right of organized labor to strike in protest against the employment of a non-unionist, and the latter, according to the decision, has no cause for action, as workingmen have the right, in the absence of contract, to quit whenever they choose. The decision is the result of a threatened strike of union miners against the Western Coal & Mining Company at Lehigh, Okla., unless a non-unionist was discharged. The mine foreman complied with the request, and the non-unionist then sued the union for $100,000 damages. The lower court sustained the union, and on appeal the State Supreme Court Commission affirmed the ruling. "Employes of a coal company," said Judge Brewer, "who are members of a labor union, have the right, when involved in a trade dispute between themselves and their employer and growing out of this relation, to protest to their employer against the employment or retention in his employment, of a non-union employe; and to accompany such protest with the statement that if such non-union man is employed, that such employes will strike—that is, that such employes will simultaneously cease to work for such employer—and if such protest is not heeded, the union men have the lawful right to strike; and if it is heeded, the non-union man who is discharged has no cause of action against either the union as an organization nor the members thereof as individuals. Any man, in the absence of a contract to work a definite time, has a right to quit whenever he chooses, for any reason satisfactory to him, or without any reason. If his wages are not satisfactory, his hours too long, his work too hard, his employer or his employment uncongenial, or his co-laborers objectionable, his right to quit is absolute. What an individual may do, a number of his co-laborers may join him in doing, provided the thing to be done is lawful."

REDUCES MINE FATALITIES

Attention Will Be Called to the General Increase of Interest of Mine Workers.

In his annual report Director Holmes of the Bureau of Mines will call attention to the general increase of interest of mine workers, operators, and the public in general in questions relating to safety in this industry. Mr. Holmes will report that "in spite of the fact that there has been a considerable increase in the amount of coal mined and in the number of coal miners employed, there has been a marked decrease in the number of fatalities and bodily injuries in mining operations." While the Bureau of Mines does not claim all the credit for this condition, the bureau's activity in securing information and investigating the question of accident prevention has stimulated both worker and operator, who, together with the various state mine inspectors, have lent their hearty co-operation in developing sentiment that will aid in the reduction of fatalities. This sentiment has resulted in the quite general establishment of mine rescue and first-aid corps or squads by mining companies wherever the Bureau of Mines' cars have done training and demonstration work, which has been making practical illustrations for the past three years, during which time 31,203 miners have been trained in the use of the necessary equipment. During the past year over 46,000 persons (mainly miners) visited the mine rescue safety cars and stations maintained by the bureau, nearly 33,000 miners attended the mine-safety lectures, and more than 5,500 miners were given rescue or first-aid training.

SEEK PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

Trenton, Feb. 6.—The state commissioner of education has made public some interesting statistics in which is shown the studies now being favored by pupils in New Jersey high schools. The report says that the public feeling is against "extreme emphasis upon foreign languages" in our present day commercial and industrial activities, and that this sentiment is reflected in public schools, as well as in some types of technical, commercial and vocational schools. The following subjects have not held their own: Latin, Greek, Spanish, German, French, algebra, plane and solid geometry, ancient, mediaeval and modern history, English history, United States history, and civics. The most favored studies are: Agriculture, physical training, household chemistry, shop mathematics and inventional or concrete geometry.

A MONSTER UNDERTAKING.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Railroads entering this city are planning a co-operative system of electrification that will include both freight and passenger traffic in and around Chicago. Forty roads are interested, and it is claimed the cost will equal the Panama Canal expenditure.

A PLAN TO BAR ASIATICS

Movement to Migrate to this Country—Points to Canada's Drastic Laws.

In response to a request by Chairman Burnett for comment on the Raker bill, for Asiatic exclusion, Secretary of Labor Wilson, of the Department of Labor, writes that the problem would be solved if Congress raised the standard of admission so as to include in the list of excluded aliens those persons not able to pass the physical tests required of recruits for the United States army. "Inasmuch as the vast majority of the present-day immigrants must earn a livelihood, if at all, by performing manual labor," says the secretary, "I see no reason why the standard should not be raised to this point." The letter states that if we fail to legislate against the Asiatics, as Canada has done, in a far more drastic manner, we tacitly invite these peoples to our shores. Mr. Wilson further says that there is a concerted movement throughout India and elsewhere to gain admission to our country, which, if not checked, will affect not only California, but other portions of the country, "as climatic and industrial conditions in the southern states and other sections of the Union offer an extensive field for a people who can come in practically unlimited numbers." Since 1899, exclusive of those from the Philippines, 6,656 Hindus entered the United States, and the secretary declares that "it would seem to be a question of probably only a short time before the United States immigration officials will be confronted with problems growing out of increasing immigration of Asiatic laborers from countries other than China, Japan or India." Chairman Burnett is also informed that the Department of Labor was notified last spring that 6,000 or 7,000 from the Philippines were ready to start for here at the first sign of the open door.

REFUSES TO LEAVE TOWN

Mr. John Luthringer, Organizer for the Machinists is an Unwelcome Guest.

Claremont, N. H., Feb. 6.—John Luthringer, of Jersey City, N. J., organizer of the International Association of Machinists, was visited by a delegation of business men who notified the unionist that: "The residents and business interests of this town do not want you or any other labor organizer in the township. We strongly request that you leave the town at once, as you will not be allowed to proceed in your work of organizing." The chief of police is in sympathy with this plan and notified Luthringer that he would not be allowed to speak in the public square. The machinist notified the police officer that he would speak wherever he chose in accordance with his ideas of free speech, and in reply to the business men declared he would stay in Claremont and try to get a living wage for the machinists through the influence of organization under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. The business men have appointed a committee to "protect the fair name and best interests of the town," and the chief of police has detailed men to watch Luthringer, who has secured fifty names to a charter application. Officers of the International Association of Machinists, located in Washington, have notified Luthringer that they are behind him, and have ordered three other organizers to this city to assist him in maintaining his rights and establishing the rights of workers to organize.

TRAIN ORDERS BY PHONE.

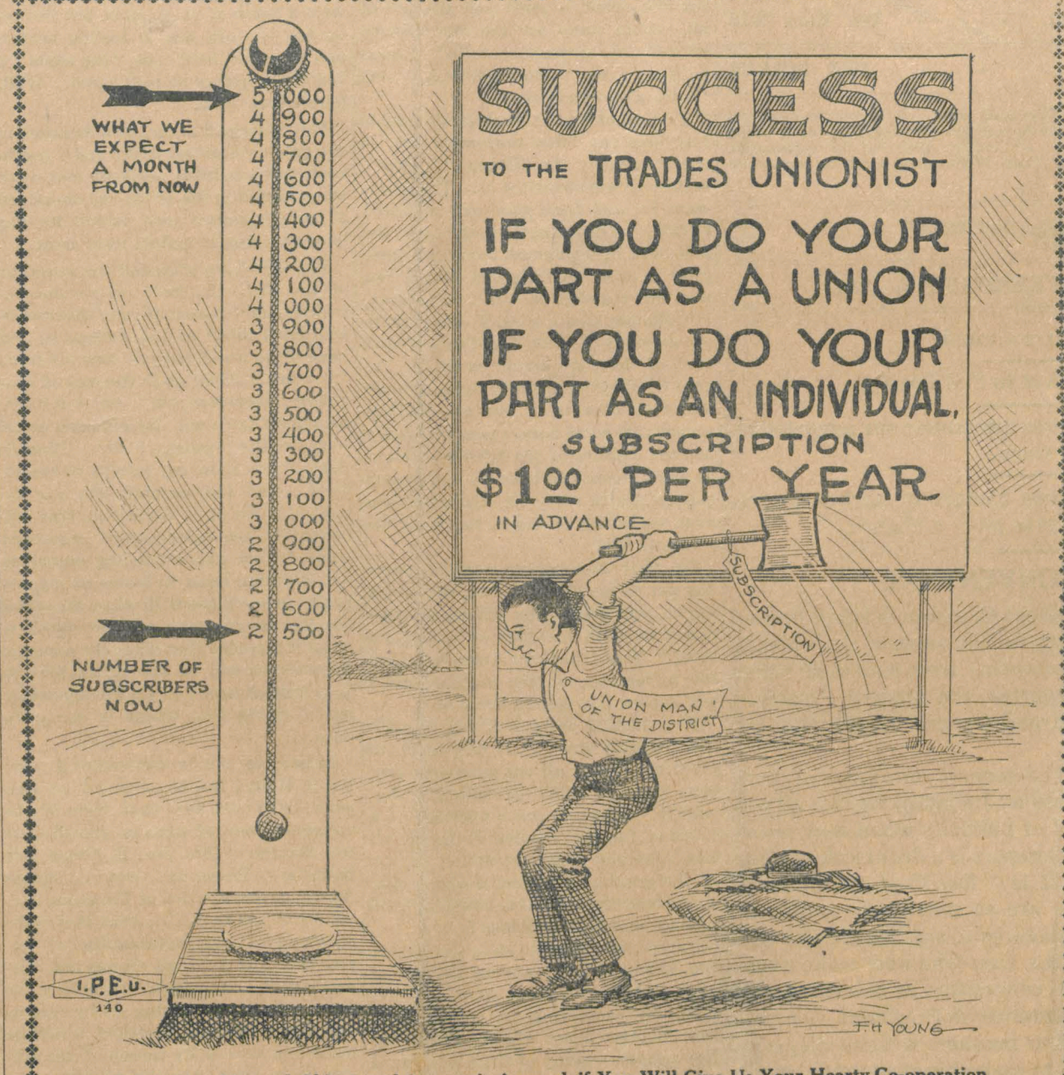
Urging the adoption of bills to limit trainmen to 16 continuous hours a day and telegraph and telephone operators to 8 hours, President Perham, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers told the House Committee on Commerce that forty per cent of the railroads are permitting trainmen to take orders by telephone when they should not do so. He said that he knew of stretches of railroad 200 miles long where trainmen had displaced operators for transmission of orders and that on some interurban railroads trainmen copied orders from train dispatchers on their cuffs. Perham said his organization was not opposing the telephone, but insisted on restrictions and safeguards in its use. The other railroad brotherhoods are represented at these hearings.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY FINED.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—Immigration authorities have imposed a fine of $1,000 against the Pacific Mail Steamship company for transporting ten aliens afflicted with hookworm. The local authorities held that the company should have had the aliens examined at the port of embarkation.

TEXAS LAW HAS "JOKER."

Austin, Feb. 6.—Unionists are preparing to make the state law for the protection of females effective, as a "joker" of goodly dimensions has been discovered, in that no punishment is provided or that penalities can only be inflicted on an agent of the employer.



This is Our Aim and Object, and Success is Assured, if You Will Give Us Your Hearty Co-operation.

PLANNING FOR NEXT YEAR

An Important Measure to Be Pressed for Passage is the Child Labor Bill.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.—The shorter work day declaration of the A. F. of L. convention, at Seattle, has had a stimulating effect on Pennsylvania trade unionists, who are already preparing for the next session of the state legislature, which convenes in January of next year. While the time seems rather distant, President Maurer and associate officers of the State Federation of Labor have already agreed upon a vigorous plan of action in favor of only a few bills which they will concentrate all energies to pass. This decision is the result of experience gained at the last legislature when several meritorious bills were lost because of the efforts made to secure the adoption of nearly half a hundred laws. It has been agreed that fewer bills can be watched to better advantage. One of the most important measures that will be pressed for passage will be a child labor bill, that will provide for an eight-hour day and a prohibition against the labor of children under sixteen years of age. It will also provide for the abolition of night work in the messenger service, the glass industry, and the canneries. Boys under twelve and girls under eighteen will be barred from the street trades, and the children will be protected from becoming idlers by compelling the employer to return promptly to the issuing officer employment certificates of children who leave his establishment.

PRAISES TRADE UNIONS.

San Jose, Cal., Feb. 6.—In welcoming delegates to the annual convention of the State Building Trades Council, Mayor Monahan reviewed the long list of accomplishments made possible by the trade union movement, and declared these organizations of workers were responsible for much of the progressive legislation which has placed California in the forefront in the matter of conserving human life and safeguarding the interests of the common people. Walter G. Mathewson, member of the State Industrial Welfare Commission, spoke along similar lines. Gov. Johnson telegraphed his regrets because of his inability to attend the convention, but the State executive was represented by Senator Frank Benson. There were 350 delegates present, who represented 400 unions. The convention was a harmonious one.

SECURE INCREASE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 6.—Textile Workers at the Larksville Silk Mill company have increased wages 10 per cent after a strike that lasted nearly twenty weeks. A new local affiliated to the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers has been organized, and recent activities have stimulated organization among the Laundry Workers, Stationary Firemen, Bakers, and Brick and Tile Workers, all of whom are urging the formation of trade unions.

O. K.'S ALASKA ROAD

Bill Passes Which Directs the President to Purchase or Construct a Railroad.

The senate by a vote of 46 to 16, has passed the Alaska railway bill, which directs the president to purchase or construct 1,000 miles of railroad in Alaska at a cost not to exceed $40,000,000. The bill gives the president broad powers in selecting a route from tidewater to the interior, and in the construction, equipment and operation or leasing of such lines as he may build or buy to constitute this route. Seventy-five per cent of all moneys derived from the sale of public lands in Alaska or of the coal or mineral shall be placed in a fund for the use of the road, which may utilize any machinery used in the construction of the Panama canal. The government is prohibited from buying the "good will" of existing roads, and injured employes are given the right to sue the government. An amendment that will make the federal employes' liability law of 1908 applicable to the government as a railway operator was adopted unanimously. A similar bill is now pending in the House of Representatives, and it is predicted that it will be adopted.

ONE KIND OF "ARBITRATION."

Fall River, Feb. 6.—Public hearings by the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in the case of striking o'ders at the plant of the American Printing works show that 1,500 Textile Workers are now involved because the company discharged the president of the union and later refused to reinstate him. The State board has fai'ed to affect a settlement, though the workers agree to abide by an arbitration award. When asked if the company would take the same position, Assistant Treasurer Durfee is quoted as saying that "before answering the question that he would want to know just what the finding would mean to his concern."

AGITATION COUNTS.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 6.—Representatives of the Kansas City Street Railway company have assured a committee appointed by the Central body that the management has no objections to the insertion of a clause in the new franchise which will make impossible the discrimination of those workers who desire joining a union. Unionists of this city defeated a franchise a few years ago because of the company's opposition.

LAW APPLIES TO PIECE WORK.

Hoquiam, Wash., Feb. 6.—Employers in this State cannot evade the women's eight-hour law by placing their workers on a piece-work system. This decision has been made in the case of a box manufacturing company charged by the State labor commisioner with violating the law. The company's piece work defense was overruled and it was fined $240 and costs.

LABOR FORWARD SUNDAY

The Central Labor Union is Perfecting Arrangements for this Movement.

Brooklyn, Feb. 6.—The Central Labor Union is perfecting arrangements for a "Labor Forward Sunday," on February 8, when a large number of clergymen in this city, regardless of denomination, have promised to speak on "Things to be done—By the employes, organization; by the public, social legislation; by the employer, recognition of the right of the workers to organize and co-operation in enforcing the law." In a report to the Central body, made jointly by clergymen and unionists, it was shown that 36,000 persons are employed in the Brooklyn clothing and millinery industry, and over 79,000 employed in the metal working, printing, and paper manufacturing, textile and laundry industries and in the street railway service. The minimum wage is $4 per week and the maximum of hours for some of these workers is fifteen hours a day. Most of these industries are unorganized and it is toward them that the Forward movement will devote its energies. A committee representing Brooklyn unionists appeared before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its last meeting, and the council indorsed the plan and instructed Organizer Frayne, located in New York City, to render all the assistance possible.

AGAINST CHILD LABOR.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 6.—Secretary-Treasurer Hanson, of the Southern Conference on Woman and Child Labor, is interesting trade unions and sympathetic organizations in the coming conference, to be held at New Orleans, starting Monday, March 16. In an official letter to its members, the officers state: "The Southern Conference on Woman and Child Labor has accomplished much during its short existence, but has a great task before it, and wishes the co-operation of all men and women and all organizations interested in the welfare of humanity, to the end that little children may be taken from the factory and workshop and placed in school, where they belong, and the condition of women who are forced to earn a livelihood may be improved."

FAVOR SIX-HOUR DAY.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—The Bay District Council of Carpenters will submit to a referendum vote the question of reducing hours to six a day in an effort to equalize work. The unionists claim that a large number of workers in their craft are now unemployed because of the claims made in eastern newspapers that work is good in this city because of the erection of exposition buildings.

TO VOTE ON LABOR TEMPLE.

Denver, Feb. 6.—Trade unionists of this city are now voting on a proposal submitted to them by the Central body that has for its purpose the raising of funds for a Labor temple.

TO INVEST[illegible] STRIKES

Michigan and Colorado Conditions Are to be Investigated.

By a vote of 151 to 15 the House of Representatives has ordered its Committee on Mines and Mining to make an investigation of conditions in the Michigan copper fields and the Colorado coal fields. The committee is given wide powers and will have authority to subpoena witnesses and to hold hearings wherever it may find it necessary. Under the resolution, the following questions will be given especial consideration: Whether a system of peonage is or has been maintained in those strike zones; whether the postal service has been interfered with; whether the immigration laws have been violated; investigate the charge that citizens of the United States have been accorded treatment that is in violation of the Constitution; investigate the charge that combinations exist that have for their purpose the controlling of the product of those fields; and the charge that firearms have been shipped into those fields to further this purpose; in the event any or all of these conditions exist, investigate the causes leading up to said conditions. Because of the agitation that has been conducted under the direction of the American Federation of Labor, little opposition to the resolution was presented. One of the best speeches made in favor of the resolution's adoption was that delivered by Congressman Lewis, a member of the labor group, who said: "Shall the laws be so reformulated as to provide a peaceful remedy for these conflicts between labor and its employers? And the essential elements of that subject involve both state and federal institutions in the most direct way. For example, I think that all will agree that the feudal system is fundamentally inconsistent with American institutions and in conflict with our established civilization. And yet, let me say, that in the mining industry it is common for an incorporated company to own the land, own the mine, own the jobs, own the store, and even the transportation, the means of ingress and egress to its one industry, town, or community. In that case I suggest you have the feudal system as complete as it has ever shown itself in history." For the purpose of creating sentiment in favor of the resolution, the A. F. of L. Executive Council held a conference with the Congressional Labor Group, and President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, and Legislative Committeeman Holder conferred with Speaker Clark and Representative Underwood, leader of the Democratic side in Congress. The following other unionists were in the city and gave aid to this work: Vice President Mahoney of the Western Federation of Miners, John Walker of the A. F. of L. Mining Department, President Mahon of the Amalgamated Street Car Men, President Taylor of the Michigan Federation of Labor, and Organizer Fairley of the United Mine Workers of America.

UPHOLDS THE REFERENDUM.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 6.—The Court of Appeals has reversed the opinion of the New Jersey Supreme Court, which held the jury reform law invalid on the ground that in voting at a referendum for the adoption of the law the voters were not legislators. The lower court held the law illegal because the people, by voting directly for or against the law, were legislating, and it was held that the referendum was a delegation of the legislature's power, prohibited by the constitution. The Court of Appeals, in setting aside this view, holds that the legislature, in ordering the referendum, did not delegate any of its powers to the people, and that acceptance of the jury reform law by the people was merely the condition upon which the statute was to become effective.

CUTTERS ARE JUBILANT.

Baltimore, Feb. 6.—The Cutters and Trimmers' union held a mass meeting in celebration of the eight-hour day which was secured by them the first of the year without a strike. This organization now numbers 1,200, and its success again shows what can be accomplished through unity. The eight-hour campaign started last spring during the Garment Workers' strike and continued during the summer. In the early fall a 100 per cent union had been secured and negotiations with the employers were opened. These proved both peaceful and satisfactory.

DECLARE FOR EIGHT HOURS.

Aberdeen, Wash., Feb. 6.—The convention of the International Union of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers, and Woodsmen has declared in favor of an eight-hour day in the timber industry with a minimum wage of $2.25 a day. Another resolution calls for the use of ventilating fans in the mills, thereby removing dust that is injurious to the workers' health.

TO MEET IN BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 6.—The annual convention of the Federation of Shop Employes of the Southern Railway and Allied Lines will meet in this city on February 23.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF LABEL TRADES UNION COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 6, 1914.

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THAT MINERS CONVENTION.

A little bird whispers that President Gompers is being flooded with requests from all over the country for the name of the whiskey he is alleged to drink. These requests come from men in all walks of life who have evidently not forgotten the answer President Lincoln gave a complainant who charged General Grant with the same offense.

These letters correctly express the general sentiment of both friend and foe on that charge made at Indianapolis, for all will agree that men must be in sore need of publicity when they resort to methods like this. If President Gompers is a drunkard, and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. is "fossilized, reactionary, moth-eaten, and dead," the miners are as much responsible for this condition as any other of the delegates to the Seattle Convention. For let it be recalled that the men who now make these charges at Indianapolis sat in that convention as delegates, and they not only failed to make no reference to President Gompers when he could defend himself in a fair manner, without disgraceful hoots and howls, but they voted to make his re-election unanimous. Under these conditions only a self-seeker would reverse himself to the extent that some of the miners' delegates did last week.

They convicted themselves of unfairness without a parallel in trade union history. And what can be said of a convention that allows men like this to escape censure for such double dealing. Surely passions must be aroused to the frenzy point where judgment is lost in the desire to pose. The charge against the A. F. of L. because of an alleged failure to stand for "Industrial Unionism" is another sample of the acts of workers who seem to have discarded all semblance of common decency and fairness. It must be remembered that while the miners are shouting for "Industrial Unionism," only at this convention have they appointed a committee to consider amalgamation with the Western Federation of Miners. If they acted more and talked less they would gain in the opinion of right-thinking and level-headed trade unionists. Their failure to amalgamate before raises a question as to their sincerity. Before the convention adjourns we expect to hear some one say that the American Federation of Labor or President Gompers is planning to stop the amalgamation.

And President White caps the climax for a burlesque that would do credit to a young ladies seminary by declining to serve as seventh vice-president because another miner retired from the position as second vice-president, and he (White) is entitled to that position. Shades of Caesar, Napoleon, and divers other dictators! Does White and the miners imagine they are living in an a when these things are handed down from father to son? Have the miners a claim on this office that none other dare deny? Is President White and his associates aware that the A. F. of L. constitution does not recognize a "first" vice or an "eighth" vice, and that all have equal power? Are these miners aware that the constitution calls for the election of "eight vice-presidents," and that only custom has attached numerals to these offices? The miners have not strengthened themselves in the eyes of the American trade unionists.

It cost the convention $15,000 because of McDonald and Moyer's bitter tirade. Far better would it be to give this money to the striking copper miners and the men in the Colorado coal fields who are now being called upon by workers everywhere to stand firm and true. It is a noticeable fact that the most reactionary newspapers in this land have given publicity to the utterances of miners' delegates. Their action is infamous. They would disgrace a Parry or a Post, and THE TRADES UNIONIST now declares it is time that the trade union movement notify affiliated organizations that even though they are powerful and mighty, they are not to be permitted to slander duly elected officers.

We, of the National Capital, who have been the neighbors of Sam Gompers for many years past, are perhaps in the best position to judge his official and private life and the esteem in which he is held within and without the labor movement, is in marked contrast to the charges that was made at this convention. We need only to refer back to the demonstration that was accorded Sam Gompers on his return from Europe in October, 1909, when 23,000 stalwart trade unionists paid a homage, the like of which has never been equaled.

Notwithstanding these malicious and bitter attacks that have been made without even the semblance of justification, we call upon the trade unionists to stand back of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, and not allow their support of President Gompers to prejudice their judgment, but to aid in every way within their power to bring victory to the striking miners.

The appeal for funds recently sent from the A. F. of L. to affiliated locals should be responded to as geneously as is possible, so that the sinews for this industrial struggle may be sent to those brave and courageous men who have been on strike since last July. Contribute early and generously.

PARTY LINES IN UNIONISM

Pernicious, Polyhedral, Periclinal "Politicians," Procrastinate.

[BY THE FOOL.]

Party lines in labor organizations are a detriment to the forward movement, and will ultimately lead to disintegration. What a pity it is that a body of men, organized (or supposed to be) for the common good and welfare of all, should stand for the intromission of politics—commonly called "union politics," or "administration" and "anti-administration."

This is one of the most damnable problems the labor movement has to confront—only the alleged "leaders" refuse to acknowledge it. The don't want to; and for a good and sufficient reason. They know that once the members of organized labor get their gray matter working and throw two and two together it won't make four, but simmer down to ONE—and there are so many of these four-flushers that each of them are afraid he will not be that ONE. Consequently he continually keeps his cohorts in line by insidious allusions to some honest man who really has the welfare of the labor movement at heart, resorting to every imaginable subterfuge to vilify his character, and even venturing to the threshold of his domestic life.

Oh, that the laboring man may some day put on his thinking cap, rise in his might, and crush this scheming sycophant beneath his feet as he would a viper! When that day is reached, then the millennium of the working class will appear beyond the horizon.

Why all this petty jealousy, why all this integral strife? It only leads to the utter ruin of all our ambitions projects for the uplift of suffering humanity. Why not come together on a common footing, resolve to forget all this damnable misconstruction of one of the greatest movements of the age, and extend the hand of fellowship, good feeling, and brotherly love?

I know, and deep down in your heart you know, that we are on the wrong path. Acknowledging that we are gradually increasing in membership, that increase is not what it should be. Newspapers—many of them subsidized—are only too anxious to put display heads over any article that appears detrimental to organized labor. The outsider reads all this stuff, most always referring to inside strife, ahd come to conclusion that he could not benefit from association with such. Can you blame him? Certainly every one of the articles seem to bear out his argument. And it is our fault that we permit such things—every time emanating from the alleged "square man."

These few "thinks" may hurt someone; I hope not. And when I tell you that I have carried a card about twenty-five years or more, you may realize that I have the interest of all union men at heart.

BURNT CLAY NOTES

President Levi, of the Bricklayers' Union, who was injured by an automobile colliding with him in Judiciary Park on January 20th, is still in a critical condition at Emergency Hospital, and is not able to be seen by his many friends who are hoping for his speedy recovery.

Vice-President Dunnigan is holding the fort in the absence of the venerable President.

The fifty fifty-cent tickets purchased by the "brickies" for the C. L. U. theater party to be given at Poli's, will be used by fifty of Washington's little orphans, who will attend in a body as the guests of the Bricklayers' Union.

I suppose if No. 1 wins the typewriter that is to be raffled off soon, "as a benefit for two brothers who were injured by the fall of a front scaffold," we will have Bro. Viemyier, an old knight of the pen, educated to the use of this valuable office assistant.

Don't be fooled by the weather we have been having and strain your neck looking up in the trees for blue birds.

The death of Bro. George Parker is the first we have had for six months. Let us hope it will be as long again before another of our veteran "yielders of the trowel" will have passed from this scene of ups and downs.

It looks as though the bricklayers are getting into the lime light these days, as a result of the police squabble over several of their selfish members.

Cheer up stone masons, they will all have to come to the bricklayers for protection eventually.

Glad to see that Bros. Wolf and Murtaugh escaped from Texas unharmed. I wonder what they did with the other big "tenderfoot" we sent?

Get in line all you old "knights of the trowel," the pension plan is a reality.

P. A. SUGRUE.

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BAKERY SALESMEN

The several members reported sick at last meeting, Bros. D. W. Pennell, J. H. Jerman, and J. W. Carey are convalescing.

Bro. Carey has the deep sympathy of all in the recent loss of his father, who had resided with him, and who had reached the good old age of 79 years.

Bro. "Benny" Weiss has been confined to his home for the past week with a touch of pneumonia, but has returned to work and is feeling better, and says that he'll take "the same" a few times before he is fit again. Well, here's luck, Ben.

Bro. George Parker, now engaged in the grocery business at 9th and G northeast, had a painful accident last week when he fell in his cellar and sustained a badly sprained arm, which he has been carrying in splints ever since.

We, who have attended the meetings of the C. L. U., have on various occasions heard the spouting of the loyalty and dependency of the delegates, and have often wondered just how far these "orators" would go in the way of providing "sinews of war" for that body. An opportunity will be afforded us all soon, on the evening of the "Theater Party," to show our loyalty to the C. L. U., and the evening will not be wasted if we show ourselves, true believers in the principles of organized labor, by not only attending ourselves but in giving those at home an opportunity to see those with whom we spend our Monday evenings, and thereby show to all interested that when the occasion requires we will be among the first to help in what is not only a worthy cause, but in doing that which is our plain duty.

In passing and in commenting upon Local Union, No. 33, it would be well possibly to note here that some of the members thereof were so gratified at the election of Bro. Jos. E. Toone, our Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent, to the position of Financial Secretary of the C. L. U., that they were speaking of the advisability of impeaching him for high crimes and misdemeanors, inasmuch, according to their manner of thinking, as by accepting the numerous positions which he holds and honors by reason of his efficiency. he might possibly neglect some of the work which he is paid for doing for his own local. Gratitude. What?

An instance was given on Tuesday, February 3, of the social features which may accrue from affiliation with an organization when the L. O. O. M. were the hosts to their members and friends at a dance at Typographical Temple, which was an extremely successful event, and much credit is due the committee in charge of the arrangements. But the idea presents itself as to why local unions do not adopt some method to show the public that we are not what the public generally think we may be when the opinion is rendered by an employer. Open meetings or other gatherings to which our friends, not closely affiliated with organized movements, should be encouraged as much as possible, to the end that a better understanding be held by those of our family and intimates, who are apt to think, as some no doubt do, that we are simply "nuts" on certain subjects, and that they may as well put up with us, merely for the sake of that friendship which they hold in spite of party or other affiliations. What would we think of the merchant who was so blind to his own interests that he could see no benefit in advertising the merits of his goods? Well, we have been doing just the very thing. We seem to think that we are cruising in a little world of our own, and that it would be a sacrilege to allow the public to see the manner in which we deal with subjects which at times are vitally important to our welfare. Why not open up and let others know something of how we do things. Local Union, No. 33, with a majority of other locals, is guilty of this "exclusiveness."

J. L. CONSIDINE.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

The minstrel show under the auspices of Local Union, No. 4, I. B. of B., at National Rifles hall on February 18th, is being looked forward to as one of the big events given by the Bookbinders. The talent is entirely composed of members of the Bookbinders' Union, and the reappearance as such men as "Big Bill" Holt, the coon shouter on one end, and the Chesterfieldian gent, always there with the extended "mitt," J. Irwin Esterly, on the other, is surely an incentive for all members and their friends to attend. "The chorus or circle" is composed of many of the boys who have had experience in this particular line, and it is safe to say that under the leadership of the good old scout, Charley Weston, it will be a treat to all those who attend to hear the melodious voices of members of Local Union, No. 4.

It has been said that "Big Tim" McKenna, of the cloth forwarding section, and the lovable Tenton, "Charlie" Benker, are booked for an engagement at the Bookbinders Minstrel Show. Don't fail to see this team, as they are wonders in their particular line.

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That Maine girl who proposes to go into the woods and "live like Eve" needn't think she is so much of a novelty. I've seen lots of her sisters on the streets of Washington almost as naked as old Sis Eve ever dared to be.

• • • •

Old "Doc" Eliot continues to work quite regular at his abolishing job. In one lecture he abolishes hell and heaven and in the next the labor union is swept away. However, the churches still hold services as usual and trades unions continue to live and grow. The good doctor only thinks he's an abolisher.

• • •

The regular monthly meeting of Government Printing Office Council of the National Union takes place at Typographical Temple to-morrow (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock, and if you belong you had better attend; if you don't, as it is a good thing (socially as well as financially), it will pay you to join.

• • • •

As Washington's Birthday this year falls on Sunday, the holiday will be celebrated on Monday, February 23, and as a consequence the services in the Government Printing Office will occur on Tuesday at the lunch hour. As usual for some years past, Prof. Benjamin A. Lineback and his G. P. O. Chorus will be in charge, and an excellent program has been arranged for the edification of the Printery workers. Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, will be the principal speaker.

• • • •

James M. Whalen, who came to this city on January 15, is the new foreman in the office of the Carnahan Press, succeeding in that position Mr. Thomas P. Maloney. Mr. Whalen is a New Yorker, and in the affairs of No. 6 has taken an active part. He was a candidate for President of that union not long since and made a very creditable showing as a vote getter, though he failed to win the prize. Brother Whalen can find excellent scope for his union activities in the ranks of No. 101, and the writer bids him welcome to the field.

• • •

A victrola party was given by Howard E. Sherman, a well-known Printeryite, at his home, 17 Seaton Place northwest, on Friday evening, January 30, 1914, to the members of the "Squash Center Club." The occasion was the celebration of Mr. Sherman's birthday, and while many pleasing performances took place, the special feature—the "piece de resistance" of the entertainment one might call it—was the singing of Colonel "Tommy" Tompkins. Accompanied by the victrola, the Colonel charmed his audience with a fine rendition of a song written especially for him by his esteemed friend, Maj. L. W. ("Larry") Pierce—"I'm the guy that put the 'buz' in Buzzard's Bay." When the storm of applause had exhausted itself Mr. Tompkins was compelled to respond, and gave his delighted hearers "When the roses bloom again I'll hook more fish than I've ever hooked before." A pleasant evening was enjoyed by all, as real Cape Cod hospitality was cordially dispensed by Mrs. Sherman and her husband, and every one left wishing the popular host many happy returns of the day.

• • • •

One of the oft-heard explanations of the much-discussed high cost of living is that of individual extravagance. While that has something to do with the high cost of living, it only remotely touches the real cause. The truth of the matter is that in a vast number of instances such a thing as individual extravagance is impossible, for the very good reason that after paying for the actual necessities of existence there is nothing left for the indulgence of extravagance. The national soldiers' homes are institutions conducted by the Government of the United States, and it is generally admitted that they are conducted honestly and on good business principles; so a comparison of their yearly expenditure for the things actually necessary ought to furnish good evidence in this matter of the high cost of living, or "high-living cost," as some are wont to term it. In 1880 these homes—and they represent all sections of the country, and therefore give a general and not a local average—spent on each inmate for maintenance the sum of $118.23; in 1885 the amount was $138.65; in 1890, $141.05; in 1895 and 1896 (the hard-times and low-price years) the sum was $115.80 and $111.60, respectively; in 1900, $130.91; in 1905, $157.76; in 1910, $192.05; in 1913, $207.87. As it is impossible for the inmates of these homes to change a single item of expenditure going to make up the averages, it seems to me that here is one place where the charge or theory of individual extravagance utterly falls and where the actual truth of tremendous increase in prices is made strikingly plain. Between the first year under consideration (1880) and the last (1913) there is the great difference between $118.23 and $207.87; or, in other words, a cost for maintaining an inmate in 1913 of almost double that of 1880. No more luminous or reliable example of the actual upward trend of prices of necessities, and consequently of the cost of living, could be anywhere found than this. Extravagance does cut considerable figure in the expenditures of the rich, but among the ordinary run of people, especially the salaried and wage earning classes, it is what the scientists call a negligible quantity—generally speaking; for with them, as I heard a friend express it, "there's nothing left to extravagant with."

• • • •

As illustrative of the large number of printers who belong to secret societies, a friend has handed me the program of the visitation entertainment of Columbia Chapter of Royal Arch Masons held on January 30, 1914, and the showing there made certainly bears out the idea that printers are noted as joiners. Besides having two or three of the officers of the chapter to their credit, I notice that out of a total of 72 committeemen on the program at least 25 are printers—certainly a very large proportion when it is considered that all professions are represented in the order. That such a preponderance of our fellow-craftsmen exists shows that the printerman is both a good and willing worker in this great order.

• • • •

A document which I read with much interest recently was that shown me by John B. Dickman, president of Columbia Typographical Union. It is the first agreement made by this union with the employing printers of this city as to the use of the linotype machines, and, although occupying but three small widely spaced pages of paper, it is a model in its strength and clearness, and was the germ and foundation of the later excellent arrangements which have made Columbia one of the locals where the "machine problem" has been practically unknown in its annoying features. The historic old paper, which is dated August 6, 1888, is signed by L. G. Hine, president of the Linotype Company; Delavan Smith, for the Post and Critic; J. H. Platt, Francis Benzler, and J. W. Snyder for Columbia Typographical Union, and attested by John B. Dickman as president and F. H. Padgett as secretary. All of the printers who signed the document, with the exception of Mr. Platt (who died in this city some years since), are still active members of the union, Messrs. Benzler and Padgett working on the Post, Mr. Snyder on the Star, and Mr. Dickman at the Government Printing Office.

W. N. Brockwell.

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VOLUME XVIII. NO. 33 — WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1914. — ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

AGAINST PRIVATE ARMIES

They Must Not Be Allowed to Contribute to the Destruction of America.

Denver, Feb. 13.—Under the caption, "Private Armies and Private Government Intolerable in United States," the Evening Express, of this city, says: "The first political lesson at Trinidad, taught also at Homestead more than twenty years ago, is that private armies are intolerable in a free government. They helped to destroy Rome. They must not be allowed to contribute to the destruction of America. The enforcement of a law is a public duty. When it is sublet to either party in a controversy, justice vanishes. Through its own agents, the United States now knows that, for months in the Colorado coal country, free government did not exist—it had broken down. In its place was private government, paid for by federated greed. The governor of Colorado lays the burden of blame upon "imported agitators;" but the United States now knows that the big trouble was with imported gunmen and with their remorseless employers, the absentee capitalists. It is not just to compel underpaid labor to bear the cost of this default in government. It is cruel to take it out of starving men and women. The public welfare clause of the federal constitution is ample warrant for Uncle Sam to butt in. Mother Jones' detention without due process of law is another immediate reason."

THE ALIEN DISCUSSED.

Astoria, Oreg., Feb. 13.—In his report to the Oregon State Federation of Labor, President Burchard declared that "the immigration laws are not sufficiently stringent. A horde of serfs are transported to this continent. Among other requirements it is necessary for them to have as much as $30 in cash. They have it when they land. The transportation companies have it after they land. This has been done, is being done and will continue to be done until the cash requirement is high enough to prevent the transportation companies from advancing the money." A law providing eight hours for women was urged. The new workmen's compensation law, because of its recent passage, was referred to as an untried experiment, and unionists were asked to carefully watch its workings. A representative of the Farmers' Co-Operative Union addressed the convention. He extended fraternal greetings and urged closer contact between the two movements.

MUST ORGANIZE FIRST.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 13.—In an address to the Carpenters of this city, on the occasion of their fifteenth annual banquet, Attorney D. R. Anderson, in speaking on, "What Unionism Means to the Nation and World," said: "Once it was a crime, punishable by imprisonment, to belong to a labor organization. Now I believe it is a crime for a man not to belong to a labor union. I want to cite you three things which have marked for the advance of unionism, and I will speak of them in the reverse of the order of their importance. They are legislation, agitation and organization. The eight hour day is on the statute books of this country, but it was not written there until three-fourths of the men who are now enjoying that privilege had gained it for themselves through their labor unions—through organization."

INDUSTRIAL BOARD READY.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 13.—Starting last Wednesday the new Industrial Board of this state held its first monthly meeting to outline plans in connection with the administration of the factory inspection and other labor laws. The board will be a part of the State Department of Labor, and will afford a place for appeal against orders changing manufacturing plants. It will also have power to make rules and regulations in various plants that are not covered by the law, and which would be impossible to specifically mention because of constant changes. The board is also empowered to hold investigations in any part of the state, and its decisions are final, subject only to the courts. Meetings will be held every month.

WOULD LABEL THE CANS.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 13.—Citizens of this state will be able to tell the age of canned stuff, and how long it has been in storage, if a bill to this effect passes the state legislature. Assemblyman Nutting favors a law providing that all food products, canned or packed, shall have the date stamped when such product was placed in the package.

UNIONS REORGANIZED.

San Francisco, Feb. 13.—The American Brotherhood of Cement Workers reports the reorganization of unions in Fort Worth, Providence and Erie, with Cement Workers in several other cities perfecting organizations.

WIN STUBBORN FIGHT

Employer Has Been Forced to Abandon "No Arbitration" Policy.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.—After a seven weeks' strike of 2,000 hosiery workers at the Taubel mills, the management has receded from its "no-arbitration" position and accepted the solution offered by the strikers and officers of the United Textile Workers, affiliated to the A. F. of L. The strike was called after a reduction of wages and a refusal to even discuss the matter with the interested workers. The strike completely tied up several mills, because of the enthusiasm shown by the girls and the aid given them by local trade unionists and officials of the Textile Workers. This activity, together with the efforts of ex-President Cronin of the Central body, who, as a representative of the state labor department, induced the management to change its views and an agreement was entered into whereby the girls will return to the mills under the old rates and conditions, which shall remain in force until the entire matter is decided by a board of arbitration. The strikers accepted this plan, as it was the position they maintained during the walkout. Another section of the agreement provides that "The Taubel hosiery mills shall not take any drastic action towards any of its employes which might be construed as a penalty for going on strike, and no discrimination shall be made on the part of the Taubel hosiery mills toward any employe because of their being out on strike." The girls are enthusiastic over their efforts to stand together, and have named Secretary-Treasurer Hibbert of the United Textile Workers of America to represent them on the board of arbitration.

HAS NARROW ESCAPE

James O'Connell, of the A.F. of L., Experiences a Thrilling Escape From Death.

James O'Connell, vice president of the A. F. of L and member of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, narrowly escaped death by drowning in a collision between two steamboats in a heavy fog off the Virginia coast. He was a passenger from Norfolk to New York on the Old Dominion liner Monroe, which was rammed in the early morning by the Nantucket of the Merchants' and Miners' company. The Monroe sank to the bottom in a few minutes. Mr. O'Connell, together with forty other passengers and members of the crew were saved, and 97 were lost. The rescued rushed from their berths in their night clothes and were picked up in this condition from the icy waters. The trade unionist's rescue was thrilling. As the Monroe careened for the last time he was thrown high in the air, over the vessel's side, and landed astride the captain's neck in the last lifeboat that left the ship. Secretary of Commerce Redfield is investigating the collision.

SIGNS FINE AGREEMENT.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.—With a one hundred per cent membership, the local union of Asbestos Workers has secured a fine agreement with employers which carries an increase of 50 cents a day over the former rate of $3.50. The eight-hour day is recognized, with double time for five legal holidays. Work on Labor Day is made prohibitive, as the employers agree to pay triple time for labor on this day. A scale for helpers is also agreed to. They shall receive $2 a day for the first year; $2.50 for the second, and $3 for the third. The contract involves nearly 400 men, employed in nine shops, all of which recognize the union.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Denver, Feb. 13.—Judge Butler, of this city, has sustained the position of Labor Commissioner Brake that the woman's eight-hour law applies to female bookkeepers, cashiers, and stenographers in mercantile, mechanical, and manufacturing establishments. The court held a broom manufacturer guilty of working a girl bookkeeper more than eight hours a day, despite the pleas of attorneys for the defense that the law applied only to women engaged in the manufacturing departments of the industries mentioned above. The decision overthrows the narrow interpretation placed on the law by the state's attorney general.

MUST ADMIT REPORTERS.

Chillicothe, O., Feb. 13.—Common Pleas Judge Goldsberry has decided against officials of this county in their attempt to debar reporters from meetings of the county commissioners. The court holds that a newspaper has a property right in news relating to the actions of public officials.

FOR SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

Portland, Oreg., Feb. 13.—The various Painters' locals in this city have notified their employers that they have declared for a Saturday half-holiday, on and after March 7, and that no union Painter will work on Saturday afternoon after the above mentioned date.

SEAMEN ISSUE STATEMENT

Port and Not Flag of Vessel is the Basis of the Wages Paid to Sailors.

A few days since, acting under authority of the International Seamen's Union of America, President Furuseth has issued a statement in favor of Senate Bill, No. 136, which is identical with a bill that passed the House in the last Congress, except the present one has a new clause requiring sufficient lifeboats for passenger vessels. The statement shows that hearings on the bill proved its adoption would give freedom to the sailors, promote safety at sea and "equalize operating expenses of foreign and domestic vessels engaged in our over-sea trade and tend to build up our merchant marine." In answer to the shipowners' claim that the difference in the cost of building and operating their ships made competition impossible, it is recalled that the last Congress equalized the building cost by admitting foreign-built vessels to American register for purposes of foreign trade. This makes the only difference one of wages, and the Seamen clearly show that wages are not based upon the flag a vessel flies, but upon the prevailing wages in force at the port from which she sails. Or, in other words, vessels flying different flags, and employing sailors from one certain port, must pay the prevailing wages of that port. The seamen also call attention to shipowners in this country who are interested in foreign ships and who are now opposing Senate bill 136, which gives Sailors freedom and protects passengers by demanding sufficient life-saving equipment and competent crews.

FEDERAL WIRE MONOPOLY

The Government Should Control All Means of Transmission of Intelligence.

In response to a request of the Senate for all information on the subject of government ownership, Postmaster General Burleson, in a report to that body, comes out squarely for the abolishment of private ownership of all telegraph, telephone and radio communication. The recommendations include not only all the present known means of communication, but all those that may hereafter be developed. The postmaster general says that it was the clear intention of the framers of the constitution that the government should have a monopoly over all means for the transmission of intelligence, for it declares that "Congress shall have the power to establish postoffices and post-roads." It is proposed to buy out the telephone lines and use them for telegraphic purposes. The report says: "The postal service maintains about 64,000 offices and stations and employs about 290,000 persons. The telephone service maintains about 50,000 offices and employs about 200,000 persons. Were these two services merged and operated under government control, it would be feasable to transfer many telephone offices to post-office buildings and thus greatly reduce the aggregate expense for quarters."

SAFEGUARD WORKERS.

St. Paul, Feb. 13.—Statistician Hoffman, of the State Labor Department, is enthusiastic over efforts to protect the lives of workers. He says that in some industries $5,000 and $10,000 a year are expended to improve machinery and install safety devices, and that it will take two years to make the improvements ordered by the department's inspectors. He also says that in the majority of cases employers are quite willing to assist state officials in this work, but where orders are disregarded to improve or place safeguards in factories the employer is given 30 days to comply with the demand. If he fails in this time the machinery is sealed up and a minimum fine of $25 imposed.

WILL INSIST ON INCREASE.

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 13.—Cigarmakers in the First and Ninth internal revenue districts of Pennsylvania are conducting a determined agitation for a wage increase of $1 a thousand for making cigars. Numerous conferences have been held with manufacturers without avail, and at a recent meeting these workers decided to take a strike vote on the question. This will be concluded February 28, and in the meantime a campaign of organization is being carried on.

BOOKBINDERS MAKE GAINS.

Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 13.—After a ten days' strike, Bookbinders in this city succeeded in signing a wage scale that calls for an average increase of $1 a week for both men and women. This is the first time the women have had a recognized scale. Their increase ranges from 50 cents to $2 a week.

AGAINST SUBCONTRACTING.

Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 13.—Carpenters of this city are opposing the system of subcontracting, which is declared to be a detriment both to journeyman and contractor. It is charged that this system results in a lowering of wages by the employment of cheap help.

KNOCKING THE FOREMAN

A Good Understanding Would Be to the Advantage of All.

[BY THE FOOL.]

Is a man to be ostracized when he accepts a foremanship? Some persons seem to think so. Why this "think so" is extant is easily explainable—a clear case of pull the man down who, through hard work, has elevated himself a little above the common herd. As soon as one becomes foreman, he becomes a target for all the anathema that a vicious and subjective mind can originate.

In the estimation of this individual, the foreman is a "thief," "no good," "Brow-beaten," and a hundred of other things. No consideration is given to the fact that there HAS to be a foreman—some one to direct affairs—or they would not be working.

No thought is given to the fact that the foreman is, in reality, not his own boss. He is put in his position merely to carry out the explicit directions of the moguls downstairs, and when he fails to come up to the policy emanating from the main squeeze, he gets out. A foreman is not placed in his position to give the firm's money away, but to conserve it. He is not put there to create soft snaps for a chosen few, but to see that a certain product is available at a given time—and, believe me, it must materialize at that given time, or something is going to happen.

What's the use of vilifying the foreman all the time? Give him a fair show, meet him half way, and you will be astonished to find how badly mistaken you were in the man. They are as much human as yourself, as I have often found out when in dire trouble.

Get on the right road, stop knocking, and look at things in a kindlier light, and the world will run smoother for you and yours.

AGAINST COMPULSION.

Declaring that he was opposed to any legislation for compulsory arbitration of strikes, Secretary Wilson urged the House Committee on Appropriations to favor a $50,000 appropriation for the appointment of conciliation commissioners to settle strikes. He said that in many cases these commissioners would be willing to serve without pay, and that he would be glad to have them serve under these conditions, but if the occasion required it they should be paid their expenses. He told the committee that the work of conciliation by his department was handicapped by a lack of funds. It was at this point Mr. Wilson expressed his views on compulsory arbitration and ventured the opinion that the majority of right-thinking citizens agreed with this viewpoint.

SCREEN BILL PASSES SENATE.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 13.—The Green anti-screen bill has passed the Ohio senate with only six votes cast against it. The bill was introduced by Senator Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, and provides for the weighing and payment of coal before it has passed through screens. For twenty years the miners have fought for payment of all coal mined, and against the practice of operators who paid only for the coal that did not go through screens. At the last session of the legislature a commission was appointed to investigate the question. The report was favorable to the miners, whose years of agitation are beginning to bear fruit.

HOLDS RAILROAD LIABLE.

Indianapolis, Feb. 13.—The State Supreme Court holds the Chicago and Erie railroad liable for damages in the case of a workman who was injured while executing a special order to move a car by placing his shoulder against it and his feet against an adjoining car on the same track. While so situated the string of cars against which his feet were placed was bumped, and he was injured. The company held he was guilty of negligence. The court disagreed with this view, declaring that it was the duty of the foreman to protect the worker, who was justified in using the other car as a resistance basis in an effort to obey orders.

WILL TEST THE LAW.

Portland, Oreg., Feb. 13.—Mayor Albee, of this city, has been arrested on complaint of the State Labor Commissioner, who charges the mayor with violating the state eight-hour law by refusing to put municipal firemen and police officers on eight-hour shifts. He contends this would be burdensome to the taxpayers. Both parties have agreed to make the matter a test case, as the question is of interest to the entire state. The mayor holds that the law does not apply to the government of cities in the state.

EMPLOYERS ARE SCORED

Arbitration is Recognized by Law, and All Fair-Minded People.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 13.—Officials of the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation scored the management of the American Printing Company for a refusal to arbitrate differences with its employes who have tied up the factory in this city because of discrimination and wages. Chairman Wood said the strikers were willing to abide by an arbitration decision, but the company declined "because it did not want to submit to the intervention of a third party." In answer to this position, the state representative said: "The company's reason is not logical. Other difficulties that it encounters in its business have to be settled by a third party. Troubles of a legal nature require the intervention of a third party. Arbitration is recognized by law, and by all fair-minded people, as a square, logical method of settling trouble of this sort. There is no reason in our minds why this trouble should not be submitted to arbitration, which provides for a complete, careful and fair settlement of the questions involved." The company has been placed in an awkward position because of the publicity given it, and it has offered to take back all the strikers and renew negotiations on the wage question. The company's previous offer was to take back 75 per cent, but this was rejected.

THE SEASON OF INACTIVITY

By O. S. Webster.

At this time of the year there is always a scarcity of work for some who are dependent on outdoor employment. This is particularly the case in the great Northern cities, where, by reason of untoward climatic conditions, there is a lull in building operations, street improvements, and the like, and those dependent on this kind of work naturally grow restless while weather conditions remain and employment of this particular kind is not in demand.

A providentially mild winter has allayed the bitterness of meager employment, but there is now, as has always been the case, a growing impatience for a resumption of work, which must await seasonable opportunity.

With the closing of navigation on the rivers and great lakes business activity there must bide its time till the passing of the unfavorable season. So with great municipalities, which give employment to large numbers during the warmer months. Regrettable as it is that any should be without work and the means for subsistence, it would be difficult to suggest a corrective for conditions which spring from natural causes, and which, it would seem, are beyond the power of mortals to remedy.

The Indian with a grievance turns his face toward Washington, and with implicit faith in the "Great White Father" to accomplish anything and everything, he marvels if anything should make his request impossible. In our overcrowded cities the mayor must bear the burden as "Father," without authority to respond to every request of the unemployed. It may yet come to pass that the high tide industrial period will encompass the whole twelve months of the year, without regard to change of seasons. This may be brought about when the tides cease their ebb and flow, or when the law of supply and demand is no longer recognized as an economic principle.

CONVICTS FAVOR PUBLICITY.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 13.—After the convicts in the state penitentiary had taken a vote on the question and unanimously favored the plan, Governor Dunne has given permission to a moving picture concern to depict convict life and show some of the innovations which have been introduced by Warden Allen. The pictures will be taken so the faces of the inmates of the institution can not be recognized. The state official objected when the plan was first proposed on the ground that the convicts would be humiliated.

RAISE A DEFENSE FUND.

London, Feb. 13.—The Boilermakers' and Shipwrights' societies have agreed to raise a large defense fund for use in case of conflict by the 100,000 workers interested. Only superannuated members and apprentices will be exempt from assessments, which will be distributed in case of lockouts or strikes over a period of eight weeks to each member.

DISPUTE SETTLED.

Duluth, Feb. 13.—Local Carpenters have settled their differences with a branch of a Minneapolis brewery company, which was charged with employing workers below the scale and compelling them to work nine hours a day.

ABOLISH GUARD SYSTEM

In a Report, Nation's Attention is Called to Policy of Large Corporations.

In his first annual report Secretary Wilson asks Congress to pass legislation that will prevent interstate transportation of armed guards in times of strike. Reference is made to the use of these individuals, who, the Secretary reports "Are said to have been imported from Colorado and other States through a business concern engaged commercially across State lines in supplying corporations with an armed and trained soldiery or police in numbers running into hundreds and even thousands. In connection with the Pere Marquette strike in Michigan, armed guards, furnished by agencies in other States supplying men to take the place of local strikers, accompanied those men to Grand Rapids. They were then turned back by the United States marshal under instructions from the district judge. In the Calumet copper mining region armed guards under contract with the employers were forwarded to the locality by agencies in other States." Mr. Wilson urges Congress to take action within its constitutional limitations to regulate this business in the interest of peace and order. It is shown that this suggestion is neither novel or new, and the report of the Congressional committee that investigated the Homestead strike, twenty-one years ago, is quoted at length as a precedent. This report favored regulation and declared these guards might "properly be characterized as a sort of private military or police force." Mr. Wilson submits that the rights of Congress in this matter are unquestioned because of its laws relating to the "white slave" traffic and the opinion of Congress and the public generally that interstate commerce no longer applies to traffic in commodities only.

WANT COMPENSATION NOW.

Baltimore, Feb. 13.—Unionists in the city are urging favorable action on the Hammond compensation bill, and are watching the efforts of certain interests which favor giving private insurance companies the right to compete with the state in insuring workers against accident. A committee of the local central body comments as follows on this move: "Your committee is not opposed to having private companies compete with the state to secure this kind of insurance. That is, if these companies will furnish bonds that they could make prompt payments. What we want is promptness in bringing relief to the injured person or to members of his family in the event that he is killed and not having dependent ones waiting while payment is held up by litigation. We want to know that we are going to get what is coming to us, and at once." Senator Hammond has notified the business interests that he would not amend the bill unless such action was satisfactory to the trade unions.

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

San Jose, Feb. 13.—After several hours' debate the California State Building Trades council convention defeated, by a four-to-one vote, the proposal to elect officers by the initiative and referendum. The friends of this plan had nothing but praise for President McCarthy and Secretary Tveitmoe. An absence of personalities marked the discussion. Reports to the convention showed an increase in membership of affiliated unions of 5,326, a gain of 19 per cent. The Sunday closing of barber shops throughout the state was endorsed, as was the La Follette seaman's bill, now before the United States senate, and the proposed state eight-hour law, to be voted on at the next general election.

MINERS' CONVENTION ENDS.

Indianapolis, Feb. 13.—After a two weeks' session the convention of the United Mine Workers of America has adjourned. St. Louis was selected as the next meeting place. The convention favored a flat increase of 5 cents a ton on mine run basis, a 10 per cent advance on other labor connected with mines, and a half holiday on Saturdays. A two years' contract was agreed to, and the scale committee approved the suggestion of President White that there be no suspension of work in the event that negotiations with the employers are not complete by April 1, when the present agreement expires.

BARBERS BACK IN FOLD.

Boston, Feb. 13.—The last semblance of dualism among Boston Barbers has disappeared with the announcement that an organization styling itself the "Journeymen Barbers Union of America," has voted officially to fuse with the big A. F. of L. Barbers' Union No. 666. The deceased organization was the last of a so-called revolutionary union of Barbers that attracted considerable attention in the public press last summer, but which went to pieces after the promulgations and declarations of its leaders lost their novelty both to workers and to the public in general.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF LABEL TRADES UNION COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 13, 1914.

You can be firm, but it takes the other fellow to be stubborn.

RAILWAY CASUALTIES.

It is to be hoped that the year's record of railway casualties in the United States, just made public, will be the last that will show an increase in their number.

The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that on the steam roads 10,964 persons were killed and 200,308 injured.

The total—211,264—equals the population figures of the city of Denver.

Victims of accidents were very near as many as two-thirds of all the inhabitants of the District of Columbia.

Safety first!

In that slogan, recently adopted throughout the country, lies the bright promise of greater freedom from danger for limbs and lives.

"BOB" BREMNER.

In the death of the Hon. Robert G. Bremner, which occurred during the past week, the working class people lost an admirable friend and champion. His services as a member of Congress was not sufficiently long for the stranger to form an estimate of his usefulness, but to those who knew him intimately and knew his lofty ideals in the matter of legislation looking to relieve the oppression under which some of us suffer, realize what a keen loss he will be to the working people. As a member of the District Committee he was honored with the position of Chairman of the Sub-committe, to whom is referred matters pertaining to labor, and had he lived and his health permitted it was his intention to introduce measures, which, if enacted into law, would prove of everlasting benefit to the citizens of the District. THE TTADES UNIONIST wishes to express its deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

The latest labor organization to come under the ban of these mystic words, taken from the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, is the Typographical Union, for during the past week an investigation was started by the United States District Attorney in New York looking to the placing of this organization under the provisions of this act. If organizations of labor are to be continued to be picked out and made to stand the cost of court proceedings, incident to defending their rights, it will be but a short time when they will see that their only hope rests in their not only organizing industrially, but that they will have to organize politically and elect men to office who will pass laws that will put a stop to this practice once and for all time. It is about time that this question of labor organizations being called organizations in restraint of trade should be taken up by Congress and a bill be passed that will define in the most explicit manner just who and what organizations are to be termed as being undesirable, so that some of our judges and district attorneys will be prevented from continuing this harrasing and un-American warfare of using our courts for the battering down of justice and equity.

FREE TEXT BOOKS.

During the past week Representative Frank Buchanan introduced a bill in Congress, the title of which is, "To Provide for Furnishing the Pupils of the High Schools of the District of Columbia with Free Text Books."

We consider this bill to be one of the most important bills introduced in this session effecting the interests of the citizens of the District. The children of the working people have been placed at a great disadvantage in the matter of education, owing to the cost incident to sending them to high school, and if this bill becomes a law many will be able to afford to give their children a few years more of schooling, which will fit them more thoroughly to battle with the world. There can be no reasonable excuse given for failing to pass to this bill, for as it was pointed out in an editorial of The Washington Times that it is just and essential to provide books for the pupils as it is to provide the school houses and the teachers. When one stops to consider the disadvantage that the youth of today is placed in for want of a proper education, and when it is considered that after spending a large sum of money to furnish them with a basis for acquiring knowledge as is done in the lower grades of school, there should be no obstacle placed in the way of continuing that education just at a time when their brain is trained to acquire it so much more readily and satisfactory, and least of all should this opportunity for continuing their studies be neglected for the want of free text books.

We hope that the various organizations and individuals interested in our future citizens will lend their support to this measure, for we feel that every dollar spent on educational purposes by the Government means more than double an amount saved in providing for correctional and charitable institutions. The report of Commissioner of Education Claxton on illiteracy in this country recently submitted to Congress, is a disgrace and an outrage wherein he states that there are 3,184,954 white people over the age of ten years who can neither read or write. We trust that Congress will see the wisdom in passing this bill at this session, and thereby remove one obstacle in the path of our children receiving an adequate education.

BURNT CLAY NOTES

We have learned during the past week of the decisions handed down by Corporation Counsel Conrad H. Lyme that policemen in the future would not be interfered with by the District authorities while using their "off" time in working at the trade of bricklaying. The action of the District officials is to the minds of many who have studied this question, a mild way of sidetracking the real questions involved. It was brought out in the debate of this question on the floor of the Central Labor Union, that there were other building trades involved, and who were equally interested in the abolishing of this unfair practice. Our much heralded promoters of municipal affairs have forfetited this opportunity of giving justice where justice belongs, and at the same time promoting the efficiency of the Police Department. For be it understood that few people of the District have any faith in the watchfulness of these "Guardians" during the early hours of the morning after these same men have spent eight hours out of twenty-four on a building in the day time. It is hoped that in the near future some law will be enacted prohibiting the continuance of this unjust practice. First, it will act as an assurance to the general public that their homes and personal properties will be properly protected; and, second, as an act of human justice to the wage earners of the District who receive no other compensation other than that what they are able to earn through the use of their tools at their respective trades.

—

Bro. Levi has improved to such an extent that he was able to be removed to his home at 310 Indiana Avenue northwest. It is hoped that the venerable old gentleman will be soon presiding over his many friends, who are hoping for his speedy recovery.

—

Keep away from 9th and the Avenue (Oranoco), the black hand detective will get you.

—

Now that they have broke ground for the new hospital let us hope they will make an "emergancy" job out of it.

—

They say Bro. Mike McNulty has stopped over at Hot Springs on his way home to have the brick dust "boiled out."

—

Get behind that bill for a new three million dollar Department of Justice building, to be erected on Pennsylvania Avenue between 14th and 15th streets northwest. Some jab that.

—

The Department of Labor statistics show that the bricklayer is the highest paid mechanic in the building industry. Bricklayers in San Francisco, Cal., are receiving 87 1-2 cents per hour.

—

It is reported around the big "Dome" these days that "our Lilly" has been mentioned for the Ambassatorship to Ireland. I suppose he'll journey to Hell-fast (Belfast) if he lands the job.

—

About $40,000 is to be spent remodeling the old Bureau of Engraving and Printing building. Work will start as soon as the new building is occupied. There ought to be a few "seperators" there.

—

Bro. Wm. Furtner, who resides at No. 22 Quincy street northwest, is reported to have been injured, and is in pretty bad shape. Drop round and give this brother a word of good cheer in his hour of suffering.

—

The Hershley Chocolate Company has decided to part with $100,000 through the profit-sharing plan. They are to give a 20 per cent bonus to employees. It looks as though some other corporation can "Ford it."

P. A. SUGRUE.

BAKERY SALESMEN

Having transferred his allegiance from the Corby Bakery to Schneider's, Brother Sam Bagman, is out to boost, "Schneider's Malt," and wishes his friends in South Washington to take note of the fact. The change in the employment of the above named member brought out, a little stronger, the nasty fact, that the Merchant Bakers of Washington, endeavor to control the territory in which a former member shall be employed by a competitor. Nice business, Eh!

Brother Geo. Parker, the Progressive Grocer, at 9th and G Streets N. E., and still an interested member of Local No. 33, who received a rather serious sprain of the arm, several weeks ago, is still on the sick list.

Brother Wm. Scherer, fell and was the victim of an unusual accident Monday, February 9th, when he was run over by the wagon he had been driving and was rather seriously injured about the lower limbs. He was confined to his home at this writing. These are some of the risks we must take in the "wee sma" hours, when as it is too dark to see, a small stone or other obstacle, may incapacitate a man for weeks.

Brother "Doc." Pennell is still sick and has been sent out of town by his physician, to recuperate.

At the last meeting of the local, the new Grievance Committee was appointed, consisting of brother Exline, Southworth and Work, and commenting on their first work, the Business Agent says "they certainly make 'Some Committee,' and the members had better wake-up, for they won't let them out an inch." So look out, boys.

According to the report of the Business Agent, there is going to be some activity shown by the violators, soon, toward getting straight, or the Treasury will grow rather rapidly.

Apropos the Milkmen, how long is Local Union No. 33, going to stand for the manner in which this local has been conducted, by the members thereof. It is a well known fact that they are only holding on by their teeth, as the saying goes, and it is a shame that this should be, for if we were to do our part, and see to it that the man delivering milk to our homes or boarding houses, or even to the lunch-rooms in which we eat, or other places we patronize, wears the button, this local would soon be in a healthy way. And this argument does not only apply to members of Local No. 33, but to all members of the various locals, as they in some manner support these dairies in which the material necessary to this local is employed, and as soon as we realize that we are a power in the community, by reason of the money we spend, just that soon will we command the respect of the very ones we wish to mould to our way of thinking.

J. L. CONSIDINE.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By Cycle.

If more would act the play of life,
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If bigotry would sheath its knife,
Till good became more universal;
If custom, gray with ages grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore it;
If Talent shone
In Truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

—

Lights out!

—

Sausage makers are not limited to six weeks of ground hog.

—

Some men gain distinction at the bar, and some leave their umbrellas.

—

Customs change. Time was when dairy lunch-rooms outnumbered the banks.

—

Speaking of Baltimore, some one should whisper, "Forget it."

—

M. Y. Needle conducts a merchant tailor shop at sixteenth street and Park Road.

—

Secretary McAdoo was recently made grandfather, and, quite naturally, the parties interested now make ado about it.

—

Freaks from up country way usually develop a tendency to visit Washington, and some like the town so well that they stay right on.

—

This is the time of year when the mails are burdened with patent medicine circulars containing bogus testimonials of such as have been "saved from the grave" at $1 per bottle.

—

There would be a gain of one if Anti-Mary Walker should reconsider, join the suffragettes, and lead the procession; but how it would look.

—

Many a man will find himself in the very height of fashion, if as reported, the spring style for men's trousers calls for fringed or frayed bottoms. All things come to him who waits.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

What's the trouble, Dick. Why don't you let us hear from you? Since you went to the library you're as tight as a clam.

Miss A. O'Brien, of the stamping division, who has been home sick for over a month, has gone to Aiken, S. C., for the winter.

George Smith was acting assistant foreman part of the week of the finishing section in place of Charles Weston, who was suffering with a cold.

Harry Oehler, assistant foreman of the case making room, was off on leave for three days of the past week. Fred L. Arends was acting in his absence.

The many friends of Miss Julia Riley, of the stamping section, who has been home for the past two months, will be pleased to learn that she is slowly regaining her health.

James E. Cogan, foreman of the forwarding and finishing division, will be floor director of the coming minstrel and dance of Local No. 4, I. B. of B., at National Rifles hall on Wednesday, February 18th.

There is one thing that must be handed to Jack Hefferman, of the Library branch bindery, whatever he has to say he says it with no quibbling about it. He has demonstrated this time and again at his union and committee meetings. They are not putting anything over on the little gent. He is from Little Rock, Ark.

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31st & M Sts. N. W. — 3418-20 Ga. Ave. N. W.
7th & Q Sts. N. W. — 14th & U Streets N. W.
1778 U Street, N. W. — 7th and B Streets N. E.
7th & H Street N. E. — 3113 14th Street, N. W.

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Bottled at the Brewery.
LAGER, per Case of 24 Bottles.....$1 50
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As an inducement to housekeepers to try these high-grade cooking utensils we offer a variety of pieces for

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N. J. Ave. and D street N. W.
J. W. MURPHY, 912 D street N. E.

THE FOLLOWING LUNCH ROOMS desire the patronage of Organized labor. The best of foods are served:

HATTON'S FAMILY OYSTER HOUSE, 9th and I Streets N. W. We deliver Oysters, Clams and Crabs. Phone Main 95.

MOSSBURG'S RESTAURANT, 1404 Pa. Ave. N.W. Our Specialty Lynnhaven Bay Oysters.

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1.50	"	"	"	"	.98

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Regular meeting of Columbia Typographical Union next Sunday, February 15, 1914. At this meeting the members will vote on indorsements of candidates for International Union officers, and it will doubtless be a great gathering of the unionists.

• • • •

As Washington's Birthday this year falls on Sunday, the holiday will be celebrated on Monday, February 23, and as a consequence the patriotic services in the Government Printing Office will occur on Saturday, February 21, at the lunch time. As usual for some years past, Benjamin A. Lineback and his talented G. P. O. Chorus will be in charge, and an excellent program has been arranged for the edification of the Printery workers. Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, will be the principal speaker.

• • •

"The Sulzer impeachment trial cost the State of New York $235,000," say the newspapers. The political faker is an expensive luxury—to the taxpayers; but the genus is so tenderly nurtured by so many people that it is not in the remotest danger of becoming extinct.

• • • •

H. L. Williams, who away back in 1888 was chairman of Columbia Union's Nominations Committee (it is now styled the Committee on Membership), was, I see from Brother Ramsey's notes in the Herald, a visitor to Washington a few days ago. Williams, whom his intimates know as "Kid," was employed on the Post when he last worked here and was very active in union affairs. He yet trains with the morning newspaper tribe, working on one of the big dailies of the metropolis, and is as active as of yore in all that concerns the typographical union.

• • •

Jefferson D. Hayden, a probationary compositor who was employed in the linotype (day) chapel of the Government Printing Office, died at Burke Station, Va., on February 5, and his funeral was held there three days later. He had served several years, at various times, in the Printery, coming here originally, I believe, from Chattanooga, Tenn., during the administration of Public Printer Benedict, but came to this city on his last appointment from Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Hayden, who was about 53 years of age, is survived by his wife, who was with him when the end came, and three grown daughters, who reside in California. Practically all of his life had been devoted to the printing business, he having become a member of the union in January, 1883.

• • • •

Two or three weeks ago I noted herein the receipt from my old friend I. Walter Sharp of one of his famous and beautiful home-made calendars, the same having upon its face a striking illustration of one of his stories, wherein he assumed the position of narrator. That story, I then told my readers, I hoped some day to get first hand from the great fisherman and print it for their edification. But to get it I have failed, valiantly as I have tried—for I knew it was a good one—and this is why, using Walter's own words:

"DEAR BROCKIE:

"I want to thank you for your tribute to 'The Story,' which I have read in THE TRADES UNIONIST. That particular story will probably never be told again by myself, as I do not want a repetition of the demonstration which followed its recital. My known audience was composed of the two ladies—very near to me in the way of home ties—and it was to be expected that they would be appreciative listeners; and they were, but decidedly skeptical. As the story unfolded my enthusiasm increased, and as the climax was reached and related I came to a sudden realization that an intense and ominous silence had settled around and about me. The bullfrog had ceased his monotonous croak, the bittern his mournful call, the whip-poor-will his echoing plaint, the night hawk his piercing scream, the owl his hollow 'who?' the cricket his cheery chirp, the katy-did her persistent charge and denial; and all these had quietly surrounded our little group. As the tale was finished the full moon uncovered her laughing face and revealed to us this scornful gathering of the things of night, who took the key and opened up such a din of ribald mockery in my ears that I thought pandemonium had indeed been let loose. The erstwhile enthusiasm was turned to anger because of the insult, and in my rage I seized a burning ember from the fire and wildly thrashed about among them in a mad endeavor to annihilate the whole tribe, but they deftly side-stepped the blows and increased their taunting jeers until I was well-nigh beside myself. My impotent efforts to destroy or drive off the tormentors was kept up until far into the night, when I gave up the contest and rushed into the tent, where I fell exhausted, not to recover consciousness until Old Sol had climbed high in the heavens on the following day.

"So, my dear friend, knowing all these facts, I am sure you will not expect me to again relate 'The Story!'"

"Yours, I. WALTER SHARP."

H. Ellic Alexander, one of Columbia Union's superannuated members, died in this city on February 3, 1914, after an illness which extended over many years. Mr. Alexander, who was about 55 years old at the time of his death, was born in England, but migrated to Canada when a youth, later going to Duluth, Minn., from the union of which city he brought a card when he came here—January, 1891. For several years he was employed in the Government Printing Office, his last assignment there being as a compositor on specifications, where this writer met him, and among that old-time aggregation of hand type setters he is well and pleasantly remembered. When the machines came to be a reality on the daily papers he learned to operate, and was, I think, employed on the Post when the malady which caused his long illness overtook him. He was placed on our superannuated list in September, 1901. His body was taken to his old home in Canada.

Mr. Alexander is survived by his wife and four sons. Three of these are grown up and residing away from here, while the youngest, a lad of 14, lives with his mother in this city. Two of the boys, John C. and F. C., are lawyers, practicing in Detroit and making good headway, I am glad to learn, while a third one is employed in a large commercial establishment in Canada, occupying a very responsible position.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Members of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101.

The statement that F. C. Roberts would not be a candidate for Agent of the Union Printers' Home was not authorized by him. My brother is confined to his bed owing to a serious surgical operation, but he hopes that his friends will be at the meeting of the Union Sunday.

Fraternally,
JAMES G. ROBERTS.

DEATH IN FAMILY

John B. Colpoys, editor of THE TRADES UNIONIST, was called to his home in Boston on account of the death of his sister, who died suddenly.

TEAMSTERS ARE UNITING.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Teamsters of South Chicago are organizing the grocery drivers. Wages in many cases are less than $13.50 a week.

Bricklayers' Union No. 1
Washington, D. C.

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D. O'Brien	139 11 St. N. E.
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Fred Negus	30 L St. N. W.

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423-425 G St. N. W.
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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Carl Heinzman, Jr., 2081 12th St. S. E.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Tpyo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Costello's Hall. 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place Northwest.

Bartenders League, No. 75: Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 602 Pa. Ave. Secretary, R. R. Peitsch, 922 23d St. Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5035 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Lewis Stark, 916 6th Street Northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m. Secretary, Will H. Ryan, Box 67 Rosslyn, Va.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary. R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets fourth Wednesday in month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Sec etary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays. Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast, near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secttary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 936 Penna. avenue northwest. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th St., n. w.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines. 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Monday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall. 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mon days of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n.w. Secretary, M. O'Connor, Georgetown, D. C., Station A.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, Miss Mary Farmer, 154 A St. northeast.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets first and third Sundays every month, Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman. 5229 Georgia Ave., Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N, W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans, Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Howard L. Strawn, clerk, (by reinstatement.)

Louis C. Blount, Jerome B. Smith, Garner B. Mahoney, Fred D. Jones, Wm A. Hoyberger, Samuel D. Frye, Charles C. Harris and Francis C. Martin, temporary skilled laborers.

Separations.

Samuel R. Copper and Edward A. Kerr, electrotype finishers, dropped.

Everett W. Lawrence, linotype operator, Thomas E. Doty, monotype keyboard operator, Ernest B. Poole, temporary skilled laborer and William L. Dulany, messenger boy, resigned.

Albert A. Pleasant, Jacob N. Donohoo, Frederick W. A. Day, Charles A. Newton, Lawrence Hawkins, Joseph B. Reid, Edward H. Towse, Ira C. Shade, temporary skilled laborers.

Transfers, &c.

Edward H. Sturm, maker-up 60 per hour, linotype section; Jonas Vernon, unskilled labor, press division; Herve W. Kitzmiller, reader, White House detail; Arthur L. Bowen, Charles W. Burnett, George M. Ramsey, Charles D. Johnson, and Marion E. Bullock, readers, proof section day to night; Miss Euretha M. Eisenhour, monotype keyboard operator, monotype section day to night; Benjamin L. Stidham, reader, proof section night to day; Wm T. Hall, reader, state branch; George A. Reynolds, skilled laborer, press division night to day; Joseph H. Carroll, skilled laborer, press division day to night; Howard B. Thomas, probationary messenger boy, office superintendent of documents; Raymond L. Beard, probationary messenger boy, $420 per annum, office superintendent of documents.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. Sutton.

Thomas E. Doty resigns from the G. P. O. to conduct a monotype plant at Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

Joseph E. Goodkey, who has entered the lists for I. T. U. honors so often he has almost lost count, will be a contestant for the office of delegate at the coming election.

James Weaver has concluded to remain in charge of the printing instruction at Haskell Institute, Kanas. This is the place offered to a nnmber of Washington typos the past few weeks.

Eugene Smith tells me he will be a candidate for the office of President of Columbia Union. Stephen Simpson imparts the information he will be a candidate for Vice-President of the same organization.

Allen Flowers has retired from the editorship of the Gazette, at Fayetteville, Ark., and is now practicing law in that city.

The Elks having very kindly donated their hall and committee rooms for this purpose, every Sunday afternoon, the several committees of the Knights of Momus are engaged in the formation of plans for the forthcoming banquet, on the 23d instant. Mr. Whitehead has by no means dropped out of the game, but is present on each occasion to put ginger in the proceedings.

SHORTER HOURS FOR WOMEN.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 13.—The lower house has passed the Thompson bill, which calls for shorter hours for women employed in mercantile establishments. The present law provides that sixty hours a week shall be the maximum. The Thompson act reduces this to fifty-four a week, with the limit ten hours in any one day. No female shall be allowed to work later than 10 p. m. Provision is made for the enforcement of the law.

FORM A STATE COUNCIL.

St. Paul, Feb. 13.—The building trade unions of this state have formed a council as the result of a conference in this city, which was attended by half a hundred delegates. A tax of 1 cent a month upon each member in the various crafts is proposed, and meetings will be held when the State Federation of Labor meets.

AN UNUSUAL REQUEST.

Hamilton, O., Feb. 13.—City Sheriff Halperin appeared before the meeting of the Hamilton Central body at its last session and asked that a committee be appointed to assist him in organizing the city employes, as "now was the time to do it." The request was complied with.

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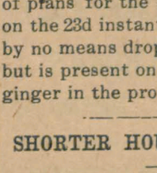

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 34 — WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1914. — ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Writers Tell of Evils of the Long Work Day Which are Intolerable.

New York, Feb. 20.—In utterances similar to those of trade unionists, William B. Dickson and Charles Sumner Bird, writing in The Survey, both declare that the eight-hour day is necessary and logical. Mr. Dickson is former vice president of the United States Steel Corporation. He says that the twelve-hour day in that industry makes old men at forty, and further declares: "The principal business of each generation of men is, not to produce cheaply any article of merchandise, however important to the well-being of society this may be, nor to insure large profits to any investor, however enterprising or deserving he may be, but to live normal, human lives and to so maintain living conditions that succeeding generations may not be handicapped in keeping the same standards." Mr. Dickson answers the claim that some workers favor the long-hour system. He says investigation has shown this is the view of migratory laborers whose sole aim is to accumulate money in as short a time as possible and then return to Europe. To do this "they are willing to live and work under conditions which are physically, mentally and morally debilitating. It is not reasonable to permit this class to fix standards for American citizens." Speaking for the paper industry, Mr. Charles Sumner Bird says the long work day is intolerable, and that in many ways this system is as dangerous to the welfare of the nation as was the slavery of the black race, because long hours taxes men beyond their strength, and is bound to result in a lower standard of life. No time or energy is left for the development of the healthy home life essential to the welfare of the nation. Mr. Bird says that if a paper mill finds it necessary to work its laborers seventy-two hours a week, year in and year out, "then the sooner that mill is removed from the state and the country the better for the men and women of the country." He urges the adoption by every state of an eight-hour law for continuous industries.

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRANTS.

Cincinnati, Feb. 20.—The Times-Star of this city comments as follows on the proposal to restrict immigrants: "One of the most curious arguments advanced by the opponents of the immigration bill that seems likely to become a law this winter is to the effect that it will leave America without a supply of manual labor. With the bars up against practically unlimited immigration, they say, there will be nobody left to do the manual labor of the United States. There are over ninety-five millions of people in the United States. What's the trouble with such a great mass of able-bodied and able-minded people that they have to count on outsiders to carry them through the struggles of life? If it were said that the passage of a measure really restricting immigration would increase the demand for American labor and bring about a large increase in the average wage, there might be something in the argument. If we reduce the present volume of immigration into the United States by 50 or 75 per cent, the result undoubtedly will be much higher wages for American workingmen. And that would be a good, not a bad, thing. Rigid restriction of immigration would do far more to put an end to industrial unrest in this country than any proposal for political or economic change that has yet been advanced."

STRONGEST UNIONS HELP.

Los Angeles, Feb. 20.—Secretary Butler, of the central body, who has charge of the "union labor forward" movement in this city announces that the 100 per cent organizations, which will receive the least direct benefits from the campaign, are more enthusiastic than those whose conditions are bad. Unionists are using this point to show the value of solidarity. Over 14,000 names of non-unionists have been compiled and it is intended to make a house-to-house canvas. International unions will be asked to contribute $5 a month for six months to pay part of the expense for maintaining headquarters and providing literature.

A COSTLY ASSAULT.

Fort Smith, Ark., Feb. 20.—In the Federal Court in this city a jury awarded Frank Jarnigau $5,000 damages for the beating he received last summer at the hands of employes of the Pennsylvania Coal company at Jamestown, near Clarksburg. The jury believed the plaintiff's story that the assault was inspired by the attitude of the company toward union Miners. The jury was out only an hour.

TO START A "FORWARD."

Canton, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Trade unionists of this city have set March 1 as the date for launching their "labor forward movement," and the Central body has appointed a committee to make the campaign successful. Local unions have been asked to compile a list of non-union workers in their craft, and the various international unions will assist.

A RECORD PRICE

Seventy-five Cents Per Day Largest Figure Ever Paid for Convict Labor.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 20.—The Board of Prison Commissioners indicate they are conscious of the growing opposition to convict labor in this state by agreeing to a contract with the Kentucky Broom Company for only three and one-half months. The company indicates it holds similar views by raising the price paid for this kind of labor from 50 cents to 75 cents per man, per day. The contract will begin February 1 and will run until the middle of May. An official of the commissioners states that the reason the board did not make a longer contract was that they were waiting to see what action would be taken by the state legislature. He also states that "the Kentucky Broom company formerly paid only 50 cents a day under their old contract. The present price of 75 cents is the largest figure ever paid for convict labor in the Eddyville penitentiary. This increase in price will net the state $6,200 a year more than under the old contract." The Louisville Evening Times, however, does not agree that the Prison Commissioners have made a good bargain, and show that the State has to feed, clothe and house the laborers and to provide, at its own expense, taskmasters. The paper also refers to the cost of maintaining well-lighted buildings and furnishing power without cost to the contractors, all of which makes it impossible for the State to engage in the building of roads or the manufacture of foodstuffs and maintenance and equipment of the State's institutions. "If there is not a waste of good raw material under such an arrangement as well as of opportunity for service of which the State stands in need," says the paper, "then verily do appearances deceive."

VICTIMS OF NEXT ATTACK.

New York, Feb. 20.—A Federal grand jury in this city is investigating the relations of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York toward the publishing firm of Doubleday, Page & Co., which has had disagreements with the printing trades for some time, and which has extended to other cities. While no definite charges have been made as yet, it is believed the district attorney's office is endeavoring to ascertain if a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law can be placed on the action of the workers in refusing to handle work of the publishing house. Officers of the Allied Council insist that they have, and are, acting wholly within their rights. It will be recalled that officers of the United Mine Workers were recently indicted on "conspiracy" charges under the Sherman anti-trust law by a federal grand jury, and it is for the purpose of removing trade unions from trust classification that the American Federation of Labor is now calling on all unionists and sympathizers to urge their Senators and Congressmen to support the Bartlett-Bacon bill.

TITANIC PLEA DISMISSED.

London, Feb. 20.—The Court of Appeals has dismissed the appeal of the White Star Steamship company, owners of the ill-fated Titanic, and declared illegal the condition printed on the company's ticket, exempting it from liability for loss of life, even through negligence of the company's servants. This clause was tested in a suit for damages by a man who lost his son on the Titanic, and the company's main defense is swept from it. The court also said that practice did not justify a vessel in maintaining her course and speed when the warnings of danger ahead were such as the Titanic received

EXCHANGE COURTESIES.

Clinton, Iowa, Feb. 20.—In a letter to the central body of this city, Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, stated that the membership of that organization had nothing but the kindliest feelings for all organized labor. In response, the secretary, under instructions, thanked the railroad workers' chief, who was informed that invitations had been forwarded to all Clinton railroad brotherhoods to send fraternal delegates to the central body.

ANOTHER EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Boston, Feb. 20.—After a contest that has waged for a considerable time, the Boston Sailmakers' union has won its strike for an eight-hour day with nine hour's pay in all shops but one, which employs but six men. The strike of these craftsmen at Gloucester is still on. The State Board of Arbitration is lending its good offices to adjust the difficulty.

WILL MAKE DEMANDS.

Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 20.—Carpenters of this city have declared for 40 cents an hour and an eight-hour day after May 1. The rate now is 30 cents, with a nine-hour day. These workers believe they will be successful because of the good trade outlook.

EXPAINS SEAMEN'S BILL

The Wages of Seamen Depend Upon the Port Where They are Hired.

Just recently at a meeting in this city, President Furuseth, of the International Seamen's union, answered the claims of shipowners that the La Follette seamen's bill, now pending in Congress, would be a handicap to American shipowners. The unionist said, in part: "The wages of seamen depend upon the port where they are hired. The foreign vessel hiring men in a foreign port pays less wages than she would if she hired her men in American ports. Under present treaties and law the foreign vessel has the assistance of the police power of the United States to compel the men to remain at work at the foreign rates of wages while in our ports. Take away the power of the foreign ship to thus hold the men in our ports and the men will quit. The vessel must then hire another crew at the wages of the American port, or, to guard against the men quitting, she must pay enough wages in the foreign port to induce the men to stay with the vessel here. Thus there will be equal wages, and for the first time in sixty years the American vessel will have an equal chance. Americans who are interested in foreign ships know this, hence their opposition."

INVESTIGATORS AT WORK

Mining Committee is Making a Thorough Investigation in the Strike Zone.

The House of Representatives appropriated $15,000 to its Mines and Mining committee to conduct investigations in the Colorado coal fields and the Michigan copper zone. The committee has divided the work into subcommittees which are now in the strike-bound fields. Clerks and deputy sergeants-at-arms to serve subpoenas and carry out orders of the members accompany each committee, who will stay in the affected districts, it is believed, from two to three weeks, as it is proposed to gather all the facts possible from both sides. Reports from Trinidad, Colo., indicate that the investigation is being noticed by the operators, for it is charged that they are beginning to drive the imported strike-breakers from their camps. They were told to "get out of the mines and out of the state." These unfortunates say that they were lured into the coal fields by promise of easy work and assurances that no strikes existed. The Mine Workers union will probably feed and house some of the strike-breakers in order that they may testify before the congressional commission.

ONE REASON FOR UNIONISM.

New York, Feb. 20.—An income that ranges between $1,050 and $1,150 a year is necessary to support a family of five in fair comfort is the experience of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor while caring for twenty-seven families. The report says that while these figures will make it possible for a family of five to live "under ordinary conditions in fair comfort" in this city, an income of between $1,100 and $1,200 is probably necessary for the average family to maintain, unaided, a normal standard of living in New York, "preserving health, mind, character, self-respect and proper conditions of family life." In the daily budget for an average family, based on its observations, the association allows 65 cents for rent and $1.29 for food. Clothing is given at 43 cents per day, and miscellaneous items bring the total to $2.96 1-2, or $1,082.25 per year for a family of five.

SUSTAINS CALIFORNIA

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—Asiatic immigration is intolerable and California is right in her contention were the views expressed by Prof. Sydney L. Gulick in a meeting of churchmen, held in this city. The speaker said: "With free immigration millions of Asiatics would quickly swamp us in all sparsely settled States and bring economic ruin to all white laborers in all our cities. Unassimilated they would plant Asiatic civilization in every part of our land and render impossible the success of our American experiment in democracy."

STEEL OUTPUT INCREASED.

New York, Feb. 20.—Conditions in the steel industry during January were more satisfactory. Ingot output increased 30 per cent, compared with December, and a larger gain was made in the operations of mills. Large orders for black and galvanized sheets at an advance of $3 a ton, with increased orders for railroad equipment indicate a decided upward trend in the steel market.

CITY MUST PAY DAMAGES.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 20.—The industrial commission of Wisconsin has ordered the city of Superior to pay damages and medical service costs to a street laborer who was run down by the auto of a city official.

DEFINES "WILFUL ACT"

An Act Done Purposely With the Direct Object of Injuring Another.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 20.—The term "wilful act" in the new state compensation law has aroused much controversy and has been the cause of what friends of the measure declare to be an effort to weaken the act. Governor Cox sent a message to the legislature on this subject, in which a definition was urged, and Senator Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, has introduced a bill to this effect in which the following definition will be read into the law: "The term 'wilful act' as employed in this section shall be construed to mean an act done knowingly and purposely with the direct object of injuring another." In his message the governor made clear that the law has been prepared with unusual care, and added: "The primary purpose of the law is to reduce, if not almost entirely to remove, litigation as between capital and labor growing out of industrial accidents, so that every consideration of public policy would suggest that the meaning of the term 'wilful act,' as intended by the legislature, be written into the law so clearly that there can be no doubt in the mind of any court. Apart from this, common good faith should impel the general assembly to match by plain legislative enactment the official representation made when the bill was under consideration."

MAKES LEGAL PRECEDENT.

Albany, Feb. 20.—Overruling the claim that no precedent could sustain its action, the Court of Appeals has affirmed a decision of lower courts, which awarded a judgment of $8,220 to George Reynolds against the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Reynolds was an extra brakeman and jumped from an engine at the direction of the engineer. Reynolds fell beneath the wheels and had his leg so badly crushed that it had to be amputated. He maintained that the company was responsible because he was injured when obeying an important order of Engineer Orr. The company claimed it was not responsible, because the danger was as obvious to Reynolds as it was to Orr. The company also claimed that there was no precedent to support the action and that it should not be maintained because it would create a precedent.

RAISE PAY OF LABORERS

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 20.—A 15-cent a day increase to laborers receiving $2.25 per day, and an advance from 28 1-2 cents an hour to 30 cents for street laborers has been put into effect in this city. The increase will benefit 150 employes in the street department, and within a short time over 600 will profit. The increase was opposed for over a month by Mayor Kay, but public opinion forced him to recede, as it was shown he favored raising salaries of department heads.

NATIONALISM DYING OUT.

Ottawa, Can., Feb. 20.—The new agreement, carrying betterments for members of the Typographical union in this city, is another blow to the theory of nationalism, which at one time attracted some attention in this section. Of late, however, many officials of international trade unions have secured better conditions for their members, and the plan to have Canadian workers establish trade unions along national lines is no longer taken seriously.

TO HOLD A CONFERENCE.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 20.—A committee representing the Iowa Retail Grocers' association and the executive committee of the Iowa State Federation of Labor held a meeting in this city, and it was arranged to hold another meeting in March, at which time both parties will discuss matters of interest to the small retailer and organized labor in this state. Representatives of the retail jewelers and retail clothiers were also present.

AGREE ON SCHEDULE.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 20.—After a two-weeks' session, representatives of the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the Southern Pacific lines east of El Paso have agreed on a revised schedule that includes wage increases, better working conditions, and changes in several offices. The contract is now in the hands of General President Perham for approval and will then be submitted to the railroad officials.

EMPLOYES MAY RIDE FREE.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 20.—In a ruling just made the Public Service Commission of this state holds that it is not illegal for railroads to issue free passes to their officers and employes to be used for the transportation of themselves and families. It is also ruled that free transportation to policemen and firemen in the discharge of their public duties is not free transportation within the meaning of the law.

HOW UNIONISM IS FOUGHT

Company's Officials Stop at Nothing for the Sake of Gaining Their Points.

Indianapolis, Feb. 20.—David R. Masterson, a convicted "gun man" and strike-breaker during the recent street car strike in this city, testified before the Public Service Commission that the management of the Terre Haute Traction Company employed him to assist in stopping the men from organizing. Masterson swore that he was ordered to secure a list of Terre Haute union carmen, and "for this purpose I forged the name of J. C. Colgan, a union leader, to a letter of introduction to a conductor named Hodge, who had the list." Masterson also testified that he turned over to the company papers he had stolen, and in obedience to the company's officials, he swore falsely that conductors who were active in the employes' interests had been discovered "knocking down" by him. These men were then discharged on Masterson's affidavits. The Terre Haute carmen are demanding higher wages and the right to organize. The company asked Federal Judge Anderson for an injunction to stop them from striking, but this was afterwards withdrawn and the matter is now in the hands of the State Public Service Commission.

THE LABOR SUNDAY

From Pulpits Was Heard the Story of Benefits that Follow Unity of Workers.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Last Sunday was observed by scores of church in this city as Labor Sunday, a movement originated by the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. Heretofore Labor Sunday has been recognized as the first Sunday in September, but the observance has not been general in this city, because quite a few churches do not hold services in mid-summer. The central body appointed a committee to compile data on economic conditions, together with the number of unorganized, and asked the churches to observe the second Sunday in February. The request met a response that was wholly unexpected, and large numbers of clergymen from all denominations discussed organization of the workers and various phases of industrial life. The Forward Committee of the Central Labor Union has planned meetings in all sections of the city, to be held in the spring, at which time they will be assisted by prominent trade unionists. Last Sunday was a preparatory move, and the success of this venture has had not only a stimulating effect on the trade union movement, but it has also resulted in developing a sympathetic sentiment among churchmen generally, who took advantage of the occasion to declare that their respective churches were in hearty accord with the purposes and aims of the trade union movement.

UNIONISTS HELP GIRLS.

In a letter to A. F. of L. Business Agent Quinlivan, of the Toledo Central Labor union says: "We have over 450 girls on strike at the General Electric company's plant, and have formed them into a union affiliated to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The girls struck because of wage cuts in one department. It has been the policy of the company to reduce wages in one department at a time, in the belief that resentment would not become general. The plan succeeded for a while, but the girls finally struck and have tied up the plant most completely. Local unions have levied assessments of ten cents per week per member to carry on the fight, and last week we arranged a tag day, which netted the strikers over $2,000. Our taking up the cause of the unorganized girls has been the talk of the town, and women workers all over the city are now discussing organization and praising the Central Labor union."

HARD WORK NECESSARY.

The Department of Agriculture has dispelled the illusion that the farm offers an easy and profitable life. Based on investigations, the department says that a high school education is a decided advantage. Hard work is necessary, however, to make a comfortable living, and those persons who are turning to the farm with the idea of reaping large incomes "are doomed to severe disappointment," department investigators declare. A warning note is raised against taking up farming as a means of getting rich quick.

A GALLANT OFFICIAL.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—The attorney for the Board of Election Commissioners has ruled that it is not necessary for women voters to tell their exact ages. "You can approximate the truth and it will do no one any harm," said the attorney. "Select a good probable age—one that fits your face and your figure—and tell the officials that age. It is simply a check on fraud, anyway. It prevents others from impersonating you at the polls. I have known men who have remained stationary in age for fifteen years, so far as the registration books are concerned."

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSED

The House of Representatives Approves Restriction by a Two-thirds Vote.

The Burnett immigration bill, prescribing a literacy test for applicants to admission to the United States, passed the House by a vote of 252 to 126. During a discussion of the bill an amendment was adopted providing for the exclusion of Asiatics. Many friends of the bill opposed this amendment on the ground that the literacy test was enough weight for the bill to carry without injecting the question of possible treaty violations with other nations. Later it was agreed to withdraw the amendment and the bill passed in practically its original shape. One of the best portions of the bill are its administrative features. The much-discussed literacy test provides that every immigrant admitted to the United States must be able to read "the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish." It prescribes the method of testing immigrants, providing that each applicant for admission must read a slip on which is printed between thirty and forty words. In its present form this measure passed the house and senate in the last Congress, but was vetoed by President Taft. The supporters of the bill are confident it will pass the senate, and point to the two-thirds vote received in the house as an indication of the views held by members on this subject. While the two largest organizations that demanded the passage of this bill were the American Federation of Labor and the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational union, whose combined membership is over 5,000,000, the demand for restriction was more general. In the closing hours of debate, Representative Burnett presented a list of 239 organizations covering every field of activity, that indorsed the measure. Thirty college presidents took the same position, as did thirty-one heads of other educational and scientific institutions. The following state legislatures also passed resolutions in favor of the enactment: Arkansas, California, Massachusetts, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming.

COLORED, EH?

Denver, Feb. 20.—Under the above caption the Evening Express of this city prints the following editorial: "And now we have another distinguished citizen who propounds 'immortal truths'. He is Quincy A. Shaw, president of the Calumet & Hecla Mining company. The public has never heard much about Quincy, hitherto, because Quincy has been quietly devoting himself to squeezing out abnormal dividends for the big copper syndicate, but Quincy is a real quince, just the same, and he gets off this, which is likely to go thundering down the corridors of time: 'After Secretary Wilson's speech in Seattle, it was to be expected that his subordinates would make a report which would be highly colored in favor of the strikers.' It is a tremendous discovery that Quincy has made. After Baer's speech declaring that God had put minerals in the ground as an exclusive blessing for Pennsylvania's 400, Quincy naturally expected Secretary Wilson to cuss the miners who wouldn't take out copper at slave wages. The 'color' of official speeches and reports has been so everlastingly pro-trust that Quincy is fully justified in believing that he has discovered a new thing in the new administration. Behold a report 'colored' in favor of men rather than dividends! A lemon for Quincy! But, let's have some more high coloring of things in favor of laborers! This policy is entirely novel and may have tremendous possibilities."

STENOGRAPHERS INCLUDED.

Boston, Feb. 20.—In response to a request from the State Board of Labor and Industries, Attorney General Boynton has ruled that women stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks and other clerical employes under twenty-one years of age come within the law which provides that "No child and no woman shall be employed in laboring in a mercantile establishment more than fifty-four hours in a week." The former attorney general ruled that the use of the words "in laboring" restricted the use of this statute to those women and children engaged in manual labor and did not apply to workers in offices. The new rule sets this decision aside, as it is held that the terms "work" and "laboring" include every kind of human employment.

LONG DISPUTE ENDED.

Buffalo, Feb. 20.—After fifteen years of controversy all differences have been wiped out between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Carpenters by an agreement that marks the end of the latter union, which will henceforth be known as Local No. 2504, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

ON AN EIGHT-HOUR BASIS.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—Employes of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining company have been notified that the plant will be operated on a basis of three eight-hour shifts.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF UNITED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 20, 1914.

All slick men are not polished.

Where there is a will there is generally a way to break it.

Don't be continually knocking. Give old opportunity a chance.

Knocking the other fellow is a mighty poor way of boosting your own game.

Very few quarrels or misunderstandings are fixed up satisfactorily by means of a revolver.

Mr. Snow was rather slow
In making us a call.
But winter's always with us
When the umpire shouts "Play ball!"

Trade unionists recognize that in counseling those in need of more and better food, clothing and the necessities of life, they are dealing with the raw stuff of life, with human beings who live in the present and whose destinies depend upon present aid.

Out of 1300 destitute men in Seattle who appealed to the city for employment, only six were members of labor unions. Food for thought. We surmise there may be many union men out of work, but the unions do not permit their members to become destitute.

The trade union movement has justified the faith of those who founded it and devoted their lives to building it up. It has been the great power that has placed humanity above all else—it has forced humanity upon industry, into legislation, into social concepts and ideals.

The trade union movement has ever made protest against wrong, injustice, waste of human energy and life. It has been the greatest force for the uplift of the workers and all those that are weary and heavy laden—it has permeated their lives and made them freer, better, happier, and more worth living.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL PASSES.

During the past week the La Follette bill to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District, was passed by the House of Representatives in the same form as it passed the Senate. The bill was referred to the Attorney General to have him determine its constitutionalty and from decisions handed down by the Supreme Court, we need have no fear on this score. This measure will go along way towards improving the conditions under which our females have had to work, and it will stand as a model for various states to copy after. We trust it will not be long before this bill will reach the President and become a law in the District and great credit is due to the indefatigable efforts put forth by that champion of human rights, the Honorable Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin.

COMMENDABLE DEED.

"Actions speak louder than words" is a true saying ever old, ever new. The action of the firm of Saks & Co. wherein they have decided to close their establishment on Saturdays at 6 o'clock, beginning on Saturday, February 21, thereby becoming the pioneers in the early closing movement, show once again that this concern is honestly sympathetic with those who have to toil for a living.

The agitation for an early closing hour on Saturday nights has been going on in organized labor circles for a number of years, and when committees have called upon the various merchants to enlist their aid and support in this movement, to listen to them talk one would be led to believe that they were the greatest and best friends that the laboring people had, and that they would be only to pleased to comply with the request of the committee if Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones, their competitors in business, would likewise close their places, and so it went on each willing if the other would and none of them willing to take the initiative. So it remained for the firm of Saks & Co. to be the leaders, and by their action they should commend themselves to all true trade unionists.

In making the announcement of their intention to close early on Saturday night they fully realized that it may be at a loss to the concern to start such an inovation, and it is for that reason we wish to call the attention of organized labor to the friendly attitude of this concern, and for them to show their appreciation and bestow as much of their patronage as is possible during the balance of the week.

We also wish to call attention to the interest that Mr. Isaac Gans, the Manager of Saks & Co., took on the question during the negotiations which have extended over a period of time since last spring. Mr. Gans not only advocated the early closing movement, but it can be said that it was mainly brought about through his strong advocacy with the firm.

We wish to extend our thanks on behalf of organized labor of the District to the firm of Saks & Co., and to Mr. Grans in particular, and trust that their action will redound in increased business and prosperity.

BURNT CLAY NOTES

The Executive Committee is indeed to be commended on the splendid work that it has accomplished in the past. The committee is capable of rendering a far greater service to the organization than it was performing, should it but receive the co-operation that it deserves from the body itself.

A splendid example of the willingness of the committee was shown at the last regular meeting, that shows conclusively that the members of the committee are ever active in the welfare of our organization.

If the dignity of our organization is to be preserved, it must be accomplished, not through the efforts of a few, but through the united efforts of each and every member.

Our younger members should take a more active part in the government of our union.

The organization that we have today was built through the self sacrifice and persistancy of the pioneer members of our organization, many of whom have passed from this scene of activity, leaving their unfinished work to be continued by the younger generation. Whether we will profit by the experience of our elders is a question that we alone can answer.

If we are negligent in the attendance of our meetings and indifferent about the laws and regulations that we have prospered so splendidly under for the last quarter of a century, there will be no one to take the place of these old veterans. The young members of our organization should come forward and stand prepared to take up the reins where these veteran "yielders of the trowel" will have laid them down and be able to continue the building up of our craft, that it might be a credit to the community in which we live. Let us get together and attend more regularly to the meetings of our local, respect more diligently the teachings of our constitution, and do all in our power to continue in the respect of not only our Internatnal Union, but the trade union movement generally.

On Thursday of last week ground was broken for the erection of the District Memorial building that is to be constructed by the George A. Fuller Co. in Potomac Park. A more opportune time could not have been chosen than this, the birthday of our honored President.

Persons in the vicinity of the Government Printing Office will be surprised to see the new "Sentinal" that the Public Printer has placed over his big shop. The large smoke stack that has been under construction is now finished, and stands out prominent against the blue sky as a monument to the brickie.

It was learned during the past week that the contract for the erection of a new building at the Bureau of Standards has been awarded to the P. F. Gormalley Construction Co.

They say that the "little Wolf" was forced to give up baseball as the result of his "wing" going back on him. Do you suppose there is any hope of him ever giving up those "melodious vocal explosions." He gets it honest.

Bro. Ed. McCullam, ex-vice president of No. 1, is doing very nicely at his home, and expects to be back on the "wall" again when the blue birds whistle.

The plans are out for the new Columbia Hospital and the much talked of High School. I suppose there will be quite a scramble over these two plums.

James Aloysius (Bent Leg) Brosnahan will be a prominent figure around the C. L. U. in the future.

P. A. SUGRUE.

HAVE STATE DEVELOP POWER.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 20.—"Public property for public profit" is the slogan of Gov. Glynn and his associates in their plan for a State-wide scheme for the development of electricity by regulating the flow of rivers and streams and to construct and maintain reservoirs, dams and dykes with a view of utilizing waters for power purposes. Several bills covering these points have been prepared for presentation to the State Legislature.

CLERKS TO ORGANIZE.

Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 20.—Retail Grocery Clerks in this city are organizing a union, and it is intended to later include clerks in other stores. The recent conference of New England clerks has renewed activity in this section, which is being supported by the International Association of Clerks. Retail Clerks of Canton, Ohio, have organized a union, and efforts will be immediately made to reduce the working hours and establish the early closing system.

IN THE A. F. OF L. FOLD.

Portland, Me., Feb. 20.—After remaining an independent organization for years, the Longshoremen's union of this city has voted to join the International Longshoremen's union, affiliated to the A. F. of L. Application has been made for a charter.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

Hereafter it will be Dr. Kukart, please.

John J. Mullen, of the casemaking section, has been home sick the past week.

Ed. Eshelman, who has been detailed to the War branch bindery, Adjutant General's Office, for the past two months, returned to work in the forwarding and finishing section Tuesday last.

N. C. Harmon, of the stamping division, was excused Thursday and Friday to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge Knights Pythias, and to assist in the entertainment of delegates to the Pythian Golden Jubilee.

Ferd Hoffman, of the stamping room, was one of a committee appointed by the citizens of Berwyn to represent that section to visit Annapolis last Thursday to urge the legislature to pass a law requiring the railroad company to eliminate the fare zone between the District of Columbia and Riverdale, and to extend this zone to Berwyn, about four miles to the District line.

The minstrel and dance given by Local Union, No. 4, I. B. of B., at National Rifles Armory on last Wednesday was both a social and financial success. Charles Weston, who had charge of the minstrels, deserves credit for the manner in which the show was presented. Big Bill Holt, Lew Hart, and C. Welch as Tambos, and J. Irwin Esterly, H. R. Weston, and Jim Buckley as Bones, contributed the most of the fun with their jokes and witty sayings. Bill Holt sang his song "On the Mississippi" in the good old way, characteristic of Bill, receiving vociferouse applause. Herbert Weston was there also with his "Truska Lena Brown," making quite a hit. We must not forget our old stand by, J. Irwin Esterly, he carried the same old grin with his graceful manner in singing "Set Down You're Rocking the Boat"—some actor this booky. The silver thread tenor, Freddy Seyfferth, of the case making room, handed it to them a la Caruso, "If the Rose Could Tell Its Story. Lew Hart, the contortionist, of the finishing room, did not "contortion," but sang "Underneath the Cotton Moon" in a fitting manner. Maurice Fitzgerald, the sweet voiced Irish tenor, scored a big hit with "To Have, To Hold, To Love." The well-known basso and generally heralded as Washington's favorite basso, Frank A. Dougherty, sang "When the Bell in the Lighthouse Rings." The circle was composed of the best singers of Local Union, No. 4, and made a showing second to none in the amateur ranks. It was very noticeable the good fellowship that existed, everybody was glad to see everybody, and that "good old time" prevailed that characterized the bookbinders affairs. Congratulations to Local No. 4. Continue on in the strides you are making, let the fraternal feeling prevail, good fellowship and consideration for your members, so that life will be worth living.

FROM BLADENSBURG, MD.

From the songs of summer birds and gentle zephyrs to a heavy snowfall and freezing winds within twenty-four hours is a pretty quick turn, but that is what this section got last week. Fortunately I had just put in a fresh supply of coal the day before the storm came and was thus fortified against "cold feet."

Considerable complaint goes out from Hyattsville that poultrymen are being troubled by chicken thieves. Thus far Bladensburg has not been invaded by these light-fingered gentry.

Vacant houses are already being filled by people who want to be sure of a suburban home during the summer.

I have enjoyed several very pleasant visits from my old friend J. M. Carper, since my return from the hospital.

On a short visit to the Law Reporter office a few days since, I found everybody busy, but none too busy to give me the "glad hand." A mighty good set of people are employed in that establishment.

As election day approaches a number of the also rans are pitching their hats in the ring for another whirl after the offices they want. That's right boys, "if at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

At the close of Columbia Typographical Union's fiscal year, January 30, 1914, with all current bills paid, there remained in the treasury the sum of $270.28. The total expenses for the year were $58,915.10.

One of the most enjoyable visits I have experienced for many a day was when Charles D. Deming, formerly of the Law Reporter job room, now with the Washington Herald, called on me a few days ago. Charlie is one of those people you are always glad to meet.

J. V. JOHNSON.

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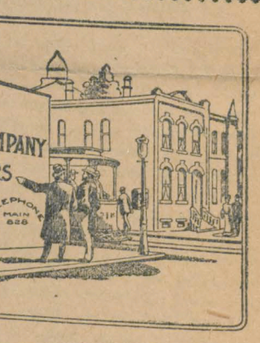

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J. W. MURPHY, 912 D street N. E.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Pittsburgh is to have saloons for the exclusive use of the ladies. Thus sweeps o'er the land the great women's right movement.

• • • •

Last Sunday's meeting of Columbia Union was largely attend and was a record breaker for the rapidity with which business was transacted.

• • • •

It is a great pleasure to announce that F. C. Roberts, ex-president of Columbia Union, and one of the best known printers in the country, is making good progress toward health after a severe operation. The operation was the second one in the past two months, and grave fears were at one time entertained as to his recovery. This writer sincerely hopes that his recovery may be rapid and complete, and that many years of health and usefulness are before him.

• • • •

The North Dakota Association of the District of Columbia will hold its annual dinner at the Hotel Powhatan on the evening of Saturday, February 21, 1914, and, as usual, Joseph F. Miller, of the G. P. O., is taking much interest in the function, being secretary of the association. 'Tis an office in which "Little Joe" shines, as the announcement for the gathering will show to any one who peruses the same—and that announcement, like all other printing which Joe has done for the association or for himself, bears the allied printing trades label.

• • • •

Frank E. Thornburg, chairman of the entertainment committee of the Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association, tells me that a benefit for the organization will take place at Poli's on the evening of March 3, and he is anxious and ambitious to have 100 seats in the front rows occupied by printers and their wives. Many people who attend this popular playhouse can aid the baseball boys in this way without inconvenience or unusual expense, and it is hoped that Frank's ambition will be realized, and that many more seats besides the hundred in front will be occupied by people who buy their tickets of the committee. The Washington printer ball players won the Herrmann trophy at Pittsburgh last year and want to repeat at Cincinnati this year. Help 'em along.

• • •

The Optimist Club, a social and literary organization connected with the Universalist Church of this city, will hold its next monthly meeting on the evening of Tuesday, March 3, 1914, at which time Mr. Arthur T. Leith, a well-known employee of the job room of the Government Printing Office, will talk on the subject of Labrador, where he was weatherbound one winter while on a geological expedition. The president of the club (which has been in existence for about forty years and has a membership of 150) is Frank A. Everts, also a printer, employed in the Day proof room of the Printery as a reader, and "the Judge" not only performs well as a presiding officer and leader, but has been very successful in securing celebrities to give addresses to the members, some of these appearing at recent sessions being Miss Clara Wilson, who spoke knowingly and entertainingly on the subject of "Kentucky mountaineers"; Rev. W. W. Curry, in a historical paper on the "One hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the Council of Milan"; Prof. Mooney, of the Smithsonian Institution, on the "Home life of the Indians"; and Mr. Blanchard, of the United States Reclamation Service, on "The Reclamation of the West."

• • • •

A recent visitor to this city was Merlin Hull, who a few years ago was setting type for Uncle Sam, but who is now a prosperous lawyer, newspaper publisher, and politician in his native State—Wisconsin. After graduating in law here, he located at Black River Falls, publishing a county paper and practicing law. In both he has been remarkably successful, and has also made splendid progress in politics. He was elected and re-elected prosecuting attorney of his county, then twice or thrice elected to the State legislature, and there made speaker of the house of representatives. Although political conditions are somewhat mixed in Wisconsin, it is a strong probability that Mr. Hull will be the successful candidate before the primaries next September for governor on the Republican ticket. One of the delightful things about Hull's success is that it has not changed him a particle—he is the same genial companion and honest gentleman that I knew in the days agone when he was lifting lead by day and grittily studying for his diploma in the law by night. He has the ability and integrity to be governor of his great State, and I hope he'll land the prize.

• • • •

"Art, born of flame, expresses its ideals to the world through music, poetry, architecture, painting, and sculpture" was the way the fervid writer put it; but the comp, faithful to the art preservative and to the work of the common people, put it thus: "Art, born of flame, expresses its ideals through music, poetry, architecture, printing, and agriculture." And who will say that his amendment was not a good one?

• • • •

Occasionally I encounter a printer who is a religious and charity worker of great and commendable devotion to the poor and helpless. One of these whom I know and with whom I recently conversed has certainly a wonderful record in the amount of work of this kind accomplished. During the year ending with last December he made about 60 visits to jails, reformatories, and hospitals, about the same number of calls at the homes of the distressed, and gave away 423 garments for men and women, 50 pairs of shoes, 30 hats, 21 overcoats, and several hundred collars, cravats, and pairs of suspenders—articles secured from friends and acquaintances by the personal solicitation of this devoted friend of the unfortunate. He also distributed several thousand magazines and newspapers, many volumes of books, and about 50 prayer books in the various institutions visited. Although a man of family, and possessed of a limited income, in addition to all the work here enumerated at least a hundred dollars of his own funds were expended in his work. Such men are indeed the "salt of the earth," and right worthy are they of the Master they are following.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

101 UNION INDORSEMENTS

At its regular monthly meeting held on Sunday, February 15, 1914, Columbia Typographical Union indorsed the following candidates for office in the International Typographical Union: For president, Marsden G. Scott, of New York Union; for vice-president, Walter W. Barrett, of Chicago Union; for Secretary-Treasurer, John W. Hays, of Minneapolis Union; for agent of the Union Printers' Home, Joe M. Johnson, of Columbia 101; for delegates to the American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, of Chicago Union, Max Hayes, of Cleveland Union, F. J. Bonnington, of San Francisco Union, and Hugh Stevenson, of Toronto Union; for trustees of the Union Printers' Home, Miss Anna C. Wilson, of Columbia 101, Charles H. Whittemore, of Albany Union, and Thomas McCaffery, of Colorado Springs Union.

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By Cycle.

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If men were wise in little things—
Affecting less in all their dealings;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindly feelings;
If men, when wrong beats down the right,
Would strike together to restore it;
If right made might
In every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

Radium stands next in price to heart balm.

The hope of the standpatter is that the tail may yet wag the dog.

The boy with a sled has great respect for the man who fails to remove snow from the sidewalks.

It sometimes occurs that the man who calls for a "square deal" is the one with something up his sleeve.

The opposition is willing to give the present administration a fair trial, while expressing a strong hope for conviction.

The steel industry is reported as picking up. More discouragement for Mr. Carnegie in his effort to escape the disgrace of dying rich.

Mr. Taft's latest forecast for Republican success in 1916 may be likened unto two trains hitched together, with steam up and each pulling in opposite directions.

What provision will be necessary to sustain ex-presidents of baseball leagues would be a fruitful theme for those who feel the need of something to worry about.

"Uncle Joe" has put in his bid for another term in Congress. There are those who would like to have him come to stay, and others who would rather he would just come a-visitin'.

It is not learned that the Manufacturers' Association is especially active in the work of charity for those in actual need and who accept non-unionism as the better way. Evidently their solicitude does not extend that far.

THE LINOTYPE OPERATOR

Working Conditions in Newspaper vs. Job Office.

[BY THE FOOL.]

In discussing the difference of working conditions as applying to the linotype operator on the morning newspaper and the linotype operator employed at night in job offices, the opinion was expressed by a well-known member of No. 101 that the job office employee is a "dog," though acknowledging that mainly it was not the "dog's" fault. He seemed to be of the opinion that members of the union otherwise employed took little interest in the welfare of his brother in the job office, either hand or machine.

And so it seems—especially as to the linotype operator employed at night in job offices. The scale on morning newspapers calls for $27.96 a week, seven hours constituting a night's work. The scale in job offices for night work calls for $28.80 a week, EIGHT hours constituting a night's work.

The wage of $28.80 looks much larger than $27.96—something on the order of department store figures. But it is only 84 cents in excess of $27.96 (more department store "dope"). In other words, the job office operator works six hours more than the newspaper man for 84 cents! Why the difference of seven hours for the newspaper man and eight hours for the job man? Plain as day—don't the job office man get 84 cents a week more, or 14 cents an hour for six hours' work.

Take a look at the working conditions existing as between the newspaper and job office operator employed at night. The newspaper man has a machinist to look after his machine, and all he has to do is to pound the keyboard. The job office man has to keep his machine going himself—make all changes, run mats in and out, feed the pot, regulate the metal, oil up, clean space bands, etc., and, in order to be consistent, burn his hands once in while; and if anything out of the orindary happens, he has to fix it—or get another job.

And for all this he gets 84 cents more than the newspaper man for working six hours longer!

Of course it's all right—he's nothing but a job man!

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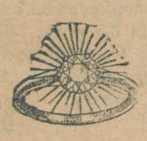
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[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30 o'clock at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Carl Heinzman, Jr., 208 12th St. S. E.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Tpyo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

artenders No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Costello's Hall. 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place Northwest.

Bartenders League, No. 75: Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 602 Pa. Ave. Secretary, R. R. Peitsch, 922 23d St. Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5035 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Lewis Stark, 916 6th Street Northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m. Secretary, Will H. Ryan, Box 67 Rosslyn, Va.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 616 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 65: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary, R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotyps Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets fourth Wednesday in month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Secretary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 9th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast, near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1682 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 936 Penna. avenue northwest. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th St., n. w.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines. 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Monday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n.w. Secretary, M. O'Connor, Georgetown, D. C., Station A.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, Miss Mary Farmer, 154 A St. northeast.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets first and third Sundays every month, Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman. 5229 Georgia Ave., Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N. W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans, Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL OF ALEXANDRIA, VA

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 35 | WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1914. | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

SECESSION IS REPULSED

Position of Bona Fide Electrical Workers Has Been Upheld.

Cleveland, Feb. 27.—By declaring that the Electrical Workers' union (Frank J. McNulty, president), affiliated to the A. F. of L., is the legitimate organization of this craft, the Ohio Supreme Court has ended the long drawn-out legal contest started at Cleveland by the seceding union. The case came before the court on appeal by the seceders from the Court of Appeals, Cleveland district, which sustained the Common Pleas Court in its position that the McNulty Electrical Workers' Union was the bona fide organization and was entitled to all moneys and property. Now the Supreme Court upholds these decisions, and declares, in effect, that when a man or a group of men join a voluntary organization, such as a labor union, they pledge adherence to the constitution, which is another name for a contract, and that when the said party or parties desert the organization they forfeit all rights to any property, benefits or privileges of that organization. The decision releases about $90,000 which the seceders attempted to secure, and which was tied up during court proceedings. This money will now be turned over to the legitimate Electrical Workers' Union. Further appeal on the part of the dualists is hardly probable, as attorneys say the questions involved are not of Federal jurisdiction, which will make it impossible to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. This decision is one of the hardest blows yet received by the secessionists, as the suit was an important plank in their campaign of misrepresentation, and which had an undoubted influence on large numbers of workers within their ranks, but who are now joining the A. F. of L. union. Reports from the Pacific coast indicate that the referendum to join the legitimate union is being carried by over six to one. This agreement was signed by President Gompers, President McNulty and President Valentine, of the Iron Molders, and provided that the Electrical Workers' unions outside the A. F. of L. union should return. The officers of the seceders refused to submit this question to the referendum, as provided in the agreement, but their position was not sustained on the Pacific coast, and the members in that section submitted the question themselves.

TRUST REDUCES WAGES.

New York, Feb. 27.—Salaries of United Cigar Stores' clerks have been cut from ten to twenty-five per cent through the adoption of a uniform scale just made effective. The wage reduction will amount to from $175,000 to $250,000 a year, which will recoup the trust for the extra dividend of one-half of one per cent paid last year. The new scale came without warning to the clerks and more than one hundred quit their jobs. Most of the company's 700 stores are in the two-clerk class and do about $500 a week business. Wages in these stores have ranged from $12 to $25 per week, but $20 for the chief and $18 for the assistant have prevailed generally. Under the new scale the clerks in these stores will receive $16 and $14. It is estimated that the weekly pay roll of the United Cigar Stores company has been cut on an average of $5 to $7 a store. With more than 700 stores in operation this would mean a saving of from $3,500 to $5,000 a week, or from $175,000 to $250,000 a year.

AFFECTS ALL ALIENS.

Sunbury, Pa., Feb., 27.—Federal Judge Witmer has decided that unnaturalized persons can only sue a railroad company in the district court of its residence, and can not sue in states where it does business through agents. An alien and his wife sued the Erie railroad for damages, and the company's attorneys asked that the suit be dismissed, as the plaintiffs were subjects of the Czar of Russia, and the defendant company can only be sued in the district court of New York, where it is chartered. This position was upheld by Judge Witmer.

EXPLAIN UNIONISM.

Steubenville, Feb. 27.—Trade unionism its purposes and its aims, was the subject of talks at a banquet given by the local Trades and Labor Council to the Board of Education and the Chamber of Commerce. The meeting resulted in a better understanding on the part of many business men who have declared their intention of aiding the trade union movement in the future. The members of the Board of Education announced that union labor only will be employed by them in the future.

WILL NOT AFFECT PENSIONS.

Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 27.—At a meeting of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad employes, held in this city, to consider details of the strike settlement, it was stated that the recent strike will not affect pensions. Heretofore the applicant for work was required to answer whether he had ever participated in a strike. Under agreement this question has been struck out of the application.

TO AID THE UNEMPLOYED

An Investigation Has Been Ordered to Extend From Boston to Kansas City.

"As a last resource, if nothing else will avail, it may be necessary to urge insurance against non-employment," declared Chairman Frank Walsh, of the Industrial Relations Commission, in discussing plans to solve the unemployed problem. The Commission has ordered an investigation to extend from Boston to Kansas City. Four investigators have been assigned to this work, with orders to report within six weeks. It is proposed to gather material for the preparation of legislation by Congress to establish a federal employment bureau to serve as a clearing house for public and private agencies to direct the movement of migratory workers. Casual employment will be attacked by the commission, and co-operation in the effort to eliminate this evil will be urged upon all employers. In referring to the possibility of insurance against non-employment, and the bread lines in large cities, Mr. Walsh said: "None can see this spectacle without realizing that here is something society cannot afford to tolerate. An employer never thinks of laying off his bookkeeper or clerk after employing him three or four hours in a day or three or four days in a week. The problem of continuous employment for laborers is more difficult, but it is a problem that must be solved, if we are to check the increase in our great army of hopeless, homeless men."

CELLS FOR FOUR SLAYERS

The Jury Refused Clemency in the Case of Four Strike Guards.

Houghton, Mich., Feb. 27.—"I have tried to find something somewhere in mitigation of your act. If the jury had found your plea of self-defense true it would have been a travesty on justice," said Judge Flannigan, in sentencing four detectives employed by the Waddell-Mahon strikebreaking agency, to the penitentiary for killing Steve Putrich. James Cooper, Arthur Davis, and William Groff, three of the detectives, must serve a minimum of seven years or a maximum of fifteen years, with a recommended maximum of fifteen years. The jury refused clemency in these case. The fourth member of the band, Edwin Polkinghorne, received the same maximum and minimum, but the jury recommended that the maximum be twelve years instead of fifteen. The killing of Putrich was the result of high-handed methods of those guards, who have been imported into this section by the copper mine owners.

ADMIT DYING STATEMENT.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 27.—The Supreme Court of this state has ruled that a dying statement may be taken as evidence in civil as well as in criminal court proceedings. The statement of a dying man was necessary to sustain the claim of a defendant that he had paid $3,000 for a farm. The lower court refused to admit the evidence, but the Supreme Court reversed this view, and said: "The rule that dying declarations are admissable only in criminal cases (and those involving homicide) is without reasonable basis, and should no longer be followed."

A WARNING FROM DETROIT.

Detroit, Feb. 27.—Hundreds of workers are arriving in this city every day in answer to advertisements published in foreign newspapers by the Employers' association, is the report of union representatives who are conducting the organizing campaign under direction of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades' Department. Hall and shop meetings are being held and the organizers state that in many cases workers are warned to stay away from these gatherings. Especial attention is being paid to the automobile industry.

TO INSPECT LABOR CAMPS.

Sacramento, Feb. 27.—As a result of criticisms by Governor Johnson on the unsanitary condition which prevails in some hop ranches, the State Immigration and Housing Commission has announced that it would order an inspection of all labor camps in California. This work will be carried on through the appointment of sanitary inspectors.

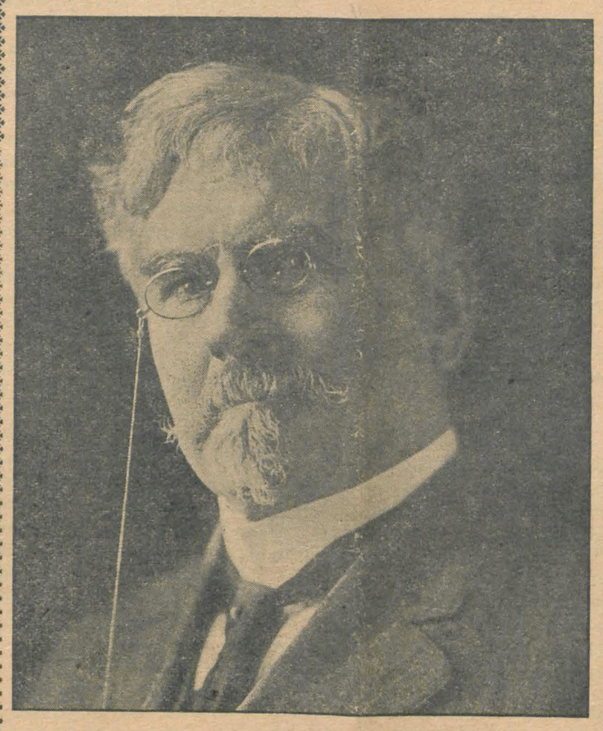
NEW LONGSHOREMEN'S LOCAL.

Baltimore, Feb. 27.—A new local of Longshoremen has been instituted at Locust Point, with a membership of 160. This is the third union of this craft organized in Baltimore within the past year, and is the result of an active organizing campaign.

SECURE BIG CONTRACT.

Genoa, Italy, Feb. 27.—The contract to furnish 45,000 tons of pipe for a $30,000,000 aqueduct has been awarded to a Philadelphia concern. Italian, French, German, and English companies were competitors.

A FRIEND OF THE WORKING MAN



HONORABLE JAMES E. MARTINE.

FRIEND OF THE OPPRESSED

Upon the door of room 408 of the Senate Office Building in Washington is borne the hospitable sign "Walk In." Very few other doors in this building exhibit such an invitation, but this one will adorn the one assigned to its present occupant for at least the next five years.

The Senator, whose latchstring is always outside, in addition to other beliefs, holds the following principles:

1st. That the conservative and fair treatment of labor constitutes the safeguard of capital.

2d. That the interest of either is identical with the other, provided no selfish motive intervene.

3d. That you can not degrade labor without ultimately rendering capital insecure.

4th. That the limitation of production for the purpose of enhancing prices is the natural result of labor oppression, and is possible only when labor has been for a long preceding period underpaid. If labor is fairly paid there will be no overproduction.

5th. That the authority of the State should in all disputes between labor and capital be strictly neutral. The demoralization of the entire executive and judicial power of the State when exercised to oppress organized labor is fully demonstrated in the case of the West Virginia coal strikes the absolutism of that State government being worse than that of Mexico.

6th. That as Sir Conan Doyle says in "The White Company," "Yon can not make curs of your laboring class in time of peace and expect them to be lions in time of war."

The Senator who subscribes to this confession of faith is Hon. James E. Martine, of New Jersey, and he has not only maintained it on the floor of the Senate, but has demonstrated in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek, West Virginia, coal strike investigations his ability and use of common sense to puncture many of the popular fallacies which in effect seperate the prosperity of employer and employee in the minds of many people.

It is a matter of wonder to many people why, whenever any remedial legislation or an investigation into the method of production of such staples as coal, iron, or copper is proposed in Congress, there is an instantaneous consolidation of all the forces, either openly or secretly, opposed to organized labor. Thus it was observed that, when on January 13th last the resolution of Senator Ashurst for the investigation of the Michigan copper mines was under consideration, there was instant opposition to and belittlement of that measure on the part of one Senator from Michigan, two from Massachusetts, and one from New Hampshire, besides others. Opposed to these was the common sense as well as the love of humanity of Senator Martine.

We have seen the ex-Senator from the largest State in the Union, who recently left the Senate under circumstances not especially complimentary to himself, fulminating against bossism and monopoly and invoking the dread spectre of socialism as the early fate of the country; when, as a matter of fact, every one knows that this Senator was, and is, the agent of the meanest of trusts and was redolent of the odor of Standard oil when he left the Senate. He has been simply transmographied from a Senator owned by the trusts to a corporation attorney especially employed to denounce labor unionism.

In the West Virginia coal mine investigation we see Senator Martine insisting, to the great chagrin of certain gentlemen, upon the development of all the facts relative to gatling guns, armored cars, and bloodhounds, which, except for his insistence, would have had little mention. The diffidence of certain gentlemen in making prominent these twentieth century agencies in restrainst of labor organizations may be on account of the fact that the gatling guns, armored cars, and bloodhounds were exclusively on the side of the owners and operators. We can imagine the universal condemnation and hysteria of the press had these "persuaders" been in the hands of the miners. It would perhaps tax the ingenuity of the mine owners, operators, and State officials to devise anything more effective to subdue the crime of organization among the miners, and perhaps all that could be done would be to multiply the railroad dreadnaughts, quick-shooters, and the loving beasts.

Neither did the fact that a great lessor of coal lands, a non-resident baron, the possessor of many millions, the dispenser of great charities, and the founder of a great technical institute in the city of Brooklyn, who disclaimed any moral responsibility for the means employed to suppress labor unionism, evoke any comment until Senator Martine had by his interrogatories developed the utter selfishness of this great philanthropist, who appeared willing to approve by negation the expedients of gatling guns, armored cars, bloodhounds, etc., as long as his royalty of a few cents per ton of coal was forthcoming. There was but small condemnation of these methods even by a prominent missionary churchman who was before the committee.

Why is it that the whole power of the opponents of organized labor is concentrated when the production of coal is the question? It is a commodity necessary to the comfort and life of four-fifths of every man, woman, and child in the United States. By open contract or by "gentlemen's agreements" of mine owners, lessors, and operators its production is limited and price enhanced at will; it is from 25 to 50 cents cheaper in summer when little used for domestic purposes and proportionately dearer in winter when universally used; its price, notwithstanding these co-called conditions, is constantly rising; railroads fatten on its transportation and the secret part-ownership and control of mines by means of interlocking directorates; notwithstanding all this and the absolute certainty of a continuance of profitable ownership and operation throughout hard times and good times, the men who actually dig it from the bowels of the earth must be the serfs of the non-resident overlords, denied, whenever possible, the privilege of organization exercised by men in other lines of industry, and in some communities to live but little above the level of the beasts of the fields.

Senator Martine is not a newly recruited friend of organized labor; he has been its consistent and persistent friend during the whole of his career, and his views have not been modified, as with some others, because of membership in the highest deliberative body on earth. He advocated the public ownership of many utilities and commodities, including coal, and it would appear that the non-resident mine owners, the operators, and the State government of West Virginia are all unwittingly lending him their best endeavors to bring about National Government ownership, which, controlled by a healthful and human public sentiment, would at least forever relegate to the limbo of things belonging to the dark ages such combinations as gatling guns, armored cars, and bloodhounds as prophylactics or antidotes for labor unionism.

Honor to the men who, despite high station and large exemption from the immediate effects of popular favor or condemnation, yet harken unto the lowly who earn their daily bread by the most honest toil known to mankind.

W. W. H.

METAL POLISHERS STRIKE

The Attitude of the Employer is Not One Which Makes for Industrial Peace.

Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—On behalf of Springfield, Mass., Metal Polishers, on strike against the Indian Motocycle Company, the International union has issued a circular in which the Motocycle management is put in the position of refusing to arbitrate and being censured by the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration for a violation of the posted rates of wages. The Metal Polishers struck last month because of wage reductions that amounted to $1.10 a day. One hundred and twenty men are involved. The company's claim that they will violate their agreement with the Metal Trades association, if they arbitrate, is not agreed to by the State Board, which shows that this agreement is not binding because the employes are not a party to it. The board says that the attitude of the employer is not one which makes for industrial peace, and that it (the Indian Motorcycle company) is responsible for the continuation of the strike, which would be brought to an end if the workers' offer to arbitrate is accepted. To this the management answers, "We have nothing to arbitrate."

PROBE RELIEF FUNDS.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 27.—Assemblymen Bredenbek has introduced a bill in the state legislature calling for an investigation of the relief funds maintained by the different railroads which are contributed to by men "not in a voluntary way." The Pennsylvania Railroad company is specifically named, and its methods are alleged to work a hardship upon its employes. There is reason to believe, the resolution states, that the funds are not managed to the satisfaction of the contributors, and that the benefits are not properly enjoyed. It is held that these relief funds are in the nature of an insurance system, and they should be supervised by the state, the same as banking and other insurance interests. Provision is made for the committee to demand the presentation of all data on these funds.

FAIL TO EJECT MINERS.

Wheeling, Feb. 27.—The West Virginia and Pittsburgh Coal Comany has failed in its effort to eject striking employes from houses they are occupying and compel them to pay damages and rent for the last several months. The workers claim this is part of a campaign to break their strike and drive them back to work. The cases were tried by juries, In three instances the jury returned verdicts for the miners, in three others the jury disagreed, and in one it was decided that the striker was unlawfully occupying a company house, but the company was not entitled to any damages or back rent. The strikers believe that the pending cases will also be decided in their favor.

CITIZENS ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Worcester, Feb. 27.—Common Council committee is holding hearings on the petitions presented by organized labor requesting that none but citizens be employed on municipal buildings, and that this clause be a part of all contracts entered into by the city. The petition was handed to the city officials last December, during a strike, which has since been settled, but the trade unions are insisting on its passage in an effort to stop contractors from importing strike-breakers during inrustrial trouble.

WILL USE UNION LABOR.

Galveston, Feb. 27.—The County Commissioners of this county have voted in favor of employing only union labor in the future. A committee from the Labor Council called on these officials and asked them to extend a former resolution providing for union labor on one public building to all work under their control. The Commissioners voted unanimously in favor of the plan.

STRIKES BEING PROBED

Michigan and Colorado Troubles are Now Being Given Publicity.

Hancock, Mich., Feb. 27.—The Congressional Committee that is investigating the copper strike, invited Gov. Ferris to be present at the hearings, but he declined. The unionists have testified that their pay was low and that the mine bosses cheated and abused them. Two former employes of one of the companies said they lost their jobs because of a complaint of working conditions and were unable to get work in neighboring mines because of their union membership. Joe Mihelich said that he, together with fourteen others, were discharged in April, 1913, for complaining that they were not allowed a full hour for dinner, and because they objected to the careless handling of the cage in which they were taken up and down from the mine. None of the men were able to get work in any other mine. President Rickard, of the Calumet Miners' Union, testified that a miner could make more by contract than under the daily wage, if he happened to strike a good vein, but in that event he would be cut down when the time came to make a new contract, and if he refused the contract tendered him he would be compelled to work elsewhere. Much evidence was introduced by the miners to prove they were paid little, if any, wages. William Kilpela testified that he worked twenty-six shifts and on pay day was told he "had nothing coming." Isaac Hukka said he was 75 cents in debt to the company after working one month in the Tamarack mine. Pay envelopes that were introduced showed the low wages earned and deductions for "hospital, store, and board" in many instances. Much evidence has been introduced to show the activity of imported "gunmen" and strikebreakers. Patrick Dunnigan, miner and former marshal of Ahmeek village, swore that up to the time armed guards were brought to Ahmeek, about six months ago, no one had "as much as has his face slapped." The attorneys for the operators failed in their attempt to blame officers of the miners' union for calling the strike. It was clearly shown that the strike was ordered by a referendum vote, as the men insisted on going out because conditions were growing worse. President Rickard told the committee that the strike was called against the advice of the officers, but that "no power on earth could stop the men from striking," and that the referendum vote was overwhelmingly in favor of a strike.

Denver, Feb. 27.—A tax of one cent a ton on all coal mined by the principal operators in Colorado has been used to pay strike expenses, since last September, was the admission of Mine Owner C. L. Baum to the Congressional Committee that is now investigating the coal strike in this State. John C. Osgood, president of the Victor-American Fuel Company, agreed to take full responsibility for the importation into Colorado of eight rapid-fire guns by the operators. The hearing of A. C. Feltz was marked by several sensational incidents. Feltz is connected with the Baldwin-Feltz strikebreaking agency, and admitted that arms and ammunition were imported into the State under orders of the operators. Feltz was grilled by members of the Congressional Committee, and his damaging admissions caused the attorneys for the operators to attempt to direcet his answers. This ceased, however, when Chairman Foster snapped: "You stay out. The committee is finding what it wants to without any help." State Mine Inspector James Dalrymple said the fundamental cause of the Colorado coal strike was death-trap mines, due to negligence of the owners. The inspector said the accident at the Vulcan mine, last December, in which thirty-seven men were killed, was directly due to a failure of the operators to properly sprinkle the mine, though it was equipped with sprinkling devices. In answer to a question, the official said: "From long experience as mine superintendent and as State mine inspector, I believe mines are better and safer where the men are unionized." Salvatori Valentine, a Sicilian miner, told the committee he was brought from Pittsburg through deceptions and forced to work in the Delagua mine, and that one of his fellow-workers was shot and killed by unknown persons in the mine. He said he was guarded by soldiers on the way to and from the mine, and was not permitted to leave the camp to buy beer or tobacco. After the shooting he tried to leave the camp, but was told he was indebted to the company for $136 for tools and transportation, which he must pay before he would be permitted to leave. He said that he finally escaped with forty-seven Italians and went to the strikers' colony at Ludlow. Much evidence of this character was introduced by the miners. John R. Lawson, of the United Mine Workers' executive board, accused the operators of bringing in strikebreakers who were soon forced to appeal to the union for help. He said the operators imported "gunmen," who attacked them, and then the miners were denied fair trials, because of "packed" juries. On one occasion an Englishman, who was accused of murder, was tried by a jury on which there were eleven Mexicans who could not understand the English language.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL COUNCIL 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 27, 1914.

Just two days left for you to file your income tax returns.

The ground hog is living up to his reputation with a vengeance.

The candidate who garbs himself in white had better not go to throwing mud.

Of that $363,738,449 in circulation in these United States how much have you?

When a man is in debt to all of his old friends it is time for him to be making new ones.

It takes a cautious man until middle age to form opinions, and then he spends the rest of his life getting rid of them.

The knocking of the "Knockers" is productive of good, but the knockings of some others that we know—well, what's the use? Those who knock only when they have a good knock coming usually knock to some good purpose.

The automobile manufacturers have conspired and concluded to place Ford and his employees on the black list. J. K. Turner, the strikebreaking chief of Cleveland, Ohio, is formulating the plans by which Ford is to be fought to a finish.

SENATOR JAMES E. MARTINE.

On the first page of this edition we print a brief statement of the beliefs of this man, and if space would but permit we could fill the whole paper of deeds performed in the interest of humanity during his short but brilliant career as a United States Senator. Honest and conscientious in his beliefs he has won the admiration and love of all of his colleagues, and his fidelity to his duties and his championship of measures in behalf of a struggling humanity has endeared him to the hearts of all the working people.

We trust that he will be kept in this position by his constituents of New Jersey that he may continue the good work for many, many years to come.

PRIVILEGE AND PLUNDER.

An old darkey woman stood open mouthed before a huge giraffe and finally declared: "They ain't no sich an-i-mile."

The Washington Herald's editorial writer was in this frame of mind last week, when he made the usual noise eminating from these sources when the subject of exempting labor unions from trust classification is discussed. The editor is alarmed at the thought, and, after unburdening himself, he solemnly declares a belief that President Wilson has no notion of signing such a bill.

President Gompers, ever alert, answers The Herald in a communication written on that paper, and not only gives reasons for such legislation, but calls attention to the clear declarations of the last Democratic Convention and Progressive National Conventions in favor of exempting organizations of wage workers and farmers. Not satisfied with making this unanswerable point, President Gompers fires a shot below The Herald's water line when he calls attention to the similarity of this editorial with a paid advertisement, published in The Herald the week before, in which President Pope, of the National Association of Manufacturers, expresses the same views.

Like the boy caught in the pantry, with his mouth covered with jam, The Herald makes weak denial that its editorial policy is guided by counting room receipts.

It is regrettable that in the nation's capital we have a newspaper so devoid of fairness that it persists in misrepresenting the position of the trade union movement on this question. No great problem was ever solved by these methods, and the policy of The Herald severs of those who would temporarily triumph, regardless of cost.

It seems incredible that there are yet those who are honestly ignorant of our position, which has been so ably stated, times without number, by President Gompers. The organizations of wage workers insist that they be exempt from the Sherman Anti-Trust Law because:

The law was originally intended to only check monopoly in the products of labor—things inanimate.

Trade unions consist of men and women who sell their labor power—their life. And there is such a sharp distinction and impassable gulf between this and the products of labor—inanimate things—that even The Herald could see—if it would.

When the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was adopted the records fail to indicate the slightest thought that organizations of wage workers should be included.

The inclusion of trade unions is the result of court interpretation and not statutory enactment.

Two great political parties, representing over 10,000,000 voters, declared in their national platforms that the trade union movement's position on this question is correct.

In view of the above facts, which no one attempts to deny, it's about time that trade unionists notify papers like The Washington Herald that the organized wage workers make a sharp distinction between liberty of the press and unbridled license on the part of those who plead the cause of Privilege and Plunder.

BAKERY SALESMEN

There are more members upon the sick list of Local Union No. 33 at this time than usual, and the payment of between $40 and $50 weekly for this purpose, should be borne in the minds of our kicking brethren when they wonder why we haven't a million dollars in the treasury.

Bros. Pennell, Hutchinson, Parker, Weiss, P. Jenkins, Scherer and Smallwood, are still on the sick list at this writing.

There was quite a gathering of the members of Local Union No. 33 at the Theatre Party the other evening, and a pleasing little play was rendered in an artistic manner, thereby repaying the "Faithful" for their attendance. The attendance as a whole, though, was up to the standard set by "us" and our friends, backward, where finances are concerned.

So far as the writer has any knowledge of the facts, none of the "Boss Bakers" have as yet announced that they are going to distribute a bundle of money among their employes. "Not as yet" is right.

What about that standard weight for bread, we heard so much about awhile ago. If that was in force at the present time, the public would not be hookwinked as they are by the offering of a "Threefer." Something for nothing? Well, you won't get it from the Bakers. Holler for the weight, and then see that you get it. If your lungs are good enough and you can holler loud enough, you will get it.

Hurrah! for Saks, the six o'clock closing hour on Saturday, and the Retail clerks.

We cannot get the "Salesmen" in at 8.30 P. M., Saturday, but then they don't go to work until 1.00 or 2.00 o'clock, Saturday A. M. Twenty hours and a half, office hours.

Every time I see that list of unfair houses and and merchants, etc., on the bottom of the "Proceedings of the C. L. U." it gives me the "Willies." You know where they sell their stuff, who it is that keeps them going, and then you go into these places and spend your money with them so that the members of "The List" may prosper and grow fat off your earnings.

Take those who have a grievance against the Provision Company, you know what Grocers, buy their meats, to sell to you.

You can read the name of the Dairy on the wagon from which you buy your milk. Is it on the list?

You know where some of the picture houses are located which have no desire for your presence?

Do you buy your drugs at an unfair pharmacy?

If you can not see your way, you should hire a nurse.

Think, don't use your head for a hat rack.

J. L. CONSIDINE.

FROM BLADENSBURG, MD.

H. F. Montgomery, proof reader at the Law Reporter office, has favored me with several very pleasant calls, while I was in the hospital and while convalescing at home. Harry is a strong union man and always has a pleasant word for all his associates, resembling in that respect his father, the well-known "Monte," of the G. P. O.

Brother Brockwell, in his "Bits" last week, recounted the charitable deeds of a union printer for the past year. He might just as well have given his name, because any union printer who read what he wrote knew that he referred to Joseph E. Colton, of the G. P. O. And, by the way, Brother Colton was the first one to call on me while I was in the hospital.

PROPOSED LABOR LAWS.

Albany, Feb. 27.—The following labor legislation is now pending in the State assembly: An amendment to the constitution authorizing the enactment of laws establishing minimum wages for women and minors in this State; a bill to give transportation to incapacitated, superannuated, and other service employes and their families; a bill fixing $2 per day as the minimum wage to be paid to laborers and other unskilled workers employed on the State canals; a resolution appropriating funds for a commission to inquire into old-age pensions; a bill to license barbers; proposing an amendment to the State constitution providing for the recall of elective State officials; a bill providing for safe scaffolds in the erection of buildings; a bill to extend the operation of the eight-hour law to work authorized by commissions spending public money. The employment of convict labor on roads remote from cities is recommended by Highway Commissioner Carlisle in his report, just issued.

AWAKE IN DIXIE LAND.

Atlanta, Feb. 27.—"Organizing Day in Georgia" was observed throughout the State by the trade union movement. Meetings were held everywhere and reports indicate that the addresses were of the most optimistic nature, and recounted the progress by Georgia's organized movement.

KNIGHTS OF MOMUS

Those who were fortunate enough to be present at Rauscher's on last Monday night will have tender recollections for many days to come of an evening of joy spent with the Knights of Momus at their 17th annual banquet. This organization is commonly known as "The Knockers," and to say that they lived up to their name is but putting it mildly. From the moment that the diners finished their elaborate dinner when President Frank Smith turned the evenings program over to the toastmaster, Mr. Thomas Bynam, until the wee sma' hours of the morning, there was something doing that kept the 400 present in a state unbounded with joy and hilarity.

The knocks administered were relished with keen appreciation, and it is said that those that they knock the hardest they love the best, and if this is actually so Captain Dan Chisholm must be the best loved in the G. P. O., for the way that Dan was hammered and knocked and the good natured manner in which it was taken would have brought joy to the hearts of angels. Space will not permit us to give a description of all that occurred at this affair, but a word with regard to the Digressional Record. Made up to resemble the famous Congressional Record from beginning to end the travesty on the daily proceedings of Congress was a work of merit and honor to those who must have spent many an hour on its compilation, and the witticisms with which it abounded would have been a credit to Mark Twain in his palmiest days.

The one regretable feature of the whole affair was the absence of the Public Printer, Mr. Ford, who is recuperating from an attack of sickness, as this was the first of these annual affairs to be held during his administration. Great credit is due to all those who arranged for and so successfully carried out the evening's entertainment, and in the words of Shakespeare, "May the Knights of Momus continue to knock and knock until they bring forth fruits of betterment for which they are striving."

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

The Washington Building Trades Council tendered their friends a beefsteak dinner on Tuesday night, at the Raleigh Hotel. Quite a notable gathering was in attendance and the speeches made by the Senators and Congressmen present lauded the work of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor. President Gompers made one of his strong, sound characteristic speeches in which he briefly spoke of the aims and the ambitions of organized workers and the struggle that he has under existing conditions and laws. Others who spoke were the Honorable Frank Buchanan, Senator Reed, Senator Meyers, Senator Smith, of South Carolina, Senator Martine and Congressmen Hensley, Cooper and Barthold. Wm. J. Spencer acted as toastmaster. The committee having arranged for the affair were the following: Harry S. Hollohan, chairman, Wm. T. Whyte, James Kelly, Fred Koehler, B. O'Leary, and Webb Hancock.

CAR MEN GAIN MORE PAY.

Indianapolis, Feb. 27.—The Public Utilities Commission has granted an increase of wages to street car men of this city. Other provisions provide that no worker shall be discriminated against because of his union affiliation; that all runs must be completed within ten hours, and that each man in the car service shall have at least one Sunday in each month off duty. Wages, per hour, range from 21 cents for the first year to 27 cents after five years' service. The old rates were 20 cents and 25 cents. All employes who are not engaged in the car service are granted a 5 per cent increase. Future grievances are to be referred to a board of arbitration. The decision is binding for three years from November 8, 1913, when the men returned to work. The strike resulted in calling out the State militia and the killing of several men. After much feeling was developed, an agreement was reached November 7 last whereby the men returned to work and the matter was referred to the Public Utilities Commission.

CARPENTERS LOCKED OUT.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 27.—Carpenters employed at the Power Planing mill were laid off last week and notified that if they desired to return they must agree to work under non-union conditions, which the management terms the "open shop." This action was expected by the Carpenters, and as a result the mill is now attempting to secure strike-breakers. The unionists blame non-union contractors for existing conditions, and say the mill managers are forced into this policy by the opposition of the contractors to the Carpenters' union. A strike has been on for some time and the contractors, it is claimed, have compelled some of the mills to break their agreements with the union.

AGAINST CONVICT LABOR.

Congressman Hensley has introduced a bill to prohibit the importation of goods made either entirely or in part by convict labor. This bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Stone.

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Increase the purchasing power of the wages of labor by dealing at the

OLD DUTCH MARKET, Inc.

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See That This Label is on Every Package

It Stands for Good Wages and Fair Conditions

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Northwest Corner FOURTEENTH AND U STREETS NORTHWEST

LOOK FOR THE CLOCKS

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ALWAYS THE SAME

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MAERZEN SENATE LAGER

Bottled at the Brewery.

LAGER, per Case of 24 Bottles.....$1 50
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As an inducement to housekeepers to try these high-grade cooking utensils we offer a variety of pieces for

Choice, $1.00

Including cooking vessels with aluminum covers from 3 to 6 qt. capacity.

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GREEN MEADOW DAIRY, N. J. Ave. and D street N. W.
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THE FOLLOWING LUNCH ROOMS desire the patronage of Organized labor. The best of foods are served:

HATTON'S FAMILY OYSTER HOUSE, 9th and I Streets N. W. We deliver Oysters, Clams and Crabs. Phone Main 95.

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Cakes and Bread of All Kinds on Sale by all the Leading Grocers.

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SPECIAL MID-WINTER REDUCTION SALE

$7.50 Sweaters and Jackets Now				$4.98
6.50	"	"	"	3.98
5.00	"	"	"	2.98
3.00	"	"	"	1.98
1.50	"	"	"	.98

ALL WINTER UNDERWEAR REDUCED

Headquarters for Osborn's Chicago Union-Made Working Gloves.

Patterson's Union-Made Overalls, 50 cents a pair.

Semi-Annual Shirt Sale, all sizes 14 to 18, Real Dollar Values for 69 cents, 3 for $2.00.

JULIUS A. WEST
800 Seventh St. N.W. Cor. H

BROCKWELL'S BITS

Bert V. Wolfe, a well-known member of Columbia Union, is another printer to get out of the business, becoming the special agent of one of the large Eastern life insurance companies. Mr. Wolfe has been quite active in the affairs of No. 101 and has a large acquaintance among its members. For two or three years he was chairman of the Washington Post chapel, and has to his credit other good work for the organization. During the great printer baseball meet here in 1910 he was one of the hard and successful workers who had in hand the care and entertainment of several hundred out-of-town printers and their friends, rendring service which was much appreciated by his fellows. Mr. Wolfe ought to succeed in his new occupation, and I hope he will.

* * * *

Remember, ye printers and friends of printers, that on March 3, 1914, the Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association will have its benefit at Poli's. Go if you can, but if you can not, be certain to buy a ticket anyhow. The boys who won last year's championship at Pittsburgh need help to be in position to repeat the performance at Cincinnati this year, and by patronizing this benefit performance you can extend this help and at the same time get value received in the show.

* * *

One of the oldest newspapers coming to my attention for a long time is that shown me by Mr. Joseph E. Colton, of the National Printery. It is the Natchez (Miss.) Gazette of Thursday, March 31, 1808, "printed and published by Andrew Marschalk, printer of the laws of the United States" (by law all congressional enactments were then printed in Territorial papers—and Mississippi was still in that class). This old-time publisher was the grandfather of Mr. William A. Marschalk, now employed in the Government Printing Office as a proof reader (and who was, by the way, when at the case one of the most remarkable typesetters I have ever met). Mr. Marschalk tells me that his ancestor made his press, the first one ever used in that region, out of wood, and that the ancient machine is still in existence—in a museum in Cincinnati, he thinks. Both in literary and typographical ways the paper is a curiosity to the modern printer. Many advertisements appear in reference to slaves, one telling of an "African negro man" being apprehended "who can not tell his master's name," and the finder wants "his owner to come and get him;" another offers a reward of "$50 for the return of six negroes stolen from the mouth of Mancoe's Creek;" "the subscribers have just received a consignment of four likely negroes (four fellows and a girl), which they will sell low for cash," is another; while "a likely negro girl, warranted in perfect health and possessed of good disposition," is offered to the public, with the further statement that "she is an excellent house servant." A prominent advertisement in the sheet is that of "the city prison lottery," wherein the temptiug statement is made that "three thousand dollars may be gained by the small sum of eight dollars." "The drawing," says the advertisement, "will certainly commence in a few weeks, and tickets then unsold, belonging to the city, will rise in proportion as the wheel becomes enriched." The Gazette consisted of four pages of three wide columns, was published once a week, and the subscription price was $6, "payable one-half in advonce, the remainder at the expiration of the year." Advertisements "not exceeding 12 lines were inserted for one dollar; each subsequent insertion fifty cents." A long list of agents for the paper was printed, covering New Orleans, Baton Ronge, and several other places—some of which have no existence on the maps of today. Doubtless the most remarkable thing in this old publication is an article booming a town-lot or what is now a subdivision scheme, and it is in the nature of the wonderful that the town lots then offered for sale were about of the same dimensions that we see advertised to-day, when land is supposed to be so much more valuable and scarcer than it was then. The French term "arpent" is often used in the paper's land advertisements instead of the English "acre." William M. Byrne advertises his Franklin Hotel, and features the fact that his "liquors are imported regularly from Philadelphia." The printerman of that day was great on the use of italics, and Editor Marschalk must have had a huge font of it to supply the demand. Congressional proceedings of February 15, 17, 18, and 19, 1808, covered less than a column of space in the Gazette, and were about forty-three days old before getting to its readers.

* * * *

Colonel Ambrose H. Chase, for many years employed in the Government Printing Office proof room, died in this city on the morning of Monday, February 23, 1914, after a brief illness, the cause of death being pneumonia. When a youth of 17 he entered the newspaper business, his earliest work being done in New York. After leaving the metropolis he became the editor of the York (Pa.) True Democrat, and later on served in a like capacity on the Republican, likewise published at York. He also spent several years as a worker in the Pennsylvrnia department of public instruction. Removing to Iowa in 1873, he conducted a newspaper at Forest City for seventeen years—the Winnebago Summit. In 1891 he came to this city, and has since worked in the Government Printing Office, doing considerable writing of a political nature meantime in his leisure hours. At that class of work he was thoroughly at home, for his long service in the journalistic field had given him a knowledge of events and an acquaintance with public men which made him an accurate and entertaining writer. I met this veteran several years ago, and have always enjoyed the pleasant friendship that then sprung up between us. He was a man that it was good to know, for, added to the vast fund of information that he had accumulated during his long and active life, he possessed a geniality and a splendid charity that stamped him as one of nature's noblemen. He was fond of printers, and several years ago he joined Columbia Union, of which he was a member at the time of his death, "not," as he told the writer, "that it is necessary, but I like the boys, and want to bear my share of the burden in keeping up their excellent organization"—both action and words being characteristic of his fine sense of duty. An upright man, an excellent citizen, and a lovable character ceased to be with the passing of Ambrose H. Chase. Surviving Colonel Chase are his wife and four children—Charles S. and E. H. Chase, of St. Louis, F. A. Chase, of Tama, Iowa, and Mrs. M. V. Bichards, of this city.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

OPERATORS LOCAL, 224

We take this means to thank our friends in assisting them in making their third annual dance a grand success. The sincerity of the committee to make a motion picture of their friends, that the permit at their last meeting was revoked. After having complied with all regulations and gone to this expense, it was a sad disappointment to all concerned. However, we take great pleasure in making public that the Princess Theater, corner 12th and H northeast, and the Zenith, 8th street between G and H southeast, have signed up the Operators' agreement, and we wish all our friends when near to stop in and see good projection.

Bricklayers' Union No. 1
Washington, D. C.

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THE ONLY OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE COMPANY ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
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WASHINGTON'S ONLY GERMAN HOSTELRY
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IMPERIAL EXPORT
A really fine beer
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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30 third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Carl Heinzman, Jr., 208 12th St. S. E.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Tpyo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

artenders No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place Northwest.

Bartenders League, No. 75: Meets on first and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 602 Pa. Ave. Secretary, R. R. Peitsch, 922 23d St. Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5035 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Lewis Stark, 916 6th Street Northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m. Secretary, Will H. Ryan, Box 67 Rosslyn, Va.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 727 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary, R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets fourth Wednesday in month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Sec etary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast, near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secttary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 936 Penna. avenue northwest. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th St., n. w.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Monday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n.w. Secretary, M. O'Connor, Georgetown, D. C., Station A.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, Miss Mary Farmer, 154 A St. northeast.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets first and third Sundays every month, Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman. 5229 Georgia Ave, Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N. W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans, Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By Cycle.

One ship drives east, another drives west,
While the self-same breezes blow;
'Tis the set of the sails and not the gales,
That bids them where to go.
Like the winds of the sea are the ways of fate,
As we voyage along through life;
'Tis the set of the soul that decides its goal,
And not the calm or the strife.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The single tax theory appears to be gaining some headway, by George.

When snow came, local dealers just added fifty cents for horseshoeing, instead of advancing the price of coal.

It seems that there is to be a change from the haphazard assessment of local real estate values, whereat the artful tax dodger grieveth.

"Gen." Coxey proposes to lead another army of unemployed on to Washington, and he also proposes to ride while the army does the walking.

The remarks by speakers at some of the anniversary services on Washington's birthday were as eulogistic as the best offered at the annual knockfests of the Washington Gridiron Club.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Frank Brodie, Bernard W. Costolow, Percival K. Parlett, jr., probationary messenger boys.

Separations.

Herman C. Groth, electrotype finisher; Jesse B. Watts, temporary skilled laborer, resigned; Yates Bush, Richard R. Queen, John W. H. Smallwood, Fred A. Thompson and William H. Watts, jr., temporary skilled laborers.

Transfers, &c.

Miss Nellie H. Ruckdaeschel, clerk $750 per annum, office superintendent of work; John H. Yates, messenger boy $375 per annum, office superintendent of documents; Eugene E. Jackson, skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, monotype section; Sidney Solomon, skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section; William A. White, messenger boy $500 per annum, office superintendent of documents; Victor V. Dickson, skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, forward and finishing section; John L. Als and Herbert R. Ruff, probationary messenger boys $420 per annum, office superintendent of documents; J. Anthony Gallagher, skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, monotype section; Robert Anderson, skilled laborer, press division; Aaron Bruce, unskilled laborer, pamphlet binding section; Joseph F. West, unskilled laborer, sanitary section.

TO PROBE PERE MARQUETTE.

Congressman Cramton has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the Pere Marquette Railway system by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States. A strike of federated shop employes has been on since May 28, 1913, because of low wages. The system is in the hands of a receiver, and every effort on the part of workers to settle the trouble has failed. It is claimed the railroad has become demoralized, and the rolling stock and equipment has reached such a condition that state officials report more people have been killed and injured on this system than on any other Michigan line during the year 1913. The workers and sympathizers have been circulating petitions for an investigation, which is being supported by all classes of citizens.

NEW EXPRESS RATES.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—The State Railroad Commission has ordered the Wells-Fargo Express company to reduce its rates, beginning March 1. An average cut of 17 per cent will be made and the sweeping reductions ordered will result in an annual saving to the people of this state of approximately $750,000.

LOOKING AHEAD.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—The president of the Central body has been empowered to appoint a committee of twenty-five to arrange for the reception and entertainment of delegates who will come in 1915 to attend the A. F. of L. and other labor conventions that will meet in this city.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL OF ALEXANDRIA, VA

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 37 — WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1914. — ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

ACTIVITIES IN BOSTON

All Efforts for the Advancement of Union Labor are Being Met With Success.

Boston, March 13.—The Telephone Operators' union has succeeded in having operators and supervisors promoted in the order of their seniority. Favoritism in advancement will no longer be charged. The Central Labor union favors a bill in the state legislature intended to regulate the procuring of strike breakers during industrial trouble. A bill providing for state supervision of all labor agencies is also favored. The engineers report a general acceptance of their new wage scale. Strikes have occurred in only a few instances. The Teamsters Joint Council is conferring with municipal officers on the contract system in vogue in the various city departments. The unionists say that aliens are employed and discrimination against citizens is shown. All differences between Boston theatrical managers and the Stage Employes' union are reported to have been amicably settled. The United Garment Workers' unions are supporting seventy-five custom tailors locked out by the Boston Tailoring company. The Milk Wagon Drivers' union has decided to establish a sick and accident benefit fund. Boston and Maine roundhouse employes, affiliated to the A. F. of L., have drawn up a schedule of betterments. New England Bakers are active in their opposition to the bread trust that insists on poor working conditions in this section. Officers of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers are holding conferences with the Boston Elevated Railway system on the question of wages for towermen and train dispatchers.

A CANADIAN PROTEST.

Hamilton, Ontario, March 13.—The executive board of the local Trades and Labor Council, to which was referred the question of immigration, presented the following resolutions at the last meeting, which were unanimously adopted: "We find that the exploitation and misrepresentation being used in European countries to induce immigration into Canada are detrimental to organized labor in Canada. We find that people are being lured to Canada through the misrepresentation being used by agents of steamship, railway and realty companies, just for the money that is in it, and that for this reason this council goes on record as being opposed to it, and will ask all labor councils throughout the Dominion to submit letters of protest to the premiers of Ontario and the Dominion, to A. Verville, the labor member of Parliament from Maisonneuve, Quebec, and to Ramsay Macdonald, secretary of the British Labor party, of England, in an effort to stop the misrepresentations being used."

PERMITS CONVICTS TO TALK.

Columbus, Ohio, March 13.—Warden Thomas of the state penitentiary has established several innovations recently, but his order permitting convicts to talk to each other while working has shattered all ideals of prison management. The rule regarding silence has been one of the strictest in the penitentiary, and has been maintained on the theory that if prisoners were allowed to converse, they would plot to escape. Warden Thomas declares he will continue revolutionizing methods in Ohio's big penal institution, and shows that the conduct of the prisoners is the best indication that humane ideas are more successful than repressive measures.

WAGE CUT BRINGS STRIKE.

Woodbridge, N. J., March 13.—Pressers of the Federal Terra Cotta Company declare they were compelled to strike because of reductions which forced their wages as low as $1.28 a day. Working conditions, also, were a factor in the walkout. The management had refused to meet a committee to discuss matters, and is now employing guards to protect their "free and independent" workers. President Butterworth, of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, is in the city and is aiding the strikers.

LIFE'S VALUES ARE LOW.

Chicago, March 13.—"Today the cheapest thing in life is a human being," declared Rev. C. I. Schofield, of New York, before a Bible conference held in this city. The speaker compared the present with the days of ancient Rome when gladiators slew one another before a frenzied populace. "We shudder at the recital of these cruelties," he said, "and then turn to our daily papers and read that 114 miners died in a mine, and that our railroads kill from 15,000 to 18,000 every year and maim many more, and we don't care."

FORM NEW CENTRAL BODY.

Brownwood, Tex., March 13.— — Trade unionists in this city are forming a central body, affiliated to the A. F. of L. A new Barbers' union has been installed and the carpenters are holding to their new wage scale and also resisting the few contractors who decline to pay the increased rates.

MACHINIST IS CAUSTIC

Wage Board Fixes Rates for Government Employes in Shops and Navy Yards.

The House Labor Committee was asked if the skill necessary to make a brick or a mattress is comparable with that required in making a steel projectile or a rapid-fire gun. This query was made by President Alifas, of the Government Employes' Machinists, No. 44, who urged the passage of a bill introduced by Representative Maher which raises the government mechanics' wage scale to $4.40 for first class, $4.08 for second class, $3.76 for third class, and $3.52 for fourth class. This bill would mean an average increase to Washington Navy Yard mechanics in these classes of 8 cents a day. Other yards and shops would be also benefited. A wage board fixes rates for government employes in shops and navy yards, and the workers have so far failed to have a laboring man placed on this board. President Alifas told the committee that the naval officers, composing the board, do not have the same attitude toward laboring men that they would have if they were in closer touch with laboring conditions. He said that the wage board collects its data in some instances from shops which have not the slightest similarity to government yards and arsenals. One of the shops furnishing information was a mattress factory, another was a brick yard, and another made doors.

WHAT THE NATION LOSES

In Mineral Waste the Loss is Estimated to Be $1,000,000 a Day.

In his report Jos. A. Holmes, Director of the National Bureau of Mines, says that while there is no exact measure of the loss from mine accidents and mineral wastes, an approximate measure may be made. If the increasing rate of coal mine fatalities during 1905, 1906 and 1907, the three years prior to the beginning of this work, had continued throughout the four subsequent years, since Congress authorized these mine explosion investigations, the number of fatalities would have been at least 4,000 greater than they have actually been. At approximately the average compensation paid in fatal mine accidents for the past few years this would represent a national loss of $12,000,000 in the four years. In mineral waste the national loss is estimated to be not less than $1,000,000 a day. This loss is considered as national for the reason that the mineral products of the country, becoming articles of interstate commerce, are used by the people of all the states, regardless of their sources.

EASY LOANS FOR FARMERS.

Albany, March 13.—In line with the recommendation of Governor Glynn, a resolution has been introduced in the state legislature declaring that laws should be enacted which would provide ample funds in banks in rural communities for loans to farmers. The resolution further calls for laws to "facilitate the procuring of proper security by any person engaged in agriculture who is found to be thrifty and honest though of scanty means; provide for a low rate of interest on such loans, and provide for the postponing to the utmost possible limit the forced sale of property pledged or mortgaged by a farmer to secure a loan which he has failed to repay through circumstances beyond his control."

MINE SAFETY LAW IS UPHELD.

The Supreme Court has upheld the Pennsylvania "mine safety" law, which requires coal companies to leave pillars of coal to prevent caving in. The law provides that owners of adjoining coal mines must so mine their coal as to leave coal pillars along adjoining property as supports for the roof to protect miners in case of explosions or floods. The law gives the State Mine Inspector authority to prescribe the size and strength of the pillars.

OPPOSE STATE POLL TAX.

Houston, Tex., Mch. 13.—Declaring that the state poll tax is a violation in spirit, if not in fact, of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Typographical union has passed resolutions in opposition to any candidate who refuses to favor repeal of this law. Texas unionists are urged to take similar action and "wage unrelenting war until all state and municipal taxes that in any way abridge the constitutional right of a free vote be repealed."

LARGE STEEL ORDERS.

New York, Mch. 13.—A general resumption by steel mills is noted the past week because of the demand for several thousand tons of steel rails, structural steel and steel for gondola cars. Orders for railroad engines were features of the week. A new independent steel plant has been established in East St. Louis by capitalists who have organized a $7000,000 company. It is proposed to manufacture bridge and structural iron for skyscrapers.

THE COMPENSATION LAW

No Reason Why the Compensation Act Should Not Be Classed as Good Law.

Waco, Tex., March 13.—If it is legal to tax owners of dogs to create a fund to pay for the destruction of dogs, Judge McCullough, of the Nineteenth District court, can see no reason why the recently enacted compensation act should not be classed as good law. This was the first time a court passed on the legality of the law, and the case was watched with interest. Judge McCullough holds that the several defenses of the employer, known as "fellow-servant's rule," "contributory negligence," and "assumed risk," are court-made, or common law doctrines, have no constitutional sanctity, and the legislature may change or do away with them altogether as defenses. That very thing has been done and approved by the courts in this and many other states. The court further holds that the state has the power to regulate industries for the economic welfare of the community by levying a tax, in the form of an insurance, upon the same for the benefit of the employes injured therein. This comes under the police powers. Judge McCullough agreed that the law was a new departure for Texas, but held that it was not antagonistic to the federal or state constitution, as it is based upon the proposition "that under our present system the loss falls immediately upon the employe, who is almost invariably unable to bear it, and ultimately upon the community, which is taxed for the support of the indigent, and that our present system is uncertain, unscientific, and wasteful, and fosters a spirit of antagonism between the employer and the employe, which it is to the interest of the state to remove."

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Memphis, Tenn., March 13.—Secretary Treasurer Hanson, of the Southern Conference on Woman and Child Labor announces that the next meeting of this organization will be held in New Orleans Friday, March 20, and that indications point to a successful gathering. Trade unions are selecting representatives to be present. Much progress has been made recently in this section in efforts to better the conditions of working women and to abolish child labor. The Tennessee legislature has greatly improved its laws and provided better methods of enforcement, and the Mississippi legislature has just passed a law providing for a factory inspector to see to the enforcement of the laws in that state. In this work the Southern Conference on Woman and Child Labor is taking an active part and organized wage workers are urged to be as strongly represented at the New Orleans meeting as is possible.

WOMEN'S LAW IS LEGAL.

The Supreme Court has ruled that Ohio's law regulating the working hours of women, is legal. The law declares that no woman shall work more than nine hours a day or more than 54 hours a week. The fight has been carried over a period of three years, and was the result of an agreement between Attorney General Hogan and the attorney for the Ohio Manufacturers' association to test the law. A milliner in Columbus worked one of her employes 55 hours in one week and was held in technical custody. According to Ohio officials the decision affects 90,000 women in workshops and factories alone and over 25,000 in mercantile establishments who come under the law, which is now declared legal by the highest court in the land.

INVESTIGATING PRISON LABOR.

Stillwater, Minn., March 13.—In their campaign against the contract labor system, the convict labor committee of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor visited the penitentiary at this city for the purpose of investigating the methods of employing the inmates. It is believed the committee has practically agreed upon the plan to utilize convicts for the clearing of state lands. One scheme suggested is to clear ten acres in every eighty-acre tract and to sell the land direct to settlers. The committee will make its report next July to the annual convention of the State Federation.

NEW SYSTEM FOR PORTO RICO.

A new system of civil government for Porto Rico is proposed in a bill presented by Senator Shafroth. It would extend to the citizens of Porto Rico the provisions of the bill of rights and provide that a Porto Rican might become a citizen of the United States by merely declaring his allegiance. The present council appointed by the President would be displaced by a senate and house to be elected by the people for terms of four years. Absolute veto power would be vested in the governor.

ASK HIGHER WAGES.

Tacoma, Wash., March 13.—A demand for a general increase in wages has been made to the Northern Pacific railroad by conductors and trainmen through their respective brotherhoods.

TO VOTE ON NEW LAWS

Direct Legislation League are Acting Jointly for There Adoption.

Olympia, Wash., March 13.—The State Federation of Labor, State Granges, Farmers' unions and Direct Legislation league are acting jointly to secure the adoption of seven new pieces of legislation, through the initiative and referendum. An active campaign is now being conducted to secure the necessary signers to have them properly placed before the voters this fall. The proposed laws are: To prevent fraud in the sale of lands, stocks and bonds; to abolish useless and expensive state bureaus; to make it unlawful to receive payment for furnishing a worker employment (aimed at employment bureaus); to amend workmen's compensation act so it will include medical and hospital treatment; to provide for road work by convicts, who shall be paid 50 cents a day; to provide for a greater share of the profits of the fish industry carried on in state-owned waters and on state-owned land to be placed in the state treasury; to systematize the taxing powers of the state. It will be necessary to secure 33,000 signatures to place each of these proposals on the ballot.

THE PARCEL POST

The Proposition to Limit the Power of the Postmaster Was Defeated.

Partisan lines were broken in the senate when the proposition to limit the power of the postmaster general in parcel post matters was defeated, after a three days' fight. The post office committee favored the plan to take from the postmaster general the power to reduce rates and extend zones without first getting permission from congress. Friends of the parcel post as now conducted opposed this suggestion and declared it would be practically impossible to make further weight increases or other benefits to the people as a result of experience and organization. Another amendment provided that no packages of more than fifty pounds should be carried unless the Interstate Commerce Commission should decide the rates representing the cost of service. This, also, was defeated. Other amendments, designed, it was charged, to weaken the present service, were defeated. When Postmaster General Burleson increased the weight limit to fifty pounds, decreased rates and eliminated the first, or fifty-mile zone, last summer, he was subjected to severe criticism by certain senators, but these views have not been sustained.

HINDU SAILORS DESERT POSTS.

Philadelphia, March 13.—Terror-stricken at the sight of snow and ice, the Hindu crew of the German steamship Ockenfels went on strike in a gale off the Newfoundland banks and for four days the officers and stewards were forced to navigate the vessel as best they could into this port while fifty-two East Indian sailors hid in the engine-room and stoke hold. They snuggled up as close as possible to the stokers and boilers, and neither coaxing nor threats could induce them to return to their duties on deck. They were denied all food in hopes that this would bring them back. But they starved without a murmur rather than go on deck. The shorthanded crew were compelled to stand long watches in the fierce gale that covered the boat with tons of water that quickly turned to ice.

FORCED TO WORK LONG HOURS.

Worcester, Mass., March 13.—Workers employed at the Bradley Car Works, Greendale, near here, charge that they are forced to labor as many as 85 1-2 hours a week, and that because some of them protested against Sunday work they have been discharged. Union officials in this city have called the attention of the State Board of Labor and Industries to the Greendale plant's method of doing business and its open violation of the Sunday law. The men also complain that they are forced to stand in line for hours before the window of the paymaster on Saturday afternoons, instead of having their pay envelopes distributed to them. There are over 1,000 workers employed at this place. They are unorganized.

A MONSTER PARADE.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 13.—The committee in charge of the "Trade Union Forward" movement announces that when the A. F. of L. convention convenes next November the largest parade of organized workers ever held on this continent will take place in honor of the event. The committee predicts that 150,000 working men and women will be in line.

WILL ENFORCE WAGE SCALE.

Reading, Pa., March 13.—At a meeting of representatives of the cigarmakers unions in the First and Ninth internal revenue districts it was decided to submit to these locals the question of calling strikes in localities where the new wage rate is not paid. In many of the cities employers are paying the $1 per 1,000 increase.

SEIZURE WAS UNLAWFUL

It is Illegal to Seize Letters or Papers Without a Search Warrant.

The Supreme Court has unanimously held that it is illegal for a police officer to seize letters or papers of a person charged with crime and use them to convict the person charged unless said officer is properly armed with a search warrant. The decision was made in the case of Fremont Weeks, a Kansas City express messenger, who was charged with using the mails to further a lottery scheme. He was arrested at a railroad station by one group of policemen, while another group searched his home without a warrant. The court held this action illegal and a new trial for Weeks was ordered because his Constitutional guarantees were violated. The court also held that a citizen may prevent private papers which have been unlawfully obtained from him from being used as evidence at his trial. This he can do by going into court before the trial and demanding their return. It is declared that criminal prosecutions in the United States will be revolutionized by this decision, which marks the end of prosecuting officials seizing papers without authority and using them against persons accused of crime. This decision also reverses a former ruling, made in the case of a New York gambler, where it was held that the court was not compelled to question a witness as to how he had obtained possession of papers, but would admit them as evidence, regardless of how they were secured.

HAS A WIDE VIEWPOINT

It is Found to Be Quite Easy to Theorize About the Unemployed.

New York, March 13.—The editor of the Annalist, published in this city, shows by the following editorial he has the ability to acquire the other fellow's viewpoint: "It is easy to theorize about the unemployed. Recently it was told in the news from Los Angeles that the unemployed struck for higher pay and better conditions on work that had been improvised for their benefit, and a great many people said: 'There is your unemployed. They do not want work.' Last week in New York there was difficulty in keeping men at work on the snow-removal job. They were continually falling out. Again one may say something ill of the unemployed. But if one had stopped in the street, on a day of thawing temperature, and had seen the men at work in broken shoes, with their feet wet, wretched, and ill-fed inefficients, one might have had other thoughts about it. One might even have asked if it had not been possible for the city to issue rubber boots as well as shovels, merely as a part of the equipment necessary for the job."

ATTACK "TIPPING" TRUST.

Chicago, March 13.—Striking waitresses in this city are denouncing the "tipping" trust that handles all gratuities given the girls in many restaurants. Before the Federation of Labor, Carrie Alexander, president of the Waitresses' union, said the "tipping" trust was one of the chief means of keeping down wages of the restaurant employes. "The employers have forced the girls to depend on the public for their salaries," declared Miss Alexander. "The wages are kept low and the public is expected to make up in 'tips' the difference between the wages paid the employes and a living wage. We hope the system will be abolished. Few of the persons who receive 'tips' keep the money. The 'tipping' trust takes it away from them. In some of the restaurants the girls are forced to wear high necked waists with tight collars so they can't slip the dimes on the inside."

MET A SOUTHERN "FROST."

Jacksonville, Fla., March 13.—When Detective Burns reached the hall in this city where he was billed to deliver a lecture, the "great" sleuth was greeted by exactly four persons, and two of them were representatives of the concern that has his tour in charge. The speaker left the city in disgust, refusing to tell the story of his life. On the same night, at another theater, an actress who has figured prominently in New York criminal courts was billed, and those Jacksonville citizens who love notoriety seekers patronized the girl.

STUDY SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 13.—The Inter-Church Federation has adopted plans for a most exhaustive study of social and economic conditions in this city. Co-operation of each church with all the standard agencies of charity is provided for.

TINNERS RAISE WAGES.

Bloomington, Ill., Mch. 13.—Sheet Metal Workers union, No. 140, and the Master Tinners' association have signed an agreement that calls for a 5 cent per hour increase, to take effect April 6.

PROBES NEARING END

Operators Objected to An Investigation of Alleged Violations.

Hancock, Mich., March 13.—The miners have closed their case and have put up to the mining companies the duty of answering the charges made by the union's witnesses. In opening their side, attorneys for the operators objected to the Congressional Commission investigating alleged violations of the Michigan State constitution. The Commission heard the story of the deportation of President Moyer and Auditor Charles Tanner from the copper country by a mob on the night of December 26. "One man charged us with an automatic revolver," Tanner said, "and the others rushed on Moyer and bent him over nearly double." Tanner told how he and Moyer were dragged through the hotel lobby, through the streets of Hancock, and across the bridge to Houghton. Chairman Taylor said that the Commission had decided to devote one day in Chicago on the way back to Washington, when the strikers would have an opportunity to present any additional testimony.

Trinidad, Colo., March 13.—The Congressional Commission has left this city for Walsenberg, where hearings will be continued. Gov. Ammons has ordered the recall from the strike zone of all members of the State militia except the cavalry. This action was taken in an effort to economize and pay the military bills, which have reached immense proportions and created intense dissatisfaction throughout the State. Testimony before the Commission in this city brought out more gun-men methods. Undersheriff Zeke Martin admitted that some of the deputies he employed had previous records as gun-men. Judge Northcutt, attorney for the operators, admitted that "the sheriff, in employing deputies for duty in the strike zone didn't want church members. He was looking for dead shots." William Agess, a fire boss, told of being in the Forbes tent colony on October 17 when a crowd of Baldwin-Feits gunmen and mine guards fired with a machine gun into the tents of the strikers. Mrs. C. H. Easley, of this city, told the Commission that her father was killed by a falling roof in the Primere mine in 1910. She said the family was never able to secure a settlement from the company and there was no record that a court of inquiry was ever held. A casket valued at $20, was the only compensation ever offered the family.

COAL PARLEY ENDS.

Philadelphia, March 13.—The joint conference of bitumin us coal miners and operators of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, held in this city for nearly three weeks, has adjourned sine die without coming to terms. Both sides maintained friendly relations, and the meetings were devoid of bitterness, even though the parties involved stoutly maintained their positions. The miners' contracts expire the last of this month, and at this writing President White has not announced his next move, although it is believed he will shortly issue a call for a meeting of the Policy Committee of the mine workers to discuss the situation. This committee consists of eight members from each of the twenty-six districts in the four states. With the announcement of the conference's failure, the miners issued a public statement in which they said: "The breaking off of the negotiations is a matter of concern, but the situation is not even serious." In some quarters the statement is made that another joint conference will be called.

NO CHANGE IN LABOR LAW.

Boston, March 13.—No change should be made in the new child labor laws, is the opinion of the State Commission on Uniform Legislation, in its report to the state legislature. The Commission says: "It is too early yet for the benefits of this humane legislation to be estimated completely. Already, as we are informed, several thousand children under sixteen are receiving the benefits of the eight-hour day. The most recent information obtainable indicates that the reduction in child labor by shortening their hours, by excluding children from dangerous and harmful occupations and by regulating street trades, will be of permanent value in conserving the strength of the young of Massachusetts."

COURT REFUSES RELEASE.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 13.—Ex-President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, has lost his first skirmish in a trial on manslaughter charges as a result of the railroad wreck at Westport, Conn., October 3, 1912, when eight persons were killed. Mellen's attorneys asked the Supreme Court to dismiss the warrant and discharge the prisoner, but Judge Tuttle denied the request.

ASBESTOS WORKERS GAIN.

Toronto, March 13.—The asbestos workers of this city have signed agreements with the leading firms which provide for better working conditions.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF LABEL TRADES UNION COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 13, 1914.

"Gen." Kelly and his "I Won't Work" army were stopped in their ruthless march to Washington.

THE TAXATION MUDDLE.

The bill introduced in Congress by the Honorable Henry George looking to a change in the matter of local taxation, after a tedious and painstaking study of the whole project insofar as the real estate in the District is concerned seems to have developed into the worst muddle that has confronted our District Committee in many a day.

The bill as it came from the hands of its author had for its purpose the benefitting and the protection of the small property owner, but the amendments that have been proposed to it and accepted by a slight majority of the committee have made it, instead of a messenger of good, an obstacle of evil, for the working people of this community. The proposition to increase the revenues of the District through the increasing of the taxes must of neccesity be borne by the same ones who now bear the blunt of the expenses of this city, and that class of citizens are none other than those who rent their homes and those who are fortunate enough to own the house they live in, and the majority of these are the working people of the city.

To increase the value of the property to be taxed from a two-thirds value to the full value with the same minimum figure of taxation, means to increase the taxes on real estate just exactly 50 per cent and in addition to that if we are to have what is called a tangible and an intangible property assessment it would mean to put an additional tax upon this same property that has been increased the 50 per cent, for the mortgage, with which most of the small homes are burdened, would also have to bear taxes which would make a double taxation on the one piece of property. It does not require the mind of a mathematician to readily see that from such an increase as this amount, that the need for Federal aid for this city would be reduced to a minimum if not stopped entirely. But in adopting such a course would the Federal Government be acting justly with the inhabitants of the District? We answer emphatically NO. Why?

Because statistics show that Washington is now one of the most expensive cities of the country to live in, and to increase the burdens more heavily through an increased taxation would be unjust and unfair. Unless we are very much mistaken one of the chief reasons ascribed by Congress a few years ago when they saw fit to raise their salaries 50 per cent, was the argument that it was much more expensive to live in Washington than elsewhere. If that argument holds good insofar as the members of Congress are concerned how much more applicable is the same argument to us less fortunates who have to exist for nearly a year on the amount that Congressmen receive for a month

The workingman who thinks that he does not pay taxes because he lives in a rented house is not thinking straight, because it is he who pays all the taxes, the only difference being that he does not get the tax receipt, and if these same taxes are increased he will pay them through an increased rent and then again he will pay the increased taxes of his groceryman, his milkman and the various other merchants with whom he deals, through an increased price of these staples of life, so that in the end he will be made to bear the full amount of the increased taxation. For these and many other reasons too numerous to mention we are unalterably opposed to the amendments to the George bill and call upon all those champions of the working people—who are so much in evidence around election time—to pass the George bill in its original form.

We may be dense and we may not be able to see the hand of the corruptionist or the self-vested interests in our pockets but the arguments that have been advanced thus far have failed to throw any light as to where the working people will be benefitted through the amendments that have been made to this bill. So we say again with all the power at our command; Defeat the amendments that have been proposed, and in so doing we will consider you our friends and vice versa, our enemies.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Our attention has been called to repeated violations of the Eight-Hour law not only under the government, but also under private corporations. The economic principles of the Eight-Hour workday are such, that any man holding a card in a labor organization is derilict to not only to his own interests, but to the interests of his fellow-brother, to be a party to the continued violation of this most just and equitable workday, especially in crafts that had to make such sacrifices as has been made to establish this workday. We trust that those members of labor unions who are so fortunate as to receive a minimum wage with a Eight-Hour workday will spurn overtime work until all of the members of their union are at work, and not have some of their members walking the streets while they are doing overtime work.

The Senate committee that made an investigation into the conditions under which the miners of West Virginia had to live, made their report to the Senate, during the past week, and while they found conditions worse than that complained of, and the complaints the worst that could be possibly made, they seem to have been powerless to suggest a remedy whereby conditions of a like nature in other parts of the country could be dealt with. It seems to have been the same old story: Make complaint—We'll give you an investigation—That's all we will give you. And that's all we got.

FROM BLADENSBURG, MD.

A news item in a Washington daily newspaper says:

"The home of John W. Usilton, 535 Tennessee avenue northeast, was robbed Thursday night of goods valued at $14.

How on earth any thief could spend time enough in one night to carry away $14 worth of goods from a printer's home passeth my understanding. Brother Usilton must have been saving his pennies for a long time. However, he has my sympathy. I am wondering where I would sleep at, if some night prowler were to serve me in the same way. But then, he would have to wake me up to do it.

Another news item says, speaking of the "army of the unemployed" who have started from California on a march to Washington with 3,000 members and expect to increase the number to 50,000 by the time they reach the National Capital; "Leaders of the men called at the executive offices today and demanded of Governor Johnson (of California) that they be supplied with food and transportation to the State line. The governor offered them work instead and they refused, frankly declaring they would accept no employment until they had completed the march to Washington."

Think of it! 50,000 unemployed men coming to Washington looking for work they were offered at home, while the municipal government and every charitable institution in the city is straining every nerve, as you might say, to relieve the suffering ones already here. Truly, "fools walk in where angels fear to tread."

The course of the State Department (or ts it the administration) in the Mexican situation seems to be patterned after the teachings of our Savior in the Sermon on the Mount: "But whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also."

"Vengeance is mine: I will repay," sayeth the Lord. For a week or more we have been reading of a frantic trip, on a special train, of one W. H. Post (he of Grape Nuts fame), from some town in California to some other town in Minnesota, where a famous surgeon lives, for an operation for appendicitis to save his (Post's) life. Even Potsum and Gripe Nuts combined don't seem to be a cure-all in his case. "There is a reason."

"A Daniel come to judgment." See daily papers in reference to our old friend (?) DANIEL Thew Wright, of the District Supreme Court.

On Sunday last I received a very pleasant call from our well-known friends Anglin and his two sons and Mr. Harper (Anglin of Kelly Brothers, and Harper of the TRADE UNIONIST). They live in Hyattsville and are cultivating domestic dispositions, chickens, garden truck (for home consumption only), and such other things as add to home comforts.

Hyattsville has a new paper, The Spotlight It is published weekly by Ye Olde Colony Press. R. Frederick Johnstone, editor and manager; Thomas S. Johnstone, Secretary and Geo. D. Johnstone, Treasurer. It presents a neat typographical appearance, is replete with local news, and bids fair to become a permanent fixture.

On Wednesday, March 4th, of this year, I passed my forty-sixth anniversary of married life quietly and at home as all the others (with two exceptions) have been passed. "There's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip," but, the "better half" and myself are laoking to a kind of "family reunion" on the fiftieth.

J. V. JOHNSON.

NEW LOCAL FORMED

Yeast Workers Local was organized at Typographical Temple Sunday March 8th, by J. E. Toone, Organizer, American Federation of Labor, who obligated twenty-eight members. The following officers were elected: President, E. Sartain; Vice-President, F. Rodgers; Secretary, E. Harding; Treasurer, S. Jensen; Fin. Secretary W. Clark; Guide, J. Murphy; Guardian, W. Sartain; Trustees: A. Erskine, E. Elliott, J. Randall. Delegates to Central Labor Union: E. Sartain, E. Harding, F. Rodgers, W. Rice, R. Dant.

Next meeting will be held Sunday, March 16.

FAVORS SEMI-MONTHLY PAY.

Columbus, S. C., March 13.—The State senate has approved a bill requiring railroads to pay their machine shop employes semi-monthly. As originally drafted the bill provided that manufacturing and textile corporations should pay their employes weekly, but this was stricken out by the senate committee. Senators have given notice that they will move to reinstate this section when the bill comes up for third reading.

WANT SHORTER HOURS.

Erie, Pa., March 13.—The Carpenters' and Joiners District Council of this city is preparing to present their new wage scale to local contractors and employers. The schedule provides for forty-five cents an hour and for a forty-eight hour week, with time and a half for overtime work except on holidays, when double time is asked.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

Joe Glynn of the forwarding and finishing section returned to work the last week, after being laid up with a contusion of the shoulder, having fell on the slippery pavement

Mrs. Timothy Shea, wife of the foreman of the folding room, who fell and sustained a slight fracture of the hip is now convalescent.

The following members of Local No. 4, I. B. of B., have been nominated for delegates to represent Local No. 4, at the International Convention of Bookbinders, which will take place in June at Denver, Col.

Three to be elected: L. Kukart, H. Arnold, T. McNerney, F. Arends, A. Russell, and J. P. Van Overmeer

March 28th, is the date set for the smoker of Local No. 4, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, at the Saengerbund hall, 314 C st., N. W. The committee in charge which is composed of the following, are sparing neither time nor expense in making this affair a success.

L. Kukart, chairman; C. G. Benker, T. F. McKenna, F. L. Arends, C. A. Ecker, E. A. Paudert, H. J. Yauckler, Wm. G. Gentrum and B. J. Collins.

The "German Senator" Len Meyers is making extensive preparation for the smoker—insofar as Olive oil is concerned.

William H. Tangeman and E. Spengerman of Union Hill, N. J., who were delegates to the letter carriers convention the past week were entertained by Luke F. Ludlow.

PRESENTED WITH A HAT

At the last meeting of the Stationary Firemen's Local, Newton A. James was presented with a special made hat by his fellow members. John Hartley who made the presentation speech stated that the members of the Brotherhood of Firemen were proud of the fact that one of their members had been chosen to fill the highest office in the local labor movement, that of president of the Central Labor Union, and to show their elation they had purchased the best head piece it was possible to obtain knowing that despite the high honors that had been conferred upon "Newt." that his head would remain at its normal size. Bro. Newton was taken by surprise and thanked his fellow brothers for their splendid gift.

GRANT HAMILTON BACK

Grant Hamilton Editor-in-Chief of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter has returned to his desk at headquarters after a trip to the copper regions where he went as a representative of the Amercan Federation of Labor to make a study of and act as a mediator in the bitter struggle of the Miners for better working conditions. Grant is one of the oldest and best organizers connected with the A. F. of L. and he has been sent on many important missions connected with the Federation. He was one of the chief workers sent into the first political battle waged by the Federation in Ex-Congressman Littlefields district in 1906.

ORGANIZER TOONE BUSY

It is a poor week that Joseph E. Toone does not organize a new local in the District, and on last Sunday he instituted a new local to be known as the Original Yeast Workers with a charter membership of 34 members. This makes about the fifth local that Organizer Toone has formed during the past few weeks every one of which has become affiliated with the Central Labor Union.

FAMILY RECOVERING

It will be pleasing news to the many friends of John Lorch, Ex-President of the Central Labor Union to learn that the members of his family are recovering from their recent illness. They were stricken with a serious illness at the same time, but are now convalescent and it is hoped that their complete recovery will be but a matter of a short time.

ROM ON THE SICK LIST

Frank Rom who has been a delegate to the Central Labor Union from the Brewery Workers for the past 12 years is laid up with a stiffness in his left arm for which he is undergoing an electrical treatment. His many friends hope it will not be long before he will be able to return to work.

RAILROAD MEN TO MEET.

St. Louis, March 13.—Officers of the Railroad Employes' Department of the A. F. of L have issued a call for the second biennial convention of this department, which will be held in the Labor Temple at Kansas City, Mo., beginning Monday morning, April 13. The basis of representation will be one delegate from each craft from each railroad system.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

"Unless we learn to do our duty to those in our employ, they will never learn to do their duty to us."
—Charles Dickens.

• • • •

The irrepressible Sam De Nedrey is once more a labor editor. His new paper, the Union Labor Advocate, is to hand, dated March 5, 1914, and it looks good and reads ditto. Mr. William H. ("Harry") Rowe is associated with Sam in the venture, being manager thereof. I wish the paper success.

• • • •

Frank H. Jones, a member of Columbia Typographical Union, died in this city on Monday morning, March 9, 1914, aged fifty years. Mr. Jones came to this city about 1891, from Jamestown, N. Y., and went to work in the Government Printing Office, remaining there several years, later going into the employ of one of the local street car companies, but resuming work at his trade in the Printery some years after. During his service there he put in quite a lengthy period in the old Treasury Branch of the Office (abolished some years ago), but had also worked in a number of other divisions, his last assignment having been in the hand section, day, from which he was often detailed into the proof room. For about five years he had been a terrible sufferer from a forn of rheumatism which rendered him helpless—an affliction which he stood with a patient optimism which was a wonder to all who knew him.

Funeral services were held for Mr. Jones on Wednesday last, the officiating clergyman being Rev. M. Norwood Tillinghast, of the Church of the Epiphany, and burial being at Glenwood.

• • • •

A Washington preacher says that many of the present-day styles among females are proof positive that the Darwin theory is correct. The dominie is right, but it seems to me he's mighty hard on the apes and baboons.

• • • •

"The husband of Mrs. B. Edith Aileen Hume Leslie-Melville is suing for a divorce," the papers say. Poor man! Can any one blame him for trying to cut loose from that awful aggregation of names?

• • •

"This graft thing," said a reformer, "is a lingering disease." I should say so; for I read in a daily paper that a gang of those who practice the art are still scrapping over a fund raised during the Chicago World's Fair 'way back in 1893.

• • • •

At the election held in Williamsport, Md., on March 2, 1914, William Stake was reelected mayor. This Mr. Stake was for many years a member of Columbia Union, during most of which time he was employed in what was then known as the Interior Branch of the Government Printing Office. He is well and pleasantly remembered by many Washington printers, who are glad to know of his continued success in the politics of the Maryland town.

• • • •

"Well," said one printer to another the morning after the fierce 60-mile an hour blow which recently visited this city, "never in all my life did I encounter such a wind."

"Never struck anything like it myself but once," replied his companion.

"So? Where was that?"

"Oh, at a union meeting when the spellbinders were nominating candidates for office."

• • • •

Among the contestants for one of the Washington Post's Holy Land trips for local ministers I see that the name of Rev. Charles E. Fultz, of the United Brethren Church, has been entered by his friends, and the first count shows him to be in the lead. Rev. Dr. Fultz is so well and favorably known among Washington printers that he ought and doubtless will command very hearty support from them and their friends. He has often appeared before printer audiences in this city and always impressed them as a man of great mind and also of much knowledge of and fairness and friendship for the labor movement. I hope that he will be one of those selected for the trip.

• • • •

In the death of Harry H. Humble, which took place at his home in this city on Friday morning, March 6, 1914, a gentleman widely known to Washington printers passed away. The cause of his death was a stroke of paralysis, which came upon him about a week before his death, the first attack of the kind occurring about a year ago, but yielding to treatment after a few weeks. Mr. Humble was born in Covington, Ky., on July 12, 1863, and when a child went with his parents to the State of Iowa, where he spent his youth, went to school, and learned the printing trade. He came to this city more than a quarter of a century ago, and, with the exception of a short period when he engaged in other business here, had worked in the Government Printing Office all of the time since. During his employment in that establishment he had served in almost all of the various chapels where printers are engaged, and at the time of his death was a proof reader on the night force, having been engaged in that branch of the art for more than a dozen years past. The funeral took place from St. Aloysius Church on Monday last, being attended by many of his former coworkers and friends. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Katharine Foley Humble, and this gentle woman has the sincere sympathy, in her great sorrow and irreparable loss, of his many friends.

The writer met Mr. Humble first many years ago when working as a compositor on specifications, and from that time until his passing had known and highly regarded him. He was companionable, intelligent, and sincere, and the end of his career will cause sorrow and regret to all who had known the genial warmth of his friendship.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

SICK WORKERS CARED FOR.

Columbus, Ohio, March 13.—The State Liability Board of Awards continues to apply liberal interpretations to the new state compensation act, and has ruled that where workmen are idle because of other illness which has developed from the injury of first instance they are entitled to compensation. This decision was made in the case of a worker whose hand was struck by a piece of wood while operating a saw. No attention was paid to the slight injury, but later blood poisoning set in. The worker was awarded pay while ill, and his hospital and physician's bills were paid.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

South Framington, Mass., March 13.—The annual convention of the Carpenters of Massachusetts was well attended and was the most successful in the history of the Council. One hundred delegates were in attendance. The most important resolutions adopted were those referring to a uniform state wage, dues and initiation fees, the workmen's compensation act and the enforcement of the eight-hour law on all state work. The next convention will be held in North Adams.

SHORTER HOURS FIRST.

Holyoke, Mass., March 13.—At a large meeting of Papermakers in this city it was decided that the eight-hour movement was more important at the present time than the question of wages, as four of the thirty-one Holyoke mills have not yet accepted the shorter workday, and the attitude of these concerns is a constant menace to the firm establishment of the eight-hour system. It was agreed that every effort should be made to place all the mills on the same basis.

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Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30 o'clock and third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Carl Heinzman, Jr., 208 12th St. S. E.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Tpyo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5035 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Lewis Stark, 916 6th Street Northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m. Secretary, Will H. Ryan, Box 67 Rosslyn, Va.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 65: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary, R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets fourth Wednesday in month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity. Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Secretary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast, near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secttary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 936 Penna. avenue northwest. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th St., n. w.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Monday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n.w. Secretary, M. O'Connor, Georgetown, D. C., Station A.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, Miss Mary Farmer, 154 A St. northeast.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each month in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets first and third Sundays every month, Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier, 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman, 5229 Georgia Ave., Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N. W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans, Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By Cycle.

If aught good thou canst not say
Of thy brother, foe, or friend,
Take thou, then, the silent way,
Lest in word thou shouldst offend.
—Anon.

—

The Mexican situation dims by comparison with the early onrush of the defiant fly swatter.

—

The maple sugar season is coming, and we could wish to speak as confidently of maple sugar.

—

Those who prefer war to peace are not of the proper caliber to insure the undertaking.

—

Even the convincing argument of the groundhog seems powerless when the proposition is up for a change in the inaugural date.

—

The confirmed optimist still has faith that Washington may some day come to be the best governed city in America.

—

Some left-over work of painting and other repairs is receiving much-needed attention at the Government Printing Office.

—

It is only since the militant suffragettes asked to have audience with him that King George is considering a visit to this country.

—

It wouldn't be surprising if the Coxey marchers should break ranks when the fact gradually dawns on them that marching is very much like work.

—

A woman out West laughed herself to death over a joke told by her husband. The danger of giving publicity to such things is that others may try the experiment.

—

Payment of the income tax has developed a distaste for citizenship by a few, who have threatened to transfer their allegiance to some other country. Seems too good to be true.

—

The Sixth district of Kansas will have a candidate for Congress, of the Progressive type, in the person of Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy; and it would be just like Kansas to give her the O. K. stamp. Hurrah for (Mrs.) Murphy!

—

Snow shoveling should be encouraged as a home industry.

FAVOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

In introducing a joint resolution providing for the appointment by the President of a commission of five to study old-age pensions, Congressman Reilly, said: "In matters of this kind the United States should lead, not follow. If a general pension system is adopted in this country, and I am sure one will be eventually, nothing will be lost, as the aged who are unable to take care of themselves have to be taken care of one way or another by either public or private charity institutions. I have always favored the pensioning of civil-service employes, and the more I study the question the more I am convinced that all worthy citizens who, after they have reached a certain age, say sixty-five or seventy years, should be pensioned at a moderate rate."

SAYS CONGRESS MUST ACT.

Sacramento, March 13.—Transportation companies must provide special low fares for laborers so as to make it possible to transport a worker to the point where he is most needed is one of the suggestions made by Harris Weinstock, member of the California Industrial Accident Board. He believes it will be necessary for Congress to create a national system of public employment bureaus through which authorities would be enabled to ascertain where there is a surplus of labor and where there is a surplus of employment.

TO ESTABLISH MINIMUM WAGE.

Baltimore, March 13.—The Baltimore Federation of Labor is supporting a bill that will be presented to the state legislature which provides for the creation of a commission to establish minimum wages for women and children in certain industries. Authority will be given the commission to make other rules and regulations, and in case any female or minor is unable to earn the rate fixed, permission shall be given to work at a lower rate.

ELECTED TO HIGH OFFICE.

Albany, March 13.—Homer D. Call, general secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, and first vice president of the New York State Federation of Labor, was elected state treasurer of the state of New York by the legislature in joint session.

SIGN FISHERS' CONTRACT.

San Francisco, March 13.—A new agreement carrying wage increases and better working conditions has been signed by the Alaska Fishermen's union and the Alaska Packers' association.

CARMEN GET WAGE INCREASE.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 13. — An agreement between the street car company and its employes has been reached. Wages have been advanced from 1 to 2 cents an hour, according to length of service. The agreement is for three years. The differences between the company and its employes have been under consideration by the State Public Service Commission for the past several weeks. Prior to this time the company asked Federal Judge Anderson to issue an injunction restraining the men from striking.

ACTIVE IN NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque, N. Mex., March 13.—The recently organized Brewery Workers' union has secured a contract with employers which calls for wage increases and a reduction of working hours. The barbers have shortened their workday without a decrease in pay. Most of the unions in this section have affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. Unions of Printing Pressmen, Retail Clerks, and Hotel and Restaurant Employes are under way.

FOUGHT FOR FREE TEXT BOOKS.

Cincinnati, March 13.—A public school to honor the memory of Joseph Heberle is proposed in this city. Heberle was a union teamster, unlettered and poor, who devoted his life to the fight for free school books in this state, and who did more to secure this legislation than any other one person. Unionists and their sympathizers in this city have erected a drinking fountain for animals in his honor.

WILL ACT TOGETHER.

Seattle, March 13.—The Journeymen Tailors and the Ladies' Garment Workers locals in this city are discussing the organization of a council of cloth craft workers that united action may be taken on matters of interest. Preliminary meetings have been held, and the United Garment Workers have been invited to join in this federated movement, constantly urged by the American Federation of Labor.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 38 | WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1914. | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

BAD SANITATION.

Huntington, W. Va., March 20.—Dr. Thomas E. Evans, of this city, has received a letter on the ravages of hookworm from Prof. C. W. Stiles, in charge of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, at Wilmington, N. C. Prof. Stiles states that he took a trip through the Pocahontas coal mining region in West Virginia on one of the mine rescue cars sent out by the United States government, and found hookworms in practically every place that he visited, but the clinical appearances were not so marked as in some other portions of the south. In referring to conditions in the mining districts, Prof. Stiles said: "The general sanitation of the mining district in question is very favorable to the development of hookworm disease. In fact, I do not see how the mining companies can subject their labor to, or even permit its labor to live, under the awful sanitary conditions that I saw. I was not in any one place in West Virginia long enough to treat any cases, but simply made a very rapid trip, in order to determine the presence of the infection."

AGAINST RULE OF REASON

Consists of Reading New Words into Laws Enacted by the State Legislature.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 20.—Justice Brown, of the State Supreme Court, has entered vigorous protest against the so-called "rule of reason" practiced by courts, which consists of reading new words into laws enacted by the state legislature. Justice Brown's views were more emphatic than those of his colleagues, who upheld a verdict obtained in Allegheny county by Frank Wagner, foreman in the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing company, Pittsburgh, who was injured by the breaking of an unguarded emery wheel. Justice von Moschzisker, who wrote the majority opinion, said: "It was for the jury to say whether or not it was reasonably possible properly to guard this wheel." While concurring in affirming the verdict, Justice Brown said in dissent: "Not until now has this court ever held that machinery which the legislature in unequivocal words has declared shall be properly guarded, may be unguarded if it be impracticable to guard it."

GIRLS WAGE GOOD FIGHT.

Toledo, March 20.—A committee from the Central Labor Union asked the common council to appoint a committee to investigate the strike of 500 girls against the General Electric Company. The request was complied with. When the company located in this city a street was closed at its request, and now the unionists are attacking the legality of this action, claiming that the company has not lived up to its agreement with the city. Continued wage reductions forced the girls on strike. They were then organized and chartered by the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Local trade unionists are assessing themselves to support the girls. Two "tag days" have netted the strikers several thousand dollars, contributed by all classes of citizens. The girls have had no breaks in their ranks and are determined to secure a living wage.

STATE TO USE VACANT LANDS.

Sacramento, March 20.—The raising of food products for various state institutions on the 9,000 acres of land owned by the state will soon begin. The California State Board of Control has made arrangements with Dean Hunt, of the University of California, whereby the latter will supervise the raising of crops on all farms connected with prisons and hospitals. It is proposed to conduct the venture on a scientific basis. Intensive methods will be used and experts from the university will make soil surveys and soil analyses to determine the kind of crops suitable at the different institutions, whose inmates will perform all manual labor.

RETAIL CLERKS FORM UNION.

Sioux City, March 20.—Over 250 Retail Clerks of both sexes in this city have signed an application for a charter from the International Retail Clerks' association. During the past few months several large stores have reduced the hours of labor, and the clerks are determined to not only make this practice universal, but also secure other betterments. It is stated that some of the managers are in sympathy with this movement, because it will create a uniform condition.

PICTURE OPERATORS WIN.

Birmingham, Ala., March 20.—The Machine Picture Operators are steadily winning a strike started last October against the picture theaters in this city. At the present time only one house is nonunion, and the struggle is practically at an end.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

We are Still Going Along as Though There Has Been No Economic Earthquake.

Is it not true? "Yesterday the rights of man were rhetorical; today they are economic—the right to work, the right to a decent home and comfortable living and the right to bring children into the world without wondering how in the name of God you are to bring them up," said Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, in an interview on the work his commission is trying to do. "It is imperative," continued Mr. Walsh, "that we divest our minds of prejudices and preconceptions, but it is equally important that the public do likewise, and not embarrass the commission by partisanships and old angers. Some word must be found that will bring a sense of our essential oneness home to every man, woman and child in the country, so that we may have co-operation, not antagonism. Industrialism has come to us like lightning out of a clear sky. Fifty years ago we were an agricultural people, living in rural districts and small towns in the most part, and having a chance of getting into the firm whenever we took a job. And now. Huge and still huger cities, sucking the very marrow out of the country—a change in employment from the small store to one monster corporation that squats in one state and exercises tentacular activities in twenty. It has come so suddenly that we have not had time to adjust ourselves to the new conditions. We are still going along as though there has been no economic earthquake.

"A living wage has come to be as much of a catch word as infant industries and pauper labor of Europe. What is a living wage? I know what it is for me, and that's all. Progress has made many new pleasures and privileges, and these must be shared equitably. There is neither sense nor justice in the calm assumption that the refinements and beauties of life are only capable of being enjoyed by a certain upper class, and the mass of people have no higher aspirations than a full belly, a warm back, and a sheltered head. Scarce a day goes by that I am not confronted with the fixed belief that in this country there is one law for the poor and one for the rich man. Among the leaders of organized labor that I meet there is a bitter unanimity in declaring against the distinction that the law makes between strikes and boycotts. If it is lawful to strike, they argue, why is it unlawful to boycott, for the refusal to patronize an antagonistic employer differs little, if at all, from refusing to work for an antagonistic employer. Nor is there any better feeling toward the injunction. They claim and challenge dispute that this weapon of the law is reserved for the sole use of employers and that no one ever heard of any union being granted this relief.

"With regard to the anti-trust law, the worker compares the possibility of the United Hatters having to pay a fine of $240,000 with the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company at an enormous profit, and the two penalties seem somewhat unequal to them. As Prof. Saeger, of Columbia University, says, these anomalies are largely responsible for industrial bitterness and violence, since nothing is so fatal to a law-abiding disposition as a conviction that the law itself is unjust and that its administration is unfair."

The wage workers of our country are represented on this commission by Vice President O'Connell, and Treasurer Lennon, of the American Federation of Labor, and President Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors.

ALASKA GETS ITS ROAD.

The Alaskan railway bill for construction of 1,000 miles of government railroad, and the expenditure of $35,000,000, has been passed by the Senate, and is now ready for President Wilson's signature. It is stated that the Chief Executive has indicated his willingness to sign the bill as soon as it reaches the White House, and the Department of the Interior is already engaged in drawing up plans for the construction of Uncle Sam's railroad, which will connect Alaska's coal fields with the Pacific coast.

NEW LAW IS SUCCESSFUL.

Sacramento, March 20.—The new California compensation law is being accepted by employers, many of whom have abandoned the idea of forcing their workers to meet the added cost, which officials are showing is intended to be placed on industry. Up to date more than 2,500 applications for insurance have been filed by employers whose payrolls amount to over $30,000,000.

WILL URGE UNION RATES.

Hamilton, Ont., March 20.—The Trades and Labor Council is urging the adoption by city officials of a "fair wage" clause in all city contracts. In this connection it is desired that it shall be set forth that contractors on city work shall be required to pay not less than the union rate where such exists, and not less than the minimum rate paid by the city in other cases.

UNIONISM PAYS LABORERS

Organization Among the Working Class of People Proves to be Worth While.

Joliet, Ill., March 20.—The success of Local 75 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers of America again illustrates the power of organization among working men and women, whether skilled or unskilled, and once again calls attention to the fact that all classes of workers are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The Joliet local has been conducting a vigorous organizing campaign and now has a membership of 250, which will be increased, its officers predict, to 400 by April 1. An agreement has been signed with the Master Masons' Building association which calls for 32 1-2 cents an hour for straight time from 7 to 5 o'clock, and 48 3-4 cents an hour for overtime, Sundays and holidays. This agreement runs for one year, and for the second year the scale will be 35 cents an hour with 52 1-2 cents an hour for overtime. The union is now arranging scales for its members who come under the head "common laborers," and conferences are being held with the master plasterers, sewer contractors, and stone quarry men. The rate for plasterers' helpers is a 5-cent an hour advance; for the sewer men and quarry workers, $2.50 for nine hours, and $2.75 for drill men. Members engaged in sweeping streets now receive $2 a day, and the union proposes to ask $2.25 for them. The success of this local shows that organization by wage-workers, regardless of their calling, skill or ability, and along lines advocated by the American Federation of Labor, will bring betterments that will result in happier lives and brighter homes.

MACHINISTS MAKE GAINS

Six New Agreements Benefiting 200 Machinists Have Been Secured.

Baltimore, March 20.—Machinists in this city have made such pronounced gains the past year that they are attracting the attention of locals affiliated to the International Association of Machinists. Six new union shop agreements, benefiting 200 machinists, have been secured. The eight-hour day will be established May 1, 1914, by reducing the working time in steps of fifteen minutes each. The minimum rate in these shops has been increased from 33 1-2 to 37 1-2 cents an hour. The same agreement has been signed with four large shops that recognize the machinists' union for the first time. The eight-hour day will become effective May 12, 1914, at the plant of the Crown Cork and Seal Company. The minimum rate has been increased from 36 1-9 to 40 5-8 cents an hour and leading hands increased from 41 1-3 to 45 5-8 cents an hour. None but good standing members are to be employed. The agreement affects 275. Nearly a score of other concerns are listed among those who have conceded the shorter work day and increased wage scale of the machinists, who have enlarged their membership over one-half, and whose progress has had an inspiring effect on other craftsmen in this city.

LAWS FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Albany, N. Y., March 20.—One of the purposes of government is to supply its citizens with information necessary to their welfare. There is no information more vital to the citizens of the state than knowledge of where he may obtain work to feed and clothe himself and dependents." This is one of the statements made by Gov. Glynn in a special message to the state legislature in which he urges the enactment into law of a measure he has prepared to aid the unemployed. The scheme is to create a new bureau of employment in the State Department of Labor, in charge of a director "of recognized executive and managerial ability and technical and scientific knowledge upon the subject of unemployed." It is further proposed to establish public employment bureaus at various points, the supreme director to be chosen by a civil service examination.

COURT UPHOLDS LABOR LAW.

Boston, March 20.—The law that provides employers advertising for workers in strike times shall state that fact is not class legislation and is therefore constitutional, is the declaration of the Supreme Judicial Court of this state, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Libbey. The court held that the law did not create privileges, and that it did not interfere with the right to pursue happiness or unreasonably interfere with the conduct of business so as to violate the constitutional right to contract for the purpose of acquiring property.

MACHINISTS CONFER.

St. Louis, March 20.—President Johnson, the executive board, business agents, and organizers of the International Association of Machinists from all sections of the country are in conference in this city on matters of interest to their organization. It is believed that an exchange of ideas and a statement of conditions throughout the jurisdiction will be helpful.

FORCE IS SUGGESTED

Employers' Association Outdid Itself in Denunciation of Trade Unions.

Seattle, Wash., March 20.—In its annual convention, held in this city, the Employers' Association of Washington outdid itself in denunciation of trade unions. The convention declared: "We will resist those selfish interests with thorough coercion." The nonunion shop—termed "open" by these employers—was given hearty indorsement, and the convention further resolved: "We shall defend the right of every workman to be free to dispose of his time and skill advantageously. We are strenuously opposed to lockouts, strikes, sympathetic strikes, boycotts, and kindred evils." It was at this point that the employers announced they were a law unto themselves and would apply "thorough coercion" in opposing trade unionists who insisted on the right to quit their employment any time they saw fit, or agree to withhold their purchasing power when they believed the occasion demanded. Local organized workers are answering the pretense of these "law and order" champions and show that their leading spirits have allowed their opposition to trade unionists to reach such a point that they will employ no member of a labor union, and that these business men were responsible for the importation of armed thugs and gunmen during the Teamsters' strike and also the street car strike three years ago. It is known that several meetings of nonunion shop employes have been held in this city within the past few weeks, when plans were discussed to renew the fight against organized labor. The activity of the trade union movement in this section in demanding more of the good things of life has caused these employers to imagine they can stay these efforts.

Seattle, March 20.—The Employers' Association, with its nonunion shop theories, received a hard jolt in the recent election, when three trade unionists, indorsed by the local movement, were elected. They are President Bolton and Business Agent Doyle of the Central Labor Council, for charter commissioners, and Robert Hasketh for member of the common council. The minimum wage of $2.75 per day for labor is extended to local improvement work.

EASTERN PRINTERS ADVANCE.

Boston, March 20.—Joseph J. Dallas, New England organizer for the International Typographical Union, reports gains in several New England cities. Providence newspaper printers have secured wage increases of $2 a week. In Fall River increases approximating $3 a week for hand men, higher overtime rates and other betterments were secured. In Fitchburg a general raise of $2 a week was conceded, and at Danbury, Conn., an increase of $1.50 will take effect immediately and another $1.50 in February of next year. The Typographical Union of this city has made a notable gain by securing an agreement with the large printing establishment of J. S. Cushing & Co. The firm agrees that in the future all journeymen will be employed by notifying the union's office of vacancies or increases in the office, and that no more apprentices, especially women apprentices, shall be engaged by the firm until part of the large number now engaged complete their time. Women employes are given a wage advance of $1 a week and the union scale for men shall be observed. It is said that negotiations have been conducted for the past six months.

ATTACK "COMPANY" STORES.

Hazelton, Pa., March 20.—Officers of the United Mine Workers have presented evidence to the state attorney general that mine operators have been maintaining "company" stores in this section, and the unionists insist that criminal proceedings be started against these violators of law. While the miners do not charge that open coercion is used on behalf of the stores, they say that those who fail to patronize these places hear of it in numerous ways. Recently the home of a woman was sold by the sheriff to pay a bill of goods contracted at one of these stores. The miners say she was denied the privilege of taking advantage of the $300 law, as provided by statute. The workers have secured an attorney to aid them.

INDIANS FORM UNION.

Tacoma, Wash., March 20.—The noble red man is the latest to accept the principles of organization to remedy grievances which he claims Uncle Sam has failed to adjust. At a meeting in this city the Indians formed an association which has for its purpose their release from government by Indian agencies and for the free ownership of land on the same footing with the white man. In a speech old Chief Taholah proved to be an up-to-date agitator, and dramatically declared: "We are not slaves, but we are Americans, and we want recognition as Americans." The Indians cheered Prof. Benbow, county school official, who insisted that man was best fitted for the battle of life when he was not a dependent.

FOR SANITARY CONDITIONS

Cigars are Pressed in a Manner Inimical to the Health of the Consumer.

Baltimore, March 20.—Cigarmakers in this city are creating sentiment in favor of a bill before the state legislature which would abolish the present system of sitting and standing on cigar molds. The union is sending letters to smokers explaining the present practice, which is often responsible for illness to smokers. The letter refers to the unsanitary and filthy methods employed in the making of cigars in some factories and says it would surprise many smokers if they knew they were "paying the price for strictly hand-made cigars and are getting cigars pressed in molds and pressed in a manner inimical to the health of the consumer." Referring to these factories, the unionists say:

"Cigarmakers are required to stand or sit upon the molds containing the unwrapped cigars in order to press them into the proper shape, and the exposed ends of the cigars collect germs thereby. Perhaps the cigarmaker, either male or female, in going to work may have stepped in the sputem of a consumptive and carried it into the shop. When standing upon the cigar mold the dirt and disease germs collected upon their shoes are transferred, without any way of prevention, to the exposed ends of the cigars. The system of sitting on molds is also injurious to the maker of cigars. The molds used are 4 1-2 by 12 inches. The cigarmaker sits upon these from eight to ten hours each day, and in many instances much longer. Reputable physicians have informed their patients that their particular ailment was due to the sitting for long hours on this 4 1-2-inch block."

WAGES FOR OHIO GIRLS

Prevailing Wages for Girls Under Eighteen are From $3.00 to $5.00 per Week.

Columbus, Ohio, March 20.—From $3 to $5 a week is the prevailing wage of girls under eighteen years of age employed in Ohio mercantile establishments, and the prevailing wage of those over eighteen is from $6 to $8. These are the conclusions of Prof. M. B. Hammond, member of the State Industrial Commission, after compiling the wage records of 15,744 girls employed in 1,086 mercantile establishments. Commissioner Hammond says these wages are not average, but are "typical." The records show that 1,109 girls are under eighteen years of age and 14,635 more than eighteen years. Of the latter number 3,133 get less than $6, 5,960 less than $7, and 5,542 more than $8 a week. Of the 1,109 girls under eighteen 209 get less than $3, 755 from $3 to $5, and 145 more than $5 a week. The investigator says that over 41 per cent of all women and girls employed receive less than $7 a week. Employers made the reports to the commission.

WON'T DESERT OFFICERS.

Hazelton, Pa., March 20.—Striking street car men have notified the mayor and common council of this city that negotiations to settle the street car strike are at an end, as far as they are concerned if the company persists in maintaining the position that members of the grievance committee of their local must be sacrified. The union declines to reduce to writing its arguments until it is given assurance that all members will be returned to work without prejudice or discrimination. The strike has been on for several months and was caused by the discharge of active members of the street car men's local. Mass meetings of citizens have been held to consider the question. The company insists on the "right to run its own business," which the unionists deny when it comes to discharging men who represent their fellows in an effort to better working conditions.

WON'T WORK WITH GUNMEN.

Indianapolis, March 20.—Jesse Howard, for several years an employe of the Indianapolis Street Car Company, has been discharged because he refused to operate a car with Earl A. Meehan, conductor, less than twenty-one years of age, who was given special police powers and used his gun indiscriminately on the trips. The Public Service Commission will probably be asked to pass on Howard's dismissal. The superintendent of police refused to give special police powers to Meehan and six others, but the request was later granted by the city board of safety. It is charged that the posse are strikebreakers and professional gunmen, who have been in this locality since the strike last fall.

CHANGED THEIR MINDS.

Everett, Wash., March 20.—Mill owners in this city have changed their minds about running nonunion establishments, which they declared would be the rule after March 4. The men reported for work on the fateful date, without a word said regarding union or nonunion shops. The mill owners delivered this ultimatum because of the strike of Timber Workers in one of the mills for better conditions.

A FINE TRIBUTE.

Yonkers, N. Y., March 20.—In referring to thanks extended by organized labor to the Daily News, of this city, that paper pays a tribute to the trade union movement, which, in part, is as follows: "While on the subject of labor, and with the memory of the kindness shown, we would like to state now, for the benefit of those who do not get along with organized labor, that the editor of the News has maintained a strictly union office since the Printers' union was organized in this city. For many years our associations have continued pleasant and mutually profitable. After all, labor is a commodity which has a right to seek the highest market, and does so, but the laborer has more than his work to offer. Association and mutual helpfulness create friendships which count for more than mere dollars in the lives which most of us live. During all the years that our shop has run under union rules not a single disagreement has arisen between employer and employe. We have found that the union is willing to meet more than half way the employer who means to be fair."

AGAIN THE LITERACY TEST

Comment on the Much Talked of Burnett Immigration Bill Now Pending.

Boston, March 20.—In a recent issue the Evening Transcript of this city comments as follows on a much-disputed section of the Burnett immigration bill, now pending in the United States Senate:

"No one claims that the literacy test is an ideal restrictive measure. It is merely an available and useful auxiliary. The present law prohibits, as far as possible, the obviously unfit and undesirable. The literacy test is resorted to for the purpose of reducing the number of immigrants, rather than to shut out a new and dangerous class. So far from being un-American in spirit, it really represents the belief of our people in the necessity of education as an essential factor in the making of good citizens. It is in line with our compulsory school laws, which impose school attendance upon all children under certain ages. When we are confronted with the necessity of cutting down the number of those whose admission in such hordes acts as an undertow, pulling down the standard of wages and living, and therefore of citizenship, is it not natural that preference be given under the law to those who can read, not necessarily English, but one language or dialect of the many that are spoken around the world? Contrary to the many misrepresentations of this test, heard in the last gubernatorial campaign, its application would sever no family relationships, for its exemptions include those fleeing from religious or racial persecution, and also the mother, wife or grandmother or father and grandfather over fifty-five years of age."

STRIKE AT DEPEW STILL ON.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 20.—At this writing all attempts to settle the Gould Coupler Works strike, at Depew, near here, has failed. The Iron Molders' refusal to consent to an increase of working time resulted in a strike, which the unorganized workers joined in. The company has announced it will no longer employ citizens of Depew, and is maintaining special trains to and from this city. This, together with the charge by the Gould management that citizens and the authorities of Depew are unfriendly to the company, is resented, and the citizens declare the company is disappointed because of a refusal to deny the strikers their constitutional rights. The strikers are maintaining perfect order. The State Board of Arbitration has been asked to investigate alleged violations of the law at the plant. Attorney Slee, who represents the company, is quoted as saying that the concern will stand by its original decision to maintain a nonunion shop and deal with the men only as individuals.

WANT LAW REPEALED.

Trenton, N. J., March 20.—The president of every railroad in New Jersey has signed a formal petition to the state legislature asking for the repeal of the "full crew" law, which provides that the size of a crew shall be determined by the number of cars in each train. The railroad officials say it "works a great hardship, and the law has already caused a wasteful expense equal to the annual interest on at least $7,394,607 of capital." The law was passed last year after a long campaign by the railroad brotherhoods, who were aided by the trade union movement.

WOULD LICENSE OPERATORS.

Trenton, N. J., March 20.—The local Moving Picture Operators' union favors the passage of a state license law for workers in this calling, because of the practice of moving picture theater proprietors who employ children in the operation of machines, which endangers the lives of their patrons.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF ... 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 20, 1914.

Even the egotist sometimes has the wool pulled over his I's.

As no day is without some clouds, so no fortune is without some shadow.

Wisdom, experience and judgment come to all, but only with maturing years.

It can be said that our local labor movement is on the rise, especially since our newly formed local of Yeast Workers.

The more labor literature one reads and disseminates no matter from what source, the more valuable one becomes to himself and society.

The police are to begin a campaign against peddlers and arrest those who misrepresent the goods they are offering for sale. We would like to see the order extended to take in the department stores.

"A SCAB."

At a conspiracy trial, held in England, the prosecuting counsel gave the following definition of a scab: "A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and though both may be useful in troublesome times, they are detested by all when peace returns, so when help is needed the scab is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grasp the benefit he never labored to secure. He cares only for himself; he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a momentary approbation he would betray his friends, family and country; in short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells the journeyman and is afterwards sold in turn by his employer, until, at last, he is despised and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age and to all posterity."

WHY LABOR MUST ORGANIZE.

Bankers' associations fix all interest rates.

Manufacturers' associations fix the price of all manufactured commodities.

Packers' associations fix the price of meat.

Commission men fix the price of farm products.

Grocers' associations fix the price of groceries.

Milk dealers' associations fix the price of milk.

Real estate associations fix property values and rents.

Lawyers, doctors, dentists—in fact men of all professions—have associations formed for the purpose of controlling the conditions under which they are willing to serve the public. They all fix prices and conditions to suit themselves. The only exception to this rule is the unorganized workingman. He is obliged to accept for his labor a rate fixed arbitrarily by his employer without having anything to say about it himself.

THE HERALD'S ATTITUDE.

The Washington Herald has been indulging itself through its editorial columns in an attempt to conjure up a bug-a-boo of dire calamity, should Congress at this late day see the wisdom of rectifying a wrong that has been perpetrated upon organized labor through the action of our judiciary, wherein they placed a construction upon the Sherman Anti-Trust Act that brought the organizations of labor under its purview, by specifically stating in language that would admit of no question of a doubt that it was never intended that such construction should be placed upon this act.

The Herald in its editorial of February 19, when it first gave expression to these fears, after reciting that such an attempt was being made by organized labor to have such an amendment passed, called such action on the part of organized labor, "*An Outrage,*" and that "*We,*" The Washington Herald, "*Can assure President Wilson that every decent man in the United States will uphold him in a refusal to yield to demands of this sort,*" the inference being the membership of organized labor were other than decent.

Now in its latest outbursts The Washington Herald after being brought to a realization of its best interests after they received two letters from President Gompers and resolutions as passed by the Washington Central Labor Union and other locals of labor, tries to justify its position by calling the differences honest ones. The men in the labor movement have learned from bitter experience when to distinguish between honest differences and malicious ones, and the language that we have quoted above is such, as to convince the most charitable amongst us, that it is not the language of one who differs with us on an honest basis, but rather the language of those who would see us obliterated that the weak and defenseless might be left to the sordid greed of the dollar hunting class.

We were prone to believe, and proud to boast, that there are no class of our citizens that have more respect for law and order than the men and women that make up that great body of working people who have accomplished so much good for society in general, as has the membership of the American Federation of Labor, and if The Washington Herald is feeling the sting of a just retribution it has but itself to blame, for the slogan of organized labor in political and industrial life is "*Reward your friends,*" "*Rebuke your enemies,*" and they generally know how to do both and how to distinguish one from the other.

FROM BLADENSBURG, MD.

It was very pleasant to hear ex-president Roberts' voice at the union meeting Sunday. Although not in his old-time strength, it is gratifying to his friends to know that he is rapidly recovering from the second surgical operation he found it necessary to undergo. His many friends wish him "God speed" on his complete recovery.

Very few candidates made themselves conspicuous at last Sunday's union meeting. Brother Goodkey came to the front again (after a long time absence) and demanded to know the why's and wherefores of certain things. Perhaps he will learn all about them when he attends the next international convention.

I should have mentioned long ago my appreciation of the watchful care and frequent visits and messages of encouragement from President John B. Dickman, Secretary Geo. Seibold, Chairman John H. Hogan, and Harry F. Montgomery, of the Relief Committee, during my stay in the hospital and my two month's convalescense at home.

"When adversities flow.
Then love ebbs; but friendship standeth stiffly
In storms. Time draweth wrinkles in a fair
Face, but addeth fresh colors to a fast
Friend, which neither heat, nor cold, nor misery,
Nor place, nor destiny, can alter or diminish."

Brother W. H. Anglin, of Kelly Bros. print shop and resident of Hyattsville, has some decided opinions of his own, as exemplified in a recent communication to "Spotlight," the new publication at Hyattsville. I give the readers of THE TRADE UNIONIST a few extracts taken from a two-column article, which, but for lack of space I would like to quote in full:

"But this question of beer, reflecting upon the old department, if what I am told is true, is a plain case of heredity attacking the boys just about the time the old man is old enough to swear off. We admit this sort of heredity is a dangerous thing to carry around in the corpucles, as it is liable to break out any moment and set a new high-ball record. But I am glad my father never attempted to bend me into a 6-ply sissy, and I don't care a continental what neighbor can dig back four generations and find some member of the family who developed a tobacco heart at the age of 96. Force cannot make a fathead out of a frump. And I had rather be a proud exponent of pure beer, than to become intoxicated on the velvet kind and read the pink sheet during morning prayers. I am not given to hammering moral precepts into some poor galoot till his knees buckle together, and in private life possessed of a brand of piety that only explodes on Sunday.

"Some people, however, see no reason why the unruffled beverage called tea, made in Japan by barefooted hired men, beaten into a state of insensibility by their bare feet would not suffice. But we—when I say "we" I mean those of us who contributed to the beer fund—who possess at least a semblance of backbone even if it does dangle suspended from a collar button, felt we could get our temperature up to 104 in the shade, without taking four cups of vigorous green tea in a molten state. We have a natural antipathy against this kind of tea because it is used as a horrible example of foreign pauper labor and very effective in bolstering up a high protective tariff. Another reason is we have a few footprints upon the sands, made by that bird of prey known as the social butterfly, and will never allow it to take the place of frappe as an incentive to small talks. I believe about the smallest talk I ever heard came from a garrulous guest who was flooded with native eloquence and Oolong tea. It takes nine glasses of tea to make an American perspire in proud Anglo-Saxon accents, while one glass of beer will do the same thing. Without this and the American mutton-chop, we possibly would be living, too, on stewed rice and memories of Lord Nelson at Trafalgar. Women, however, drink more black tea than men does beer; that is because it keeps them awake longer and allows them to finish something they started to talk about the day before.

"'Tis said that God is love; then in natural sequence, to be godly would be lovely; yet the majority of earthly saints that I have come in contact with at short range would rather abuse than amend, beat than buoy, club than condone, damn than delight, and on and on ad infinitum, and I take this special privilege of very frankly asserting that should my spirit leave the remains of this mortal coil and some fine spring morning find itself meandering along the golden speedway leading from the gates of pearl, and happened to meet some of the people I know sanctioned as the sanctimonious, it wouldn't take me long to get a transfer. That's why I find some consolation in knowing there is two distinct worlds in the great beyond, even though you can only reach one on the step-rate plan."

Why is it that a candidate for office in the typographical union must spend a lot of money and a whole lot of time in repeating visits to the different chapels in an effort to convince the membership of the importance of electing him to the place he wants. "By their works ye shall know them." It is safe to trust the membership to elect the men for office in whom they feel they can put their trust. A union man who has had a "Rip Van Winkle sleep" and has just "woke up" to his own importance in the great cause of unionism—well, why comment further? "You know how it is yourself."

J. V. JOHNSON.

The only Weekly Newspaper devoted exclusively to the interests of Organized Labor. Official organ of the Central Labor Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

Edward S. Francis of the forwarding and finishing division has been home the past week on account of serious illness of his family.

All of you members of Local No. 4 who have not as yet procured tickets for the sausage party had better get busy. Some strange stunts will be pulled off on March 28.

Harry Arnold was here with the green necktie last Tuesday. Oh! yes, Harry is one of the nominees for delegate to the Convention.

The other morning we arrived at the office rather early, we were greeted very cordially by a bookie, in a few moments another slapped us on the back and in a very cordial manner bid us the time of day. He was hardly away when one more came along but this one came right out and let the cat out of the bag, and what do you think they wanted? Well I'll tell you, they all wanted to go to Denver as a delegate. But boys why not mean the Sunny Jim smile, and give the hearty greeting every day, then perhaps some day when we have the grouch it might dispell it, so while you are doing it just form the habit and the world will be the better for it. We wish you all luck, and we have already promised you all a vote.

BURNT CLAY NOTES

The ground hog is out to stay
You need have no fear,
The blue birds will soon whistle songs
into your ear
So get the Omega Oil out of the chest
Have someone to rub you well
And then you'll look your best.

The Executive Board of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America, visited this city during the past week in an effort to prevent, through the State Department, Mexican bricklayers from crossing the border from Juarez, Mexico into Elpaso, Texas. These men can be hired at from $2.00 to $3.00 per day, while the standard scale for bricklayers throughout the State of Texas, is $7.00 per day.

An effort will be made in the future to prevent the continuence of this practice through the naturalization laws.

The members who deserted the ranks during the trouble of 1908, are beginning now to fill the sting of their folly. The old age pension plan provides that a member must be sixty years of age and have twenty years continuous membership to his record. Some of our members under this new law will be seventy-five years old before they are eligible to pensions.

P. A. SUGRUE.

UNION OPERATORS.

During the past week the Moving Picture Operators were the host of their International President, Mr. C. C. Shay who is visiting here, and his interest in the machine operators of this city is very marked. He told the boys that he is especially interested in this local and was ever ready to help them in any way within his power. He was piloted about the city by Mr. Ben Spelbring, the President of the local, and was surprised at the number of picture houses in this city. He was very much pleased to learn from the proprietors of the houses that employ union operators that they are very well satisfied with their union patronage. With the signing of Crandall's Theatre this makes the third union house within three blocks of each other in the downtown section, the other two being the American and the Colonial, and the proprietors of these houses state that they have been informed by many of their patrons that they visit these houses because they are fair to the operators. Secretary Colpoys of the Central Labor Union reported his visit to the Exhibitors League where he spoke in behalf of the Union Operators and from his report and the kindly manner in which he was received it is hoped that it will not be long before an agreement will be signed between the Operators or the C. L. U. and the Exhibitors and this action will mean peace and harmony between the employer and the employe and forbode the best of results for all. The attendance at the meetings continues to be very good, and the instructions that are given in the art of operating is proving very beneficial to the members.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Kansas City, March 20.—The Carpenters' District Council of this city has signed a two-year contract with the master builders, to take effect April 1, this year. The minimum wage will be 60 cents an hour for the first year and 65 cents an hour beginning April 1, 1915. This means an increase of 5 cents an hour for the first year and 10 cents an hour for the second year.

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"The Chicago policewomen need jiu jitsu," says a news item. Not many of them—most of the dear creatures need a man.

• • • •

"Roosevelt rode 500 miles on horseback in wildest South America and was not attacked by savages," the press dispatches say. Wise savages!

• • • •

According to a great savant, "the tango is not new." Probably not; but when the original pair danced it in a fig-leaf costume in the Garden of Eden they doubtless had on more clothes than many of the moderns who practice it now.

• • • •

In the composing room of the Washington Evening Star on March 14, 1914, there was a most unusual gathering—an assemblage of the composing room and other forces to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Richard A. McLean's connection with the mechanical department of the paper. Everybody warmly congratulated the popular "Dick" and the members of the chapel presented him with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, the presentation being made by W. J. Gallagher, a member of the force who has a continuous service record of forty-one years, while "Gus" Bruehl, the first apprentice employed by Mr. McLean after becoming foreman of The Star, was an interested celebrant (he has been in the chapel thirty-odd years). A remarkable fact brought out at the happy gathering was that "Mr. McLean's family has been intimately connected with The Star almost from its foundation. His father, William R. McLean, was the first foreman of its composing room, his uncle was at one time assistant foreman, and his son, William H. McLean, is a linotype operator on The Star." On the death of the elder McLean, in 1879, Dick succeeded him as foreman, and that position he held many years, relinquishing it voluntarily to assume the place he now holds in The Star composing room, that of floor superintendent, being succeeded in the foremanship by Mr. H. K. Southland, another veteran when it comes to years of service, as he has been connected with the paper continuously for 27 years. As a type setter in the old days of hand composition "Dick" McLean had few equals, and in a great typesetting contest in this city in 1874 he won a silver composing stick, only one competitor leading him among the many "swifts" entered. Although Mr. McLean commenced the work of printing on March 12, 1864, he is still far from the old-man class, and if one is to judge by his activity in labor and enjoyment of life there are still many more useful and happy years before him. That such is the case many friends sincerely wish, and among these the writer right gladly enrolls himself.

• • • •

William A. Pratt, who has labored long in the Government Printing Office, where he now holds the position of foreman of the night proof room, lately returned from a two weeks' visit to friends and relatives in Florida (his native State) and Georgia. He asserts that he didn't miss a meal while away, and he looks the part; likewise it is a good guess that he had other nourishing things besides meals coming his way with more or less clocklike regularity—for even in the Everglades man cannot live comfortably on solid food alone.

While visiting his nephew, Mr. Charles Thomas, at Madison, Ga., it being court week, he was called on by the presiding judge, who, being an old friend, invited Pratt to visit him at the court house next day. Pratt is good natured, and will do most anything to please a friend, and of course he turned up at that court house. The judge was trying an important case, and, as it was incovenient to adjourn court for a "session" with Pratt, he invited that genial party to a seat on the bench beside him. Brer Patt, though taken somewhat aback by the invitation, promptly (even if somewhat blushingly) arose to the occasion, met the emergency, and took the proffered seat, retaining it for an hour and a half, and doubtless much longer would have remained perched on the judicial woolsack but for the occurrence of something that never before happened at Madison, Ga.—an earthquake!

It is not for me to attempt to explain the whyness of earthquakes, for that is a question concerning which scientists have printed countless volumes and indulged in numberless wrangles; nor can I explain the vagaries of judges (though that the "recall" is due on some of them down Georgia way is plain to me), nor yet the peculiarities of those venturesome humans who visit live judges while in action; but, being assured that Pratt occupied that bench for an hour and a half, I decline to be surprised at that earthquake.

• • • •

Brother Charles M. Robinson a few days since showed me a copy of the ballot used by the voters of Columbia Union in the annual election of 1883, held December 4, a little more than thirty years ago, and the old paper interested me much. The votes were polled that year at St. Joseph's Hall, Fifth and H streets N. W. (that was some years before No. 101 possessed its own home), the hours being from 1 to 5 p. m. Just 20 candidates appeared, eight of these seeking the honor of delegate. Charles M. Robinson, who still reads proof for Uncle Sam, was elected president, his opponent being Thomas W. Clark; E. C. Crump captured the vice presidency over Charles Wright, and the well-known Tom Hurdle was elected Secretary over Adrian Jones. Byron A. Ford, a maker-up in the Printery at this time, had no opposition for treasurer, while big Bill Waudby was made sergeant-at-arms by a three to one vote over his opponent, L. K. Zook. W. L. Jones (I think his chums used to lovingly call him "Old Bill") won the long-term trusteeship and W. H. McFadden captured the short term over John L. Sinn. Out of the eight delegate candidates, those winning were William Briggs, H. A. Nothnagle, and Joseph M. Eggleston; Robert F. Simms, James E. Bright, S. H. Bell, William F. Dunn, and Thomas W. Shiel were the other candidates. Of the 20 aspirants at that election 12 have passed away, the 8 living being Messrs. Robinson, Ford, Waudby, Eggleston, Briggs, Bell, Nothnagle, and Simms. Waudby is connected with the Department of Labor and Briggs is occupying a responsible position in one of the city's building associations; Bell, Eggleston, and Nothnagle are in the Government Printing Office, the first as a copy editor and the latter two as proof readers, while Mr. Simms is working in this city, I believe. According to the vote cast, the membership of the union at that time was about 700.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

AGAINST PAUPER TAINT.

Boston, March 20. — Trade unionists in this state are registering strong protest against the system of distributing charity to dependent mothers, and are insisting that amendments be adopted that will remove the taint of pauperism from mothers who take advantage of this law. The workers say that the red tape connected with the act encourages mothers to give up their children to the care of other people and go into the shops and factories to eke out a living. Protest is made against permitting mothers to place their children in nurseries while they are forced to labor. The proposed amendments, it is urged, will take many of the poor mothers out of the mills and place them in their homes, where they can care for their children.

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[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30 p. m., third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Carl Heinzman, Jr., 208 12th St. S. E.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Tpyo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5035 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Lewis Stark, 916 6th Street Northeast.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m. Secretary, Will H. Ryan, Box 67 Roslyn, Va.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 616 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary, R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets fourth Wednesday in month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Secretary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast, near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secttary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Meets on first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at 936 Penna. avenue northwest. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th St., n. w.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines. 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Monday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n.w. Secretary, M. O'Connor, Georgetown, D. C., Station A.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, Miss Mary Farmer, 154 A St. northeast.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier. 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman. 5229 Georgia Ave., Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N. W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans, Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By Cycle.

However the battle is ended,
Though proudly the victor comes
With fluttering flags and prancing nags
And echoing roll of drums,
Still truth proclaims this motto
In letters of living light—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Just as was expected, maple sugar sends a proxy.

All men are brothers, but some seem more so than others.

Nothing like a marriage engagement to set society tongues a-wagging.

It looks as if the law would not be satisfied until the last lone shark has gone.

The Washington real estate fraternity announce that their business is "picking up."

The most disinterested bystander must agree that would-be rulers of Mexico deserve a good sound spanking.

The confirmed grouch is one who has reached that advanced stage where it is impossible to agree with himself.

The advance agent is beating tomtoms and billing the towns to show what manner of things will happen when Teddy comes marching home.

We hasten to congratulate Charles W. Morse, erstwhile banker and ice king of New York, on the proof of his statement that shut-in life at Atlanta does not agree with him, nor he with it.

The advertising patronage extended to the TRADES UNIONIST by local business men is pleasing to craft people in general, who will show by their patronage that mutual business relations are to the advantage of both buyer and seller.

It is always best to be hopeful of the future. The "half-and-half" plan may sometime apply, so that the producer will get half of his half while the other fellow gets the balance with profits added.

It is beginning to be realized that not more than a dozen plans for civil service retirement can be put into practical operation; and that fact established lends encouragement to those who are ready to act when the confusion has subsided.

Our fellow craftsman, Mr. F. C. Roberts, is receiving the congratulations of friends on his recovery from a protracted and painful illness. In typographical circles the opinion is freely expressed that Mr. Roberts could easily be elected President of Columbia Union, if only he would consent to the use of his name. His popularity has steadily increased with each opportunity for greater service.

Between two buildings on Fulton Street, New York, which, for some reason, do not quite join, has erected what is said to be the smallest printing establishment in the world. There is a space of just thirty-four inches, extending back sixteen feet, and in this area is the printing plant. The rent paid by the proprietor is six hundred dollars a year, and the plant pays well, for it is right in the path of the hundreds of thousands going to and from the Jersey ferries and the Hudson tube. The door giving entrance to the printing shop is sixteen inches wide, and a show window, in which is located a card-printing press, takes up the other sixteen inches of the inside width. If the proprietor stands facing the door, he fills the entire width of the establishment.—Popular Magazine.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Miss Maria J. Watkins, skilled laborer, transfer from Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mrs. Annie E. Niedfeldt, charwoman, transferred from State, War, and Navy Department Building.

Separations.

Miss Daisy E. Davis, machine operator resigned.

Harry Debnam, clerk, resigned.

Albert S. Cake, probationary messenger boy, resigned.

Transfers, &c.

Samuel P. Darby, skilled laborer, press division, day to night; Merriam C. Hayson, press division, night to day; Arthur A. Allison, proof reader, proof section, day to night; Joseph McK. Hodges, skilled laborer, hand section, day; Samuel G. Wise, compositor, 50 cents per hour, hand section, day; Charles W. Irey, compositor, 50 cents per hour, monotype section, day; Wm. T. Halloran, unskilled laborer, press division, day; Garner B. Mahoney, skilled laborer, hand section, night; Edwin B. Austin and Daniel P. Noone, proof readers, job section, day; John R. Moss, compositor, monotype section, night; John L. Dilsaver, George F. Halsey, Winslow Lewis and James M. Rissler, proof readers, proof section, night.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. Sutton.

J. C. Colton is reported improving.

James H. Alford, after a hospital siege, is able to return to his home.

Nine applications for membership were received at the meeting of the Momus Club, Sunday afternoon last—one from each of the daily papers and two from the job offices.

Charles Smith, monotype expert, who taught many of the G. P. O. operators the intricacies of the machine, is in the city this week. Mr. Smith now has a three-shift plant of his own in operation at York, Pa.

S. J. Tripplett, who is well known in this city, is now located at Kissemme, Fla., and at the present time is engaged in running for the legislature in that State. Before coming to Washington Mr. Tripplett held many positions of trust in Texas, and has been identified with International Typographical Union interests for many years. Mr. Tripplett will doubtless impress upon his colleagues the necessity of spreading upon the statutes of Florida many of the uplift laws now in force in Wisconsin and California.

The Georgetwn University is in need of a representative at the athletic meets at Richmond, Baltimore, and Cornell. Harry Wildman, holder of the South Atlantic pole-vaulting record, is selected. Young Wildman keeps his father employed in the Mono section, G. P. O., busy furnishing cigar boxes as receptacles for his son's medals—gold one's too, the bronze and silver ones not counting in the collection.

ORGANIZER J. E. TOONE

United Laborers and Ice Handlers Local was organized at the Typographical Temple, Monday, March 16, 1914, at 8 P. M., by J. E. Toone, Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who obligated 27 members. The following officers were elected: President, S. Ford; Vice-President, L. M. Green; Recording Secretary, John Kidwell; Treasurer, G. W. Sartain; Guide, L. R. Reeves; Guardian, W. White; Trustees, R. Spindle, T. Scrivener and J. B. Smith.

Delegates to the C. L. U: O. Brady, S. Ford, W. Osborn, S. Parker and Chas. Paxton.

Cement Workers' Local was organized at the Typographical Temple, Friday, March 13, 1914, Organizer Toone obligated 15 members.

The following officers were elected: President, Chas. McNally; Recording Secretary, O. Brust.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, March 20, 1914.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 39 — WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1914. — ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PROBERS HAVE RETURNED

One Gunman Said He Was Ordered to "Stir Up Trouble" in Copper Country.

Subcommittees of the House mining committee have returned from the Colorado and Michigan strike zones. Congressman Taylor, of the Michigan subcommittee, is quoted as declaring that the action of the copper owners in refusing to recognize the miners' union is "un-American." It is claimed that this committee will take action on the practice of shipping armed men into a state under the orders of employers. An expert will be sent to Boston to go over the books of the Calumet-Hecla company, after which the companies and the strikers will be allowed fifteen days in which to file briefs. Congressmen Foster, a member of the Colorado subcommittee, is quoted as saying that conditions in that state are "deplorable and shocking." He intimated that drastic legislation would be recommended as a result of their findings. "We have actual admission," he said, "from the mine companies that they issued company checks to pay their men instead of postal orders as required by law, while charging the regular federal rates for their checks. There have been many killings. We have had evidence of men imprisoned and intimidated in the tented cities over which militiamen in the pay of the mine companies stand guard, with the result that these men had to flee over the hills to escape." Congressman Keating, of Colorado, in a statement, suggested that all mine strikes and their attendant evils would be eliminated if the federal government would establish a standard of mining operations and exclude from interstate commerce all mine products not produced under this standard.

Chicago, March 27.—On their return from the copper country to Washington, the Congressional investigating committee listened to testimony on the Michigan strike in this city. The most interesting was that furnished by Henry Batter, who acknowledged he was employed by the Ascher Detective agency, of New York, to go into the copper country and "stir up trouble." Batter said: "We were given to understand that we were to go among the strikers wherever they congregated and encourage them to commit acts of violence, so as to give the militia and deputies cause for dispersing them."

"Do you mean to tell this committee that so-called gunmen, or detectives, or sluggers, are hired to go into communities where there are strikes for the sole purpose of beating up men and starting trouble?" asked Congressman Taylor.

"I've been in that business for seven years," answered Batter.

TO BUILD UP LOCAL.

At the meeting of the Carriage and Wagon Worker held on last Thursday night, steps were taken to start a campaign to bring every man working at the trade into the local. A committee was appointed to devise ways and means of enlisting the support of organized labor of the District in their efforts to bring this about. Several new men working at the trade were in attendance, and they listened to talks on the advantage of organization from men prominent in the affairs of labor in the District. Cigars, Cigarettes and pipes were passed out during the meeting, and an enjoyable evening was spent by those present. In addition to speeches by the officers of the local, they were addressed by Henry Nolda, Luke F. Ludlow, J. Brown and John B. Colpoys, who promised their support in helping to perfect this local. This local went through one of the hardest struggles ever waged against organized labor in the District, and of the most sweeping injunctions was issued by the court against the membership, but in spite of all the hard knocks that they have gone through; they have in their membership that spirit that never says die, and it will not be long before they expect to be one hundred per cent strong.

PRESSMEN'S ELECTION RESULTS.

Rogersville, Tenn., March 27.—Election returns from the membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America shows that George L. Berry has been re-elected president. Upon the entering of his coming term of office President Berry will be beginning the ninth year of his service as the chief executive officer of this organization. John W. Brophy, of Milwaukee, was elected first vice president; William H. McHugh, of Kansas City, second vice president, and Daniel Pfister, of St. Louis, third vice president; George C. Orr, of Chicago, secretary-treasurer; William Gall, of Toronto, home trustee; Frank Dermody, William Gary, and P. S. Grady, school trustees.

BUTCHERS ORGANIZE.

East St. Louis, Ill., March 27.—A local affiliated to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen has been organized in this city with a large membership.

WIDE-AWAKE UNIONISTS.

Kansas City, Mo., March 27.—Extensive plans have been perfected by trade unionists in this city to make their "labor forward" movement a success. The committee of seven appointed by the central body first called a meeting of unionists, when the campaign was launched, after interesting every Kansas City organized worker. Financial support will come from voluntary subscriptions of locals and a canvassing force of at least 1,000 men will spread the gospel of trade unionism in the homes of every unorganized wageworker. A captain will be put in charge of the work in each ward and lieutenants in every precinct. Literature in an unstinted amount will be distributed and meetings will be held in every voting precinct in the city. Many international officers and organizers will assist in the work, which has already borne fruit in the case of Retail Clerks, who are perfecting a local of their own.

DISCUSS WAGE SCALES.

Montreal, March 27.—Representatives of building trades unions are conferring with their employers on the question of wages for the coming season. The rates submitted by the workers provide: Structural iron workers, 35 to 45 cents an hour; tilers, 45 to 55; plumbers, 40 to 42½; steamfitters, 35 to 42½; plumbers' helpers, 15 to 25; marble cutters, 40 to 45; marble setters, 40 to 45; painters, 35 to 40; tinsmiths and roofers, 30 to 40; cement finishers (foremen), 40 to 45. The portable engineers ask for a reduction in the work day from ten to nine hours.

URGE SUNDAY CLOSING.

Los Angeles, March 27.—California barbers are enthusiastic in their efforts to initiate a Sunday-closing law for barber shops in this State. The movement has been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor and the California trade union movement. Names are now being secured, and it is predicted that nearly 100,000 voters will declare that this proposal should be submitted to the voters at the next election. While the barbers are urging this law they also report better working conditions are being secured with additional shops in the trade union column.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Asheville, N. C., March 27.—The Typographical union has reached a satisfactory agreement with the employing printers of this city. The contract is signed for three years and covers wage increases and better working conditions. The employers conceded that the increased living cost called for wage adjustments.

NEW PARCEL POST RULES.

Under a new rule by Postmaster Burleson, butter, eggs, fruits, berries, vegetables, dressed poultry, and other articles in parcels weighing over twenty pounds and up to fifty pounds for shipment within the first and second zones—approximately 150 miles—can now be packed in boxes and crates similar to those generally used when shipping by express. It is intended to handle these boxes outside of mail bags. The new rule will prove a boon to farmers and truckers in getting their products to the city at a smaller expense.

Another important departure has been made by an order which will permit the attaching of a letter to a parcel post package when both bear their respective rates of postage and are addressed to the same individual. The letter or communication must not be enclosed in the package, but it must be tied or otherwise securely fastened to the outside in such manner as to prevent its separation from the package. The new order is expected to enlarge the parcel post service. The sending of a communication with a parcel post package heretofore has not been permissable.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

St. Paul, Minn., March 27.—The Supreme Court of this state decided in the case of Kuchmicheal vs. Western Union Telegraph Company that where a messenger was told there were no messages to deliver, but that he could stay at the phone, and later, in the delivery of a message, on a bicycle, he injured a pedestrian, the company was liable. The court held that the messenger was in the service of the company at the time of the accident and that the company was liable for the acts of its servant. In answer to the company's claim that the bicycle was the personal property of the messenger, the court held that while he was not ordered to buy it or use it, he did use it in the business of the company with its knowledge and consent.

PAINTERS WIN IN LOCKOUT.

Colorado Springs, March 27.—The Painters have won in the controversy with their employers, and the latter's lockout has been declared at an end. The agreement calls for a union shop, an eight-hour day, time and one-half for overtime and holidays, and a grievance committee to settle disputes.

URGED TO LEAVE TURKEY.

Budapest, March 27.—It is reported that attempts are being made by a number of immigration agents to induce workers and their families to leave Turkey, because of a shortage of labor as a result of the war.

SAFETY BUREAU LAW PASSED.

By a unanimous vote, the House passed the bill creating a Bureau of Labor Safety in the Department of Labor. Provision is made for the establishment of a museum of labor-safety devices, so that opportunity for the study of modern methods of preventing industrial disasters may be at hand at all times. "Safety in industry" will be the thought behind the new department, which will create a strong national sentiment for the protection of life and limb in shops, mills, and mines. It is proposed to make general and special investigations of labor safety plans and devices, to inquire into all phases of vocational diseases, and to make public the result of these investigations. Congressman Bremner, who died recently in a Baltimore hospital, fathered the bill. He spent the last hours of his life urging his congressional colleagues to vote for the measure.

MINERS TO HAVE LEGAL AID.

Wilkes-barre, Pa., March 27.—United Mine Workers in the three anthracite districts will establish a permanent legal bureau for their members. Bills will be prepared for introduction in the legislature, damage suits will be prosecuted and the interests of Miners will be protected wherever possible, either as individuals or as an organization. It is believed this feature will be an inducement in keeping members in good standing, as only those can expect aid from the union's legal department.

WANT PRACTICAL TEACHERS.

St. Paul, March 27.—The Painters' union of this city does not favor the proposal of the City Charter Commission to limit the appointment of instructors in the manual training department of the public schools to graduates of colleges and universities. The Painters believe instances will arise where men acquainted with the practical side of industry will be necessary, and that education in the crafts does not consist wholly of a knowledge of affairs technical.

LABOR EDITORS TO MEET.

St. Louis, Mo., March 27.—A convention of the International Labor Press Association of America will be held in this city April 14 and 15, when questions affecting the editors, owners and managers of bona fide labor newspapers of America will be discussed. Officers in charge invite all labor newspapers to join the organization and be in attendance at the coming convention.

MEDIATION AVERTS STRIKE.

New York, March 27.—A general strike of the Children's Dressmakers' union, involving about 15,000 workers, has been averted as the result of conferences between trade union representatives and the association of interested employers. The workers charged that the employers had violated their agreement. The latter agreed to comply with the terms of the protocol, and also agreed to cooperate with the union in bringing about protocol conditions in the non-association shops, which number about one-third of the total in this city. It is said the union will force strikes in those establishments that refuse to place themselves on the same competitive basis, as regards labor cost and working conditions. Both parties to the conference agreed that they would confer with an expert on industrial relations and discuss questions that may arise in the future. Matters upon which they fail to agree are to be referred to the Board of Arbitration appointed under the protocol.

BACK PAY AWARDED.

Boston, March 27.—Conductors, motormen, shop hands and other employes of the local street car company have been awarded their back pay, under the order of the arbitration board, which recently raised wages, to take effect May 1 of last year. The company states that $243,510 was distributed to 10,140 persons, some of whom had left the company's employ, but who would be given their wages on demand. The amounts range from 86 cents to $154. To pay the expenses of the arbitration proceedings, each man was assessed a percentage of his back pay.

WILL AGAIN TRY TO AGREE.

Chicago, March 27.—Representatives of the United Mine Workers and the coal operators in the bituminous fields of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are in session in this city, endeavoring to adjust their wage scale differences. A previous conference at Philadelphia brought no results. The miners are asking for increases and that all coal shall be paid for on a mine-run basis.

CARPENTERS' WAGES GO UP.

Worcester, Mass., March 27.—The Carpenters unions of Ware and Palmer, near here, have made good gains as a result of organization conducted by the Brotherhood's officers. The Palmer local has secured a 41-cent an hour wage rate and the 44-hour week. Carpenters at Ware have reduced hours from 54 to 48 a week and secured a wage increase from $2.50 to $3 a day.

LET PEOPLE FLOAT ABOUT

The United States Marine Official Makes Sensational Statement.

Hearings on La Follette seamen's bill, before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives, are now closed. The shipowners testified that rafts were better than boats as life-saving appliances, and that boats for all was unreasonable and unnecessary. Mr. Uhler, supervisory inspector general of the Steamboat Inspection Service, testified that in his opinion, and in the opinion of the board of inspectors, it was sufficient for safety when a vessel, carrying 3,800 passengers on Lake Michigan, had boats for ninety-five of them, rafts for 285 of them and life preservers for the other 3,400, if the vessel didn't go any more than five miles from shore. "If the vessel," said Mr. Uhler, "takes fire, the passengers will put on the life preservers, jump overboard with their children in their arms and float around until they are picked up, which might be hours." He further testified that less than one square yard of space on the vessel's deck was sufficient not only for comfort, but for safety on an excursion vessel either on the lakes or on the bays and sounds of the United States. Further testimony, given by the shipowners and Mr. Uhler, was that the firemen, coal passers, stewards and waiters were better men for handling lifeboats than sailors; that sailors need no skill or experience, and that Orientals are better than whites. Mr. Gottheil, of New York; Mr. Dollar, of San Francisco, and others testified that tramp steamers are largely manned by Orientals, whose wages are about one-fifth of that which would have to be paid to American seamen, and that foreign shipowners would either refuse to send their vessels to the United States or they would increase the freight rates to correspond with the additional cost that necessarily would come from the passage of the La Follette Seamen's bill.

In summing up the shipowners' testimony, Secretary Olander, of the Lake Seamen's union, said, in reference to the question of safety, that the shipowners and Mr. Uhler had correctly described existing conditions, except where they had compared the ability of sailors and others in handling lifeboats and their statement that Orientals are better seamen than whites. The unionist said present conditions which the shipowners defended, were responsible for the large number of shipwrecks and great losses of passengers. He further insisted that on boats now, there were not enough men even of the kind that the shipowners were furnishing, under supervision of the Federal Inspection Department. President Furuseth, of the International Seamen's union, accepted as truth the testimony of Messrs. Gottheil and Dollar, and said that if the foreign shipowners refused to send their vessels to this country, then American citizens could build up an American merchant marine upon their own terms, because they would then have no competition, and that, on the other hand, if the foreigner chose to come and increase the charges, as predicted, then the American merchant marine could be built up because the American shipowners would be on an absolute equality in the cost of operation with their foreign competitors.

The La Follette Seamen's bill has passed the senate, and the report of the House Committee will be a factor in deciding the bill's fate when it comes before the House of Representatives. The Seamen are using the testimony of their opponents as the best of reasons why the bill should pass, and have issued a circular in which they say: "If you don't agree with the shipowners' statement that it is safe to jump overboard with your child in your arms, waiting to be picked up by a passing vessel, write to your congressman on behalf of this bill, now pending in the House of Representatives."

ANTI-COUPON LAW DISCUSSED.

The proposal of Mr. Underwood for a prohibitive tax on premium coupons given away with tobacco and cigarettes has been warmly discussed before the House Ways and Means Committee by representatives of the United Cigar Stores Company, independent tobacco manufacturers and trade union officials. The "independents" urge the legislation on the ground that the coupons are destroying their business without benefiting the consumer. The United company declared their coupon system "stimulates" the tobacco business and increases the government's revenue.

RECORD DAMAGES ASSESSED.

The Supreme Court made a record for assessing damages against violators of the alien contract labor law when it upheld a fine of $45,000 aginst the Grant Brothers Construction Company, a California concern, whose representatives brought forty-five Mexicans into this country to work on railroad construction in Arizona.

LOOMFIXERS ORGANIZE.

Holyoke, Mass., March 27.—A union of loomfixers has been organized in this city. The new local is affiliated to the United Textile Workers of America.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF UNITED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 27, 1914.

No special talent is required to find fault. Anybody can do it.

The tongue is boneless, yet it can strike harder than the fist.

Get the workers organized and all the other things will follow.

Flattery is about the only cement that will mend a broken heart.

PLAZZA AWARD.

The decision of the President to withhold payment for the property taken to make a park extending from the Union Station to the Capitol was a severe blow to a numberof small property holders in this locality. We do not question the wisdom of the President, but it is a crying shame to think that these people should be deprived of the earning power of their property and no equitable return made. The Central Labor Union last Monday night in a forceful resolution expressed its view on this question, which in effect was that the cases should be considered at once and the people who are entitled to a fair return for the property taken should be recompensed at once. We trust that the Department of Justice will take up this question and settle it as speedily as possible so that justice may be done to the holders of property in this locality.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

Last Monday was supposed to be one of the days that Congress sets aside for the consideration of business effecting the interests of the District, but as is generally the case whenever there is anything else before the House, little or no consideration is given the District. The most important legislation affecting the District was supposed to come up on this day, that of the question of taxation, and it may be a blessing in disguise that District Day was passed over as it has given more time to the committee of citizens that are fighting this measure to acquaint the country through some of the most influential organizations of the true status of the relations of the Government with the District, so that when the bill does come before the House many more of the members will be better informed on this question than they are at the present time.

The scant courtesy shown to the District by Congress on matters effecting interests of its citizens is regretable, and it seems to us that the only solution to the problem is for Congress to grant to the citizens of the District the right to govern themselves, a right to which they are as much entitled as are the citizens of any other city in this country. Senator Pomerene has introduced a bill the object of which is to have a commission appointed to investigate and report on the advisability of a change of government for the District, and this bill is worthy of the support of every fair minded person both in and out of Congress, and it is hoped that it will pass, and we can then see as to whether the National Government is doing more or less than her share in contributing to the support of the District. This is the only sensible way to determine this question and it is hoped that such a bill will be passed this session.

IMPEACHES JUDGE WRIGHT.

Representative Frank Park of Georgia presented to the House charges against Daniel Thew Wright which in turn were referred to the Judicary Committee and if any of them are found to be true will mean that he will be hailed before the bar of the Senate and be given an opportunity to deny the accuracy of the said charges. This makes the second attempt that has been made to bring Judge Wright before the bar of justice for the charges preferred by Mr. Wade H. Cooper, which are practically the same as those filed by Representative Park were dismissed by the Judiciary Committee because they were not substantiated by affidavits.

While we do not wish to discuss the merits of the charges we were somewhat surprised at the action of the House Judiciary Committee at their decision on the Cooper charges for they were of such a character presented by such a reputable citizen that in our mind, at least, they were entitled to more consideration than was given them, but as the old saying goes, "All's well that ends well" we feel that some investigation will now be made in view of the fact that the charges have been renewed by a member of the House.

Jurisprudence has grown to be such a complicated intricate branch of our government that it is beyond the conception of the lay mind almost entirely and beyond the minds of many of our attorneys that we hesitate to express an opinion concerning it, but it seems to us, and we know that we voice the opinions of a great number, that in view of the gravity of the charges preferred, that in justice to the position of honor and integrity that Mr. Justice Wright should refrain from occupying a position on the bench until the charges are finally disposed of. If this course is pursued it will tend to have the humble citizen with the lay mind have a greater respect for the court, something that is sadly needed. We are informed that the charges will be taken up by the Judiciary Committee either the latter part of this week or the first of next, and if there are any citizens of this community who can say that any of the charges that have been preferred have even a semblance of truth it is his duty to society to convey what information he has to some member of the Judiciary Committee or forever hold his peace.

BAKERY SALESMEN

With the hand of the Grim Reaper hovering over at least one of our members at this time, we have reason to feel sorrowful, for from reports received Bro. "Bennie" Weiss is still in a precarious condition. Several of our "boys" who have been reported in these columns as convalescing are not doing as well as might be expected, and it is surprising that this should be so, for the membership, through their constant exposure to the open air, on account of the nature of the craft at which we are employed, have been noted as an unusually healthy set, but this winter we have seen a great deal of sickness, and if a record has not been established, we are surprised. Such a record we are not at all anxious to beat, for the business of the past year has not been of the best, and men who formerly drew good wages, acquiring tastes which they find hard to forego, have this past year been forced to economize, and when sickness is added to the already great demand on the personal accounts of the membership, the breaking point is not far off.

—

Something new was pulled off at the recent Executive Board meeting, when the conference between the Bakery and Confectioners' L. U. No. 118, committee and a similar committee from No. 33 agreed that an agreement between the two organizations was what need, and that an exchange of lists of places of employment of the members of the two crafts would prove beneficial and tend to solidify the ranks of labor in this vicinity, insofar as the baking industry is concerned. Why this should not have been done before is of course a matter of conjecture, but there always seemed to be something which prevented the two organizations from getting together. And if the truth was known, it may be that the whole-hearted offer of assistance, made by the bakers, ably assisted by the advice of good old John Weber, in a case which boded well to become a source of worry to us recently, was the lever which, causing the revulsion of feeling of opposition on the part of the malcontents, who, like a certain class referred to in the "Good Book" we have always with us, will ultimately rebound to the mutual good of all concerned. The more thought one gives to the matter the more one is convinced that it was a great mistake for the two organizations, which have so much in common, to be so greatly estranged, and for what purpose, and to what end? It is our opinion that the day will come when there will be a great international organization of workers in and around the bakeries, and that it will be known as the Organization of Bakery Workers, and will not only mean a cooperation between the bakers (journeymen) and the selling force, but will embrace all workers of all descriptions in and connected with bakeries. And believing that such an organization will be a benefit to a class which have been working independently of each other, with only a small portion of the success possible, attained, may we say, "God speed the day."

—

Would that the writer were competent to express thoughts which would convey to others the importance with which he surrounds the editorial in the recent issue of THE TRADES UNIONIST, entitled "A SCAB." In language which assuredly could not offend the ear of the most refined, the word scab is defined and the fact that the definition originated in a distant country, does not detract from the importance or clearness of its meaning.

Second in importance we would consider the "Reasons Why Labor Should Organize," and sold reasons they are.

—

This matter of the attitude of The Washington Herald, which evidently is bent on looking for trouble, could be settled very easily by meeting them half way and carrying the trouble to them, viz: By a discontinuance of patronage. Get at their pocketbooks to hear them yell. Why should we ask any daily or other paper to pursue a certain course? What we should do would be to tell them the course we wished them to follow, and if they did not do as per request, good-night paper, as far as our patronage would be concerned. That is theory. Practice would not be so rapid in its accomplishments of results, if the ends gained in other cases is taken as a precedent, so why theorize, but what could we not accomplish if we were sincere.

—

It is with deepest regret that we record the death of the father of Bro. Varnell Payne, at his home in Marshall, Va. Death occurred on Sunday, March 22d, interment taking place Tuesday, March 24, 2:30 p. m., at his former home, Marshall, Va. The aged gentleman had been ill for about two weeks before his death, and though feeble, his unexpected demise was a shock to the community, and to all who knew and respected him. Those of us who are aware of the quiet nature of our fellow member, Bro. Payne, realize the sorrow which he feels on the occasion of his loss and appreciate the courage with which he is bearing up under it.

Bro. R. Hewitt, employed by the Havenner Baking Co., met with a painful and possibly serious accident, when he was thrown from his wagon, and in falling struck a curbstone, and we are informed sustained a slight fracture of the skull. The sympathy of the members of No. 33 is hereby extended to the family of Bro. Hewitt, who is a young man who has the best wishes of all the merchants with whom he comes in contact by reason of his business, and is extremely well spoken of by his fellow-workmen.

J. L. CONSIDINE.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

Mr. Martin Miller of the casemaking room, one of our champiion pitch players, is now an earnest devotee of Five Hundred, at which he is even more skilled than he was at pitch, for in five starts he has won three first prizes, and came out second best on another occasion.

—

Mr. George Finch, of Baltimore, met with quite a serious accident about a week ago. While going down his back steps he slipped on a piece of ice and fell about 10 feet to the ground, his hip, side and arm were very severely bruised, and he will be unable to move about for a week or two. George has been a member of Local No. 4 for 35 years, and has fought many a battle with us, so we certainly wish him a speedy recovery.

—

Mr. Thomas Eastburn of the casemaking room has been home the first two days of this week on account of the sickness of his wife.

—

Mr. E. O. Schreiber has been off on leave for the last ten days, it is rumored that he is taking a post graduate course in chemistry.

—

Notice is hereby given to all nominees for delegates, to attend the called meeting without fail, the object of the meeting, so we understand, is to limit the size of the posters and hand-bills to be used during the campaign.

—

William Guntrum of the Ruling and Sewing section, who was operated on at the Sibley Hospital, is out and around again.

—

Harry C. Arnold, of the Stamping section, is receiving the congratulations of his friends, on account of his wife presenting him with a fine bouncing boy. Mother and son doing well.

—

Monte C. Harmon, of the Stamping section, was home the past week, on account of a severe cold.

BURNT CLAY NOTES

From all indications the outlook for the coming building season is very good. There is not anticipated a great amount of small dwellings to be built, however, a large and more substantial class of work is expected to keep the building trades busy during the coming season.

Work will start in the near future on the Columbia and Emergency hospitals, the Bureau of Standards and several other large structures that will add to the beauty of the National Capitol.

—

Bro. "Burnie" Roache is indeed to be commended for his heroic afforts to save the life of Miss Anna Donovan, who was burnt to death at her residence, 2003 14th Street N. W.

—

The Marble Workers boasts of existance since the year of 1850, I wonder it they remember the strike we had on King Solomon's Temple, back during the days when "we" built the Tower of Babel.

—

Anticipating a prosperous season, the Brickies have established a down town office in the LeDroit Building, 8th and F Streets N. W.

P. A. SUGRUE.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. Sutton.

Frank J. Sloan, merg. operator, G. P. O., has turned his talents in the direction of invention, with the result that a patent is now pending for a tie-holder which bids to occupy a field of usefulness.

—

A. E. Ogg, a printer-missionary for some years at Maoras, India, has returned to this country, broken in health, and is now located in Oregon.

—

Richard Loud, after an absence of four years in the Southern States, has returned to the city, has been reinstated in the G. P. O. and assigned to the proof section.

HOISTING ENGINEERS.

At a well attended meeting of the Hoisting Engineers, at their hall 10th and Pa. Avenue, on last Thursday night, the members listened to an address on taxation by Mr. Benjamin F. Lindas. Secretary John B. Colpoys of the Central Labor Union, spoke on matters effecting their trade.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

On Wednesday evening, March 18, 1914, Joseph C. Kauffman, known to a great number of his fellow-members of Columbia Union in the Government Printing Office, joined his amiable wife in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Almost a hundred friends and relatives attended the happy gathering, while a goodly number of presents suitable for such an occasion came as evidences of the love and esteem in which the worthy couple are held, none of these being more appreciated than an offering of beautiful cut glass and fragrant flowers from friends in the Government Printing Office. "Uncle Joe" Kauffman and his partner of fifty years in matrimony have many warm friends here and elsewhere, and all hope that they may live to celebrate their diamond jubilee.

• • • •

"Moving pictures give many children St. Vitus's dance," according to a social settlement worker in Philadelphia. The Quaker City has nothing on this capital, for I feel sure that some of the sample pictures exhibited in front of certain movies that I occasionally pass would give a grown man the jim-jams.

• • • •

Byron A. Ford, one of Columbia Union's oldest members, has been away from his work for several weeks past-due to failing health. The veteran's friends—and that includes a great many workers in the National Printery, where Mr. Ford has been employed for many years—trust that his absence is but temporary and that he may soon be with them again.

• • • •

Meeting my friend Joseph L. Holland, who operates a monotype keyboard in the Printery at night, a few days ago he told me that he had concluded not to be a candidate for delegate this year, as he expects, in company with Mrs. Holland, to visit his old home in Kansas about the time of the Providence convention. Mr. Holland has not visited the scenes of his boyhood for many years, and from the way his eyes gleam in reminiscent tenderness as he talks of the old place and the friends there I know that that is to be the trip of his life, though members of this union will be denied the opportunity of voting for an able and enthusiastic unionist by Joe not running.

• • • •

I hear that John J. Higgins has been promoted to a clerkship by the Public Printer, and I trust that it is so, and that it is a good one at that. I have known the genial "Johnny" so long that it makes me imagine I am getting a little old to recall the date of our first meeting, but it led to a friendship that has given me much pleasure. Mr. Higgins was employed for many years as a clerk in the office, before which time he served there a long time as a compositor, and I recall him as chairman of the old Document chapel for numerous temrs. For a year or so past he has been engaged in proof reading. He was for many years active in the affairs of Columbia Union, serving it as treasurer for about ten years, and still takes a keen interest in that which concerns it.

• • • •

In a letter (to Lewis Jackson, of the lino section of the Printery) dated Seattle, Wash., March 11, 1914, Frank E. Wright says:

"Well, while you have been shoveling snow and chopping ice I have been making garden. I have planted my onions, lettuce, peas, kale, spinach, cabbage, parsley, and sweet peas. I have violets and jonquils in bloom, and I will soon have to begin mowing the lawn. In fact, we have not had any winter here at all; no snow—just a few hard frosts.

"I had some honors heaped upon me in a political way during the recent city election. I was chairman of the election board of my precinct and pulled down some 'phat.'"

Brother Wright (known to many of his friends here as "The Deacon") was for a number of years employed in the Government Printing Office as an operator and reader, resigning about two years ago to go back to his old habitat, Seattle. The fact that he is doing nicely in the Northwest is a source of pleasure to his numerous friends in this city.

W. N. Brockwell.

OPERATORS' LOCAL 224.

We again take the opportunity to thank our friends for their moral support, and wish to inform them, that, the Rapheal, 9th Street between O and P Streets Northwest, and the Dixie, 8th and H Streets Northeast, have signed up. We believe that every member of organized labor welcomes this, in justice to our Common Cause and the Concern of All.

FLORIDA MUSICIANS WIN.

Jacksonville, March 27.—The musicians' union has won its contention with the management of the Duval theater of this city, which was caused by a dismissal of members of the orchestra, which the musicians charge was a contract violation. The Stage Employes ceased work when nonunion musicians were employed.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By Cycle.

Some do a kindness and pass on; others wait for the change.

—

Unionism should contain at least three-fourths part fraternalism.

—

Economy in material will show a decided come down in shirt waists this year.

—

Some men have lived to read their own obituary in verse, and have survived even that.

—

The born "rat" has the nerve to demand a latch-key from the union, that he may come in or stay out, as best suits him.

—

March has played so many pranks this year that suspecting people will not believe spring has come until the thermometers are all ablaze.

—

In former times, when the controlling spirit of the two old parties made them one and inseparable (under the interlocking system) it was an easy matter for the daily press to keep step with whatever administration happened to be in power. In the effort to accommodate itself to the new order of things the daily press is making some desperately awkward lunges.

—

In his heart-to-heart talk with members of the Press Club last week, Mr. Wilson, in his imimitable and pleasing style, gave something of an idea of how it seems to be President. The path of the Chief Executive is not absolutely strewn with roses, and yet there are always enough on the waiting list to make it tolerably certain that the White House will never be without a tenant.

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IMPETUS GIVEN TO PENSIONING OF GOV'T EMPLOYES.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM J. MANNING, MEDICAL OFFICER, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND REFORM, IN THE HOUSE, FEBRUARY 20, 1914, AS CONCERNS BILLS PENDING THAT RELATE TO THE RETIREMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

Dr. MANNING. Mr. Chairman, I desire to speak a few words relative to the subject under consideration this morning, and to mention more especially the need of some such law that will provide for the retirement of aged and infirm employees of the Government, especially those who are employed in a mechanical capacity and who are embraced within the scope of the proposed legislation.

I am here upon my own volition and upon the invitation of Representative Godwin and Mr. Russell, not as the representative of the Public Printer or voicing any opinion that he may have upon the subject, although I am of the opinion that should you ask him you will find that this official is only too willing to co-operate with Congress in every way for the solution of this perplexing problem.

We employ in our establishment upward of 4,400 persons, and when I state that as high as 5 per cent in my opinion of these employees are unable to perform a day's labor as compared with younger persons upon the same line of work I do not exaggerate matters in the least.

Scarce a day passes that I am not implored by two or three aged and infirm employees to intercede for them with the different section chiefs, whereby they may be assigned to lighter work, and to the credit of those chiefs, be it said that they all, without a single exception—high and low—endeavor to help to the fullest possible extent when such appeals are made whereby assignments to lighter duties are given. Yet, it will readily be seen that there must be a limit to this constantly increasing state of affairs, and when foremen propound the following question to you, "Doctor, how am I going to get any work out with a partially crippled force?" you are obliged to turn away your head, for the question is unanswerable, and therein lies the problem.

If you will look about you, gentlemen, and observe the signs of the times, you will note there is an onward march of humanity in dealing with one another, with absolutely no retrograde movement. People are becoming interested in the welfare of one another such as the history of the world has never known before, and tremendous strides are being taken along the lines mentioned.

My heart, Mr. Chairman, is with the fellow who has not a Government job and who would, therefore, not be entitled to the same benefits which are urged here this morning, and I would not appear before this body did I think this whole matter is not one of simply giving Government employees that to which they are entitled, and of a surety did I not firmly believe that the issue will become a national one inside of a period of less than a few years, whereby persons engaged in every walk of life in the United States will come under similar protection.

If we view the action taken by the German government toward its people, whereby an insurance provision is made for their old age, irrespective of their vocation in life, and the splendid results that have thus been obtained not only in Germany (she is stronger and greater to-day than ever before, though the critics claimed the German Emperor would beggar the country when he first urged the law) but in England, where a similar law is in force, and where the results have been equally as gratifying as those obtained in Germany, we can not but realize that the contentions of the advocates of such a law for this country are completely substantiated.

It would appear only a question of time, Mr. Chairman, when this knowledge becomes known to the rank and file of American citizens or voters, that they will demand a law similar in character. Indeed—so deeply rooted will this matter become in their minds (self-preservation)—that one may be permitted to quote from the Bible without irreverence the aphorism "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

In other words, the people or voters will say, "If it is possible for an imperial form of government to obtain and enforce these laws with such beneficial results and it does not appear possible to obtain such benefits under a republican form of government, then give us an emperor or an absolute monarchy, provided we can have such benefits and towards which we are willing to contribute in our youth." Human nature is the same, whether it is in Germany, England, France, or America.

The International Typographical Union over five years ago established a pension system for old and superannuated printers whereby they are allowed the sum of some five or six dollars a week, and to which they are entitled after they have been members of their local typographical union for a period of some 20 years. The upkeep of this splendid exemplification of interest in their brothers' welfare is paid for cheerfully and willingly by those who are still able to work and who enjoy good health, because they feel that the time will come when they in turn will enjoy the benefits or become beneficiaries.

Among the industrial organizations the International Typographical Union has thus raised a monument to itself in the initiative of this matter, taking personally its own burdens upon its own shoulders and laying down an example for others to follow, even to our great national Government, in matters of this kind. They did not recognize the situation as a theory, but rather as one of an existing condition, and did their best to solve the problem.

Electrotypers', bookbinders', and pressmen's unions, all splendid organizations, are putting into force similar measures. Fine! Human! Good work! All the outcome of the teachings of Christ 2,000 years ago, slowly but surely disseminated, and that continue to gather impetus from year to year.

As science progresses, with resulting decrease in superstition, and the spirit of Christ manifests itself in our times, men lose their timidity and fear of death and begin to realize more and more that this present life is but one in an undoubted series of lives. That of a surety they will all live again; that it is only a matter of time when science will prove this to their special senses—(whereby we come to know or appreciate things as facts in our daily lives)—the connection between phenomena in this world and the next, and the state of life through which we have passed in our constant evolution. Men, I say, begin to realize as never before that our complex, chemical (none the less Godlike because it is chemical in origin or that the Creator has thus utilized his elements), wonderfully constructed human bodies or personalities are not made to stumble through this life of sorrow and care (much of our own making) to be finally snuffed out forever with the grave.

We do not appreciate this statement, merely because it is not known to our special senses at the present time, but the fact is lying dormant, awaiting exemplification, as were electricity and other now known natural forces, until they were stumbled upon by man.

Enough evidence is already presented to us by our special senses to enable our concepts to grasp the idea, and which reflection and deliberation only accentuates, that if the Creator is capable of producing that which we observe about us in this world, the same power is capable of still greater things, the least among which may be the transfer of our conscious or subconscious lives from this world to the next. Have we not even this hint from the Bible—"who seeing, see not!"

Analyze the matter how you will, look at it from every angle and vantage ground, one is bound to arrive at the same conclusion because of the ever constant sum total presenting itself, *i. e.*, that the only rational toll required of us by the Creator in our passage through this life is simply a little kindness shown one to the other with an output of work or energy of a manual or mental variety.

The character of the work required depends on one's inclination, training, and environment, the pecuniary return just what such labor is worth in the worldly market, coincident and subservient to the law of supply and demand. If men designate your work as commonplace, lowly, or menial in comparison with their own particular labor, let their ego evaporate when they consider that which is least may be greatest, or in other words, "let him become a fool that he may be wise."

I must say that words of commendation on my part are due to the utterances of Congressman Dies this morning, wherein he stated in the case of the death of an employee at or about the retirement age, whereby a pension would be due him, it should entitle the widow or mother to the receipt of such a benefit.

Indeed, I agree with the honorable Congressman, and would state additionally that these wives and mothers who stay at home and work and help their husbands and share his daily worries could be more properly classified under the caption of "domestic heroines." They work and bear the thousand-and-one cares incident to raising a family or household duties. No one hears of their achievements and triumphs—they are not cried aloud from the housetops—they do not seek or sip of the applause of the world. Their wisdom excludes vanity. Their work is well done and they know it, and they rest content in their knowledge, do our mothers and wives—silent domestic heroines.

I would state further, Mr. Chairman, that I am in favor of the contributory plan of pensions because the speaker believes that this is the only way in which an entering wedge of legislation of this sort can be given an impetus and be fair to the taxpayers.

I desire to state, Mr. Chairman, that the speaker is not an agitator, and my duties keep me busy caring for those taken suddenly ill or injured in the titanic establishment just below your Capitol, as well as being in charge of the injury compensation claims, and my odd moments are given over to solving problems is industrial hygiene, and research work, looking toward a cure for tuberculosis, and take my word for it, one is busy.

It was my duty to come here this morning and tell you of what is an everyday experience with me in attempting to keep these old people at work—they all have experienced their financial setbacks coupled with domestic worries and disappointments—and to help them on their way by my feeble efforts, aided by the help given me by their respective division chiefs. A manufacturing establishment is a very different proposition from that of a bureau where purely clerical work is at hand, and the aged or infirm person is rather in the way in such institutions and a detriment to the service, by his or her presence, and as concerns the output of the respective product or manufacture. In other words, there is nothing to which you can assign them, and as I stated before, no one has the heart to order their dismissal after long years of faithful service, because the world grows more human day by day.

The Committee has heard the evidence of a $1,400 clerk here this morning as to the cost of living as concerns such a person with a wife and two children. What, then, is to be expected of an artisan making but $1,200 a year, and of a skilled or unskilled helper earning only one-half of $1,200? What has he to retire upon when the age of sixty-five is reached?

Of course, when a fellow's digestion is good and he's "fine, big, and hearty," himself, things of the nature described and discussed here this morning do not leave much of an impress upon him, and he is apt to say to himself, "Ichgebibbel," yet in my experience in dealing with men I have noted at the bedside during my professional visits that this feeling as a rule vanishes, and such a person does a whole lot of thinking when his nervous and general system are sadly lacking in happy synchronism, and as a result he will naturally think along different lines than heretofore as compared with when his physiological activities were faultlessly playing a symphony, and Hygeia, the Goddess of Health, was swinging the baton.

So far as this proposed legislation concerns industrial betterment, let us look at the matter broadly, gentlemen. It is not one of charity, but rather do you make and build for efficiency in our industrial pursuits. The wars of the future will be industrial combats between nation and nation for product supremacy. American brains and sinew pitted against the world! Let us build now by paving the way for industrial retirement for wage-earners, and blend efficiency, contentment, humanity, and Christianity into the future make-up of an American citizen.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the permission given me to appear before yourself and this honorable Committee this morning.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Miss Annie Walters, machine operator, reinstated.

Miss Helen Y. Booze, skilled laborer, transferred from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Howard D. Lowd, compositor, reinstated.

Separations.

Jessie Tilghman, Elsie S. Hoffman, and James Reed, skilled laborers, resigned; Miss Daisy E. Davis, machine operator, resigned; Charles E. Castle, John C. Keelan, and William M. Stuart, temporatory compositors, dropped; Thomas E. Reardon, emergency plasterer, dropped; Milton J. Landvoigt, caster helper, resigned; Clarence O. Wood, clerk, resigned; Thomas Simmons, probationary messenger boy, resigned.

Transfers, &c.

Richard E. B. Wakefield, messenger boy, monotype section, day; James W. Carrington, messenger boy, linotype section; George S. Fletcher, linotype operator, linotype section, night; Daniel Clark, linotype machinist, linotype section, night; Sidney J. Marshall, compositor, job section; William S. McDaniel, compositor, hand section; Joseph D. Mitchell, Henry O. White, bookbinders, John A. Staub, skilled laborer, and Richard B. Hutchinson, unskilled laborer, ruling and sewing section.

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FROM BLADENSBURG, MD.

Messrs. W. S. McDaniel and Thos. Flowers, Washington printers, favored me with a pleasant call one day last week.

Brother C. J. MacMurray, of the G. P. O., was one of those who favored me while in the hospital with frequent calls.

"Justice Wright is Impeached on Floor of the House; Representative Park, of Georgia, Calls for Inquiry Into Charges."

"Mr. Speaker, by virtue of my right as a member of the House of Representatives, I impeach Daniel Thew Wright, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office."

The above heading and extract are taken from a Washington paper of recent date. "The mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceedingly small."

Anent the coming election, let us all keep our tempers, let each candidate put his best foot forward, and may the best man win. We are all brothers and sisters, and because two persons or more aspire to the same office, there is no reason why there should be envy and bitterness between them. Let us all be able to say after election is over, "let the majority rule," and we will continue to push the car of unionism to the front with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull, all together.

J. V. JOHNSON.

BARTENDERS No. 428.

The Bartenders met on last Sunday, at Painters' Hall, and the reports of their officers show that this organization is forging rapidly to to the front with a steady increase in its membership which is nearing the 400 mark. Delegate Henry Nolda of the Central Labor Union, who assisted in organizing this local was present and addressed the members.

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VOLUME XVIII. NO. 40 — WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1914. — ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

MINERS' OFFICERS SUED

Coal Operators Have Filed a Suit For $1,000,000 Damages.

Trinidad, Colo., April 3. — Because of inflammatory and intimidating speeches, made by President White, Vice President Frank Hayes, and a score of other United Mine Workers' officials, the strike in the Colorado coal fields resulted, is the opinion of coal operators, who have filed a suit for $1,000,000 damages against these unionists. The mine owners state that only about one-half of the miners went on strike voluntarily, but the speeches referred to above "contained intimations and insinuations and statements that personal injury and abuse would come to those who failed to respond to said call of strike." The coal operators complain of the manner in which the strikers' tent colonies were conducted. These places were maintained by the union to keep their striking members and families from starvation, but the court is assured that men were "restrained" in the tents—that they wanted to return to work, but by intimidating methods were fearful to exercise their right to work when, where and for whom they pleased. The suit is filed in the District Court of this county by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and the complaint drawn up by their attorney is truly a lurid document when one recalls the methods employed by this concern and its allies during the past several months to destroy the United Mine Workers' union, and who now resort to legal entanglements. Attorney Hawkins, Denver counsel for the unionists, is quoted as saying that the suit will give an opportunity to "show in court that Mr. Rockefeller's company and other companies who are allied with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company constitute a gigantic trust, operating in violation of law, and engaged in oppressing the people in prices charged for coal." Unionists agree that the suit is an admission that the coal companies have failed to break the long-contested miners' strike and are now using other tactics. The suit was started under a state law passed several years ago for the purpose of "regulating monopoly," and which was never intended to apply to organizations of workers. Unionists say that the continued interpretations by Federal courts of the Sherman anti-trust law to include trade unions has made possible the belief by attorneys for the mine operators that the Colorado law can also be so construed.

A COMMITTEE CAN'T IMPEACH.

"The Constitution and law provide remedy for proceedings against a judge for misconduct in office, and does not provide for any action in this manner by this committee," is the report of the House Judiciary Committee on the question of investigating the judicial conduct of Federal Judge Dayton, of West Virginia. The papers had been referred to Chairman Clayton by Attorney General McReynolds. The decision means that impeachment proceedings must begin on the floor of the House, as was done in the case of Justice Wright. Numerous protests have been made by citizens of West Virginia because of Judge Dayton's injunction practices. Recently a large mass meeting was held in Wheeling and a delegation conveyed to President Wilson the protests of organized labor and their sympathizers.

CONVICTS TO BUILD ROADS.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 3.—Practically all arrangements have been made to try the plan of working convicts on county highways in this state. A start will be made in Livingston county, where between seventy-five and one hundred will be employed. It was first proposed that two hundred convicts be used, but it has since been decided to try out a smaller number, and if the system works satisfactorily the number can be increased. The county will have to feed and house the convicts and pay the salaries of the prison guards. The labor of the convicts will cost the county nothing. Other counties interested in good roads are watching the scheme with interest.

STEEL INCOME INCREASES.

New York, April 3.—United States Steel Corporation reports an increase in the gross business for last year of $51,388,784 over the year of 1912. Last year the figures totalled $796,894,299. The net income for 1913 showed an increase of $27,477,768, with an increase in surplus net income of $26,976,936. The balance of surplus increased $11,976,936. The average number of employes during 1913 was 228,906. against 221,025 the year before.

FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is arranging for a procession on May 9, as part of their agitation for a United States Constitutional amendment enfranchising women. It is intended to make the event an imposing one, and every state will be represented by large delegations. Mass meetings will also be held on this date.

UNION OPPONENTS

Trade Unions Have No Right to Claim They Represent American Workers.

One of the favored statements of trade union opponents is: "The census reports show there are 30,000,000 working people in this country, and the unions, with their 2,000,000 members, have no right to claim they represent the American workers."

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, refuted this claim, recently, before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate. He showed that the twelfth census report on "Occupations" (page 86, table 21), stated that in the year 1909, the whole number of persons, (men, women and children) engaged in gainful occupations was 38,073,233. These occupations were grouped in five grand divisions, namely:

Agricultural, 10,381,765, or 35.7 per cent of the whole.

Professional services, 1,258,5[illegible] per cent.

Domestic and personal services, [illegible]657, or 19.2 per cent.

Trade and transportation, [illegible] or 16.4 per cent.

Manufacturing and mechanical, [illegible],309, or 24.4 per cent.

Commenting on the first two divisions, President Gompers said: "In the first division, or those engaged in agricultural pursuits, some 3,000,000 persons are enrolled in the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative union of America and the American Society of Equity. This shows that nearly 29 per cent of the persons engaged in agricultural pursuits are members of industrial and economic organizations. The second division, namely, 'professional persons,' comprises those engaged in law, medicine, theology, academies, hospitals and ministers. Of course everybody is familiar with the fact that practically all divisions of professional service are very thoroughly organized."

In the third group, the millions engaged follow a multitude of occupations very largely of a personal character, such as servants, butlers, cooks in private families, coachmen, nurses and attendants in numberless capacities who are not associated with fellow-workers, which makes, as President Gompers says, "organization and united action for protective purposes not yet attainable."

The "trade and transportation" division, with its 4,736,964 persons engaged, includes cash girls, railroad officials, delivery boys, messengers, managers, superintendents, foremen, bosses, traveling salesmen, solicitors, agents, clerks, bookkeepers, accountants, real estate, insurance and commission men, brokers, bankers, dressmakers and other occupations and callings where the individual is no part of the gigantic industrial mechanism that makes its feeders mere cogs, and forces them into trade unions for self-protection. In this division is included the millions of little children, working in the factories and mills. Also the thousands of shopkeepers, from department stores to fruit stands and shoe repairing shops in cities, hamlets and cross roads. Draymen, express wagon drivers, venders and hucksters are included in "trade and transportation." The greater percentage of these are not eligible to trade unions because they are not wage earners in the accepted sense, but are either distributors of wealth or have supervisory positions in the creation of wealth.

The trade union movement is largely recruited from the fifth, or "manufacturing and mechanical," division, with its 7,085,309 persons. In this list is included, as in the fourth division, vast armies of solicitors, traveling men, secretaries, confidential clerks, and men in supervisory and managerial positions. When the grand total of all these elements is subtracted from the numbers listed as engaged in "gainful occuptions," it will be found that of those 30,000,000 persons, many millions of them could not belong to trade unions, and neither have they any need for trade unions, as far as direct benefit is concerned. While the exact number is unknown, it is safe to say that the American Federation of Labor and the allied railroad brotherhoods, approximating 3,000,000 members, exclusive of the 3,000,000 organized farmers, not only truly represent the American wage workers, but these organizations have enrolled a greater percentage of eligible persons than any other American institution, save, possibly, the organizations of bankers, doctors, and lawyers.

PAINTERS ASK EIGHT HOURS.

Springfield, Ohio, April 3. — Painters are expecting little trouble in securing the eight-hour day and 40 cents an hour from contractors this spring. These workers show that they are about the only ones in the local building trades who do not enjoy the shorter work day, while the rates of others are much higher. The paperhangers are also asking for wage increases.

MUSICIANS' UNION FORMED.

Laramie, Wyo., April 3.—The Musicians in this city have formed a union affiliated to the American Federation of Musicians. It is believed that every competent musician will become enrolled.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

JAMES J. O'BYRNE.

CAPITAL FRIENDS HOPE FOR HIS ELECTION

The many friends of Mr. James J. O'Byrne, the genial Secretary to Senator William Hughes, are pulling hard for his election to Congress from the Sixth New Jersey District, at the special election to be held on Tuesday, April 7, to fill the unexpired term of the late "Bob" Bremner.

Jim O'Byrne, as he is popularly known in Washington, has a host of friends in labor circles, having been brought in close touch with them in his work of helping "Billy" Hughes prepare his many famous bills looking to amelioration of some of the conditions under which the toilers have to work. As a Congressman, and as a Senator, the office of William Hughes has become a mecca for those who are interested in labor legislation and in almost all the conferences that have taken place in this office none were more interested or worked harder for labor legislation than Jim O'Byrne. Ever ready to assist and help in the cause of the toilers he has endeared himself in the hearts of those who are charged with looking after what is commonly called labor legislation, and the training which he has thus received will make him a valuable aid to the working people should he be successful in his aspirations on next Tuesday.

If his success rested with some of the laboring people of the Capital, it would already be assured, and it is hoped that the working people of the Sixth New Jersey District irrespective of partisian political feelings will attend the election on next Tuesday, and cast their vote for one who has been tried and not found wanting. Numerous letters and resolutions have been sent to the candidate expressing the hope that he will be successful and none were more stronger than that adopted by the Plate Printers, whose legislative committee have been in a position to know the true worth of Jim O'Byrne to the cause of labor.

One of the characteristics of Jim O'Byrne is his readiness to render his assistance to those needing aid, and when the late "Bob" Bremner came to Congress from this district, one of the first to offer his assistance was Jim O'Byrne, and he made the task of "Bob" much lighter than it would have been through the help that he rendered, and as the laboring people had a friend and a staunch champion in Bremner, so will they have an equal one in O'Byrne, and as we are in need at all times of having men in Congress that we can rely upon and know that their sympathies are with the cause of the working people, it is for the working people themselves, when they have the opportunity to see to it, that they rally to their support, and if the working people of the Sixth New Jersey District knew Jim O'Byrne as we do in the Nation's Captitol, he would receive every one of their votes and it is confidently hoped that they will show that they too are zealons of their interests and feality to the cause of labor above that of party, and vote on next Tuesday, for James J. O'Byrne as their representative to Congress.

TO PENSION WIDOWS.

New York, April 3. — A widow's pension bill, aiming to contribute materially to the support of fatherless children in the State, has been completed by a commission after a seven months' study of the question in this country and Europe. The bill to be introduced will provide a pension of $20 per month for any worthy dependent widow with one child, $35 per month where two children must be supported by the widow, and $10 per month for each additional child. The maximum sum that shall be paid in any case would be $60. Children over sixteen years old would be excluded from the provisions of the bill. The naming of child welfare boards for the administration of the law is provided. The members are to serve without compensation.

SCHOOLS FOR POLLING PLACES.

New York, April 3.—The board of Estimate of this city has approved the bill now pending in the State Legislature amending the election laws of the state so as to permit the Board of Elections of the city to designate any public building or any schoolhouse as a place of registration and election. An investigation showed that it was practicable to use a number of schoolhouses for this purpose without interfering with the activities of the Board of Education, and at the same time it would greatly improve the conditions under which registration and balloting were carried on.

PREACHER FAVORS UNIONISM.

Mount Carmel, Pa., April 3.—In advocating higher salaries for ministers, Rev. Dr. Stough said there was not a clergyman in this city who was drawing the pay he should get. "What we need is a union of preachers who will raise the scale of wages," he said. "Because the preachers have no union and no business agents the official boards can pay them what they want and when they want to, and the poor preacher must run up bills with the grocer and the butcher."

LARGE STEEL ORDERS.

Pittsburgh, April 3.—Orders for thousands of tons of steel from Mexico, Canada, Panama, South America, and the Orient have been placed in this city within the past fortnight. A power company at Massent, N. Y., has placed an order for two miles of 20-inch riveted steel plate pontoon pipe and three miles of 24-inch pipe of the same kind. A mill at Warren, Ohio, has placed an order for 1,000 tons of structural steel. Another large order is for galvanized structural steel foundations for fifty miles of transmission line from Cedar Rapids, Quebec, to Massena, N. Y., Five hundred tons of steel will be furnished every month for the next four months for a Chicago terminal depot, and 1,700 tons will be used by a local manufacturing concern in the erection of large storehouses.

IRON MOLDERS LOCKED OUT.

Philadelphia, April 3.—The Fairmount foundry has locked out its Iron Molders because they insisted on presenting their grievance to the management, who ordered the committee out of the office. The lockout is the culmination of a long series of complaints on the part of the men. Girl coremakers are employed and apprentice molders are compelled to do some of the work of experienced men for a small wage. Employes have been forced to work overtime without pay, and the men say conditions are of the worst. The Iron Molders are affiliated to the International Iron Molders' union.

SCHOOL MEN MEET UNIONISTS.

Springfield, Mo., April 3.—Every member of the city school board accepted an invitation of the Building Trades Council to appear before that body and discuss the question of educating Springfield's little ones. The meeting was a success and the board members explained some of their handicaps. In their addresses the unionists explained the aims and purposes of our movement, and announced that as it stood for education they were willing at all times to assist the board wherever possible.

ACTIVITIES IN BOSTON

All Efforts of Organized Labor are Proving to be Successful.

Boston, April 3. — The Painters' District Council has submitted the new wage scale to a referendum vote. It calls for 55 cents an hour for painters and 60 cents for decorators. The present rates are 50 and 55 cents. A union composed wholly of laborers in the city Public Works Department has been formed and an A. F. of L. charter requested. Clerks in the New York, New Haven and Hartford freight houses protest against the new piecework system on the billing machines, just installed. They insist that piecework is a violation of their agreement. Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 243, announces that every first-class Boston hotel is running under union conditions and wages of their local. All railroad workers are supporting the proposed state law calling for one day's rest in seven "for men having to do with the moving of trains." Machinists, No. 264, and Coppersmiths' Union, No. 92, have established sick benefit systems. An organizing campaign among non-union barbers is being conducted by International Representative Shannessy. The month's trial of the six-day work rule has been so successful that the Newspaper Web Pressmen's union has decided to make it permanent. The Laundry Workers have signed an agreement with a supply house which employs 68 workers. Wage increases, shorter hours, and better working conditions were secured. The Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' union is watching the efforts of certain employers to annul the eight-hour law. The union announces that the effort will be resisted. Freight handlers are securing better working conditions and they believe their several wage scale conferences will prove successful.

"SPEEDING UP" CAUSES STRIKE.

Bakersfield, Cal., April 3.—As a protest against the "speeding up" orders of foremen on the Standard Oil Company's tank farm, near here, 300 tank builders went on strike. Very few of the strikers were organized, but they signified their willingness to join a trade union, and their local is now affiliated to the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders. The demands of the men include the employment of a white cook instead of a Chinese and a demand for more money or a reduction of the amount of work required. The men say that a limit must be placed on the "speeding up" system that is being slowly enforced. These tank builders are skilled iron workers. The tanks are made of steel, 114 feet in diameter and 32 feet high, and are intended to store the oil from the main pipe as new oil wells are drilled.

INSISTS ON TRIAL BY JURY.

Trenton, N. J., April 3. — Claiming that when he was committed to jail without a trial by jury, because of an alleged violation of an order by the chancery tribunal of New Jersey, he was denied rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, Samuel S. Staley, through his attorney, was granted a review of the proceedings through a writ of habeas corpus by Supreme Court Justice Trenchard. Staley claims that he was adjudged in contempt of court for failing to obey an order in connection with a suit in which he was interested. Under the court's order Staley was taken into custody in Pennsylvania, brought to New Jersey, and committed to jail, where he was to remain until a fine of $50 and costs had been paid.

ACTIVE IN TAUNTON.

Taunton, Mass., April 3. — The trade union sentiment is gaining strength in this city, and as the theories of the American Federation of Labor are becoming better understood and workers note the results gained by persistent and intelligent agitation, they are coming under its jurisdiction and are paying less attention to fantastic doctrines that attract for the moment. The Silk Weavers have organized a good union with 100 members, and locals of clay workers and janitors will be a fact in the near future. Organizers of the pattern makers are on the ground and preliminary meetings are being held by these workers. It is certain that other crafts and callings will be organized before midsummer.

WANT AN EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Aberdeen, Wash., April 3. — A large audience greeted W. H. Kingery, author of the proposed eight-hour law, which trade unionists are striving to place on the statute books through the initiative and referendum. Mr. Kingery is touring this section explaining the bill and giving advice on circulating petitions and securing signatures. The organized workers are being supported in their efforts by many other citizens and they are confident of securing the required number of signers, so that the measure can be placed before the people of this state at the next election.

PRINTERS' CLOSE CALL

The Anti-Trust Law is Hanging Over Workers Heads.

New York, April 3. — It is illegal for members of the Allied Printing Trades Council to notify book sellers that they will not deal with them if they handle books printed under non-union conditions.

It is lawful for the Allied Printing Trades Council to notify publishing houses that they will appeal to State Boards of Education if non-union books are handled by them.

The above rulings are included in a letter from Assistant Attorney General Todd, at Washington, to District Attorney Marshall, this city, in the case of the New York Allied Printing Trades Council, which the federal grand jury has been investigating because of its opposition to the non-union publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co. In effect, Mr. Todd rules that it is a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and an interference with trade if the printers and their allies notify a book seller handling non-union goods that they will no longer patronize him.

These workers, however, may appeal to fellow unionists to urge State Boards of Education throughout the country to cease buying this non-union product for use in the public schools, because this act "does not constitute a direct restraint of interstate commerce within the principle of any case decided by the supreme court," says Mr. Todd, who, it will be noted, relies on court interpretations of the Sherman anti-trust law, against which the A. F. of L. so strongly protests, and which interpretations may some time outlaw the petitioning of public officials, on the ground that such action is "an interference with interstate commerce."

The federal attorney plainly states that if the Allied Printing Trades Council "approaches booksellers with threats not to buy books of them if they carry in stock the books of publishers who employ non-union printers," this would be cause for action under the Sherman anti-trust law. He cites the Electrotypers Union, allied with the council, as doing this very thing, and wants to know if the other unions are doing likewise. He says this "should be stopped." He intimates that the Sherman anti-trust law will be invoked, and asks his New York assistant for information whether a notice to stop the practice will suffice, or if it would be necessary to start suit in the Federal courts.

AMERICA LEADS IN STEEL.

In the production of iron and steel the United States leads the United Kingdom and Germany combined, according to figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Also exports of iron and steel manufactures from the United States have increased more rapidly during the past decade than those of Germany or the United Kingdom, while in the production of this line of manufactures, measured by the output of pig iron and steel, our country has greatly increased its leadership over its chief competitors. In 1903 the United Kingdom was first, Germany second, and the United States third in the exportation of iron and steel products. The same relative positions were maintained in 1908; but during the past few years Germany had wrested first place from the United Kingdom and the United States has also gained materially on that country. About 85 per cent of the domestic production of iron and steel is consumed in the United States, thus leaving less than 15 per cent available for export.

CIGARMAKERS' LAW PASSED.

Annapolis, Md., April 3.—Gov. Goldsborough has signed the bill passed by both branches of the legislature which prohibits cigarmakers standing or sitting on molds, and the long fight waged by Cigarmakers' unions in this state, especially in Baltimore, to abolish this practice, is at an end. Cigar manufacturers will now be compelled to furnish devices to press the unwrapped cigars instead of compelling their employes to stand or sit on these 4½ by 12 inch molds. The custom caused the workers peculiar ailments and the exposed ends of the cigars collected germs. The Cigarmakers' statement of conditions under which this product was made opened the eyes of the lawmakers.

AN AUTOMATIC INCREASE.

Boston, April 3.—The Elevator Constructors union announce that on May 8 the second and maximum wage increase under its agreement goes into effect. Then the rates will be $5 a day for mechanics and $3.24 a day for helpers. The pay is now $4.80 for skilled constructors and $3.12 for helpers. The agreement expires in May, next year, and under its provisions the rates will be automatically increased next May.

PAINTERS INCREASE WAGES.

Wheeling, April 3. — Painters in this city have compromised their wage scale, their employers agreeing to pay 3 cents an hour, beginning May 1.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCILS WASHINGTON 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 3, 1914.

Don't mistake a noise for ability.

He who follows another is always behind.

The man who can smile at his defeat has won.

Luck may be merely a case of not being found out.

Some people's specialty is pouring ice water on enthusiasm.

You can't get away from yourself by going to a booze-bazaar.

Success does not consist in showing how bad your competitor is.

The man who thinks twice before he speaks is generally the man of few words.

Never explain. Your friends don't require it, and your enemies won't believe you anyway.

The people who are always finding fault might better occupy their time looking for a needle in haystack.

Sometimes a man has a reputation as a fighter simply because none of his bluffs has ever been called.

The secret of success lies in the fact that any fool can catch on, but it takes a wise man to know when to let go.

It seems rather strange—but you seldom read of voluntary wage increases. The man who wants anything in this good old world must nearly always ask for it.

THE TROUBLE AT MANILA.

The reports of the dismissal of John H. Leech is just coming to this country, and the truth of the whole affair is just commencing to be learned, and if the reports are true, and we see no reason to doubt them, it would appear as if Mr. Leech was sacrificed because of his loyalty to the Trade Union Movement.

A movement was started to reduce the pay of the men emplyed at the printery under Mr. Leech, and because they choose to exercise their lawful right of petition to protest to the President of the United States against the contemplated reductions, and because Mr. Leech refused to divulge the contents of the cable message which the members of the Manila union sent, he was asked to resign, which he did. It is hoped that the sacrifice that Mr. Leech was called on to make will not have happened in vain, and that it will bea long time before another attempt is made to reduce wages at this office.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

During the past week an explosion occurred at one of our largest department stores at a time when there was a number of patrons in the store. That it was not more serious than it was is the act of a kind Providence.

While we deplored the deaths that resulted from this accident we are more concerned with the cause rather than the effect. That an accident of this kind did not occur long before it did is the wonder of members of organized labor, that knew the true condition of this particular boiler room, for the trouble that organized labor is having with this concern is due to the fact that the engineer and firemen employed there were in our estimation inefficient, and if the concern were alive to their interests, and that of their patrons, they would see the error of their way and take the explosion as a lesson and procure at once the best class of employes, and these especially in these positions can only be found in the ranks of organized labor, for the intelligent workman of today in every calling is a member of his trade organization.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

It has been stated that there are numerous violations taking place by concerns in this city of the eight-hour law for women that was recently enacted. While we have no doubt that such is the case, we are hopeful that these violations will not continue much longer, for provision has been made for an appropriation to cover the cost of putting this law in operation, and in a short time inspectors will be appointed whose duty it will be to see that the provisions of this law are enforced.

There is no doubt in our minds that now this humane law is on the statute book, and the reports that have reached us of the contemptable treatment accorded by some concerns who have been hit by this law in the employment of women, wherein they had to reduce the number of hours that these women toiled, and wherein they also reduced the renumeration paid to these women workers, but that it will only hasten the day when the sister law to the eight-hour law will be passed, namely, the MINIMUM WAGE LAW. This law should be passed in this city, for the wages paid to some of our women workers is such a small amount for the work performed, and the women are so helpless to better their condition, that the only hope is through legislation, and it is hoped that day is not far off when this legislation will be passed.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

On Saturday eve, March 28, about 125 bookbinders, members of Local No. 4, met at Saengerbund Hall and took part in a good old fashioned "sausage party" with plenty of good things to eat, plenty of smokes and enough beer and soft drinks to satisfy every one. For entertainment they had Chas. F. Weston's trained troup of minstrels, the only one of its kind in captivity, and they performed in the usual a la Weston style, which meons unusually fine. Then followed a three round, no decision, boxing contest between Kid Pearson and Henry Levering, both contestants were on their feet at the end of the third round looking for more. Each and every round was full of thrills and surprises. Wm. Hope acted as time keeper and Geo. Reynolds was referee, and both men acquitted themselves like veterans, which they are in fact.

Jimmy Cogan acted as chief adviser for Henry Levering, and the way Jimmy handled the towel between rounds was indeed a pleasure to see, for it was his clever work with the towel that helped Henry over many a rough spot.

Good and reliable Leonard Kukart was master of ceremonies, and as is usually the case every thing went with the precision of clock work.

Brothers E. F. Strudley, President of No. 4, and P. R. Flanagan, Vice-President, were called upon, and both responded with a few well-chosen words, both choosing harmony in No. 4 as their topic. Their remarks were well taken and appreciated by all.

After the smoker Nick Altrock was introduced to Charley Ecker by the King of the West, Ben Spellbring. And such fun as those three "Germans" had, it would'nt surprise us in the least to hear that Altrock, Ecker and Spellbring had gone into vaudeville, and they would be worth going many miles to see. The hope is expressed by all that we have a number of these affairs next season,

—

The other day a party inquired of me whether or not the H. S. & M. people made union clothes. I was unable to give the desired information. I doubt if any one not directly connected with the tailoring business, could give this information off handed, and the thought strikes me that organized labor is just a trifle lax in this respect, that we are just a little backward in advertising our friends. Take the bookbinders for example, we have four or five shops who use our lable on their books, yet we have not advertised this fact, as we should have done. Other people may ask the same question, "I wonder where I can get the binder's label on some society work I am instructed to have bound?" Why not get busy and advertise our friends?

—

Mr. Harry Kaiser has been at the Homeopathic Hospital the past two weeks. He is suffering from a bad attack of pleurisy. He is rapidly recovering, however, and expects to leave the hospital before the end of the week.

—

As a referee of boxing bouts George Reynolds of casemaking sec., is "IT."

—

Monte C. Harmon, who was confined to his home for the past two weeks on account of a severe illness has returned to work in the stamping section.

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The election of delegates to the convention of the Bookbinders, to be held at Denver, Colo., next June, promises to be a spirited contest as all the aspirants are hustlers in Local No. 4.

—

Kirk Harrison of the ruling and sewing section, was the winner of a handsome medal in a bowling tournament held recently in Washington.

NEWS FROM THE MOVIES

The Moving Picture Operators are making good progress in their work of unionizing the various picture houses, and on last Monday, they were successful in having Mr. Watson sign up their contract for his Orpheum Theatre, at 4th and C Streets N. E. This makes the fourth theatre in the Northeast section that are now strictly nnion houses, the others being the Princess, Empire, and the Dixie. In the Southeast they have the Avenue Grand, and the Zenith; in the Northwest they have the American, Crandall's, Gayety on Sundays, Favorite, Colonial, Angelo, Mid-City, Dumbarton, Rapheal and the Chelsea.

The operators are taking a keen interest in their local, and the assistance that they render to each other at their meetings in the way of instructions as to how best to operate the picture machine, has been of great value to the men and equally so for the proprietors who employ them, as it makes them more careful and trustworthy in the handling of their machine, and reduces the chances of having an accident down to a minimum. They hope to have every man that is engaged in the business enrolled under the banner of their local in a short time.

BURNT CLAY NOTES

Much credit is due Vice-President Dunnigan for the splendid manner in which he has conducted the meetings in the absence of President Levi, who was injured sometime ago by an automobile colliding with him in judiciary park. Brother Dunnigan has been fair, honest and just in his rulings, sincere in his convictions, a true trades unionist and one, who, if permitted to retain his present seat will reflect credit upon his organization.

—

Bro. Ed. Vierkorre the noted Dutch artist in "Burnt Clay" has signed up as an infielder for the season with the firm of Lane Bros.

—

Have you secured your seat in the Brickies corner at the ball park? If not do so at once, there are a number already listed for the choir that is to be led by Professor "Mouth Almighty" Brosnahan, our noted "Bent Leg" business agent.

—

"Point of Order" McNaulty, has arrived in town. Bro. "Mc" looks the picture of health due to the fact, that, after the convention in January at Houston, Texas, he proceeded to Hot Springs, and had the "brick dust" boiled out.

—

Bro. "Bill" Goddard the old "watch dog" of our treasury is keeping up remarkably well under the strain that has been put on his bank roll during the winter months.

—

Bro. Sam Gaskins has been awarded the contract for the erection of the American 5 and 10 cent Store building, at 7th and D Sts., N. W., and in lieu of the title of the building it is rumored that Sam will pay off in nickels and dimes.

P. A. SUGRUE.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. Sutton.

According to Franklin P. Adams, and he ought to know, "a man is known by the column he writes."

—

A phone message from Sibley Hospital reports Mr. Herritage "doing nicely."

—

Mr. Brandt goes to Lynn, Mass., as a monotype operator at $27 per week.

—

Charles Smith—he that contributed to the putting of the monotype "museum on its legs," as Artemus Ward would say—is again in our midst, this time as the manager of the Capital Printing Company, No. 511 Eleventh Street. Since his former sojourn in Washington, Mr. Smith has been holding a responsible position with the well-known Wyncoop & Hollenbeck Company, of New York City. If Mr. Smith can inoculate his new field of endeavor with the same virus he injected into the manipulation of the monotype product, the plant with which he is connected will take a place in first rank among the publishing houses of the national capital.

—

They are lining up all over the country, and this particular "they" means the printer man enroute for Congress. This column has already carried notices for Shanks, in New York, and Triplett, in Florida, to which might be added Hull, of Wisconsin, Rodier, in Tennessee, Brooke, in Alabama, and Flowers, in Arkansas.

—

A distinguished laborite is in town this week, in the person of one Kelly, head of the National Letter Carriers Association for many years. Incidently this is the same Kelly, that President Wilson recognized organized labor by appointing postmaster at Brooklyn, New York.

—

Reports from Florida are not encouraging as to the condition of Gus Weiand.

—

W. T. Hastings, late of the War branch printing office has resigned, to accept a position in the War Department.

—

While operating a monotype machine in the G. P. O., Tuesday night of this week, Charles Groome had the misfortune to have a finger, wearing a heavy gold ring, come in contact with the electric current, with the result of inflicting a severe burn.

—

T. J. McConnell, a successful graduate from printing into dentistry, died this week.

—

John Sherman's name will possibly be presented for I. T. U. delegate honors.

WILL DISCUSS WAGE SCALES.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 3.—Beginning with April 1 the adjustment plan favored by employers and trade unionists in this city will take effect, and scales of wages for five crafts are now being prepared for submission to the joint board. Both sides have agreed, through their respective organizations, to depend on conciliation and arbitration to settle differences.

MEATS GROCERIES FISH

Increase the purchasing power of the wages of labor by dealing at the

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Join our "RED ENVELOPE" Systematic Deposit Club, has the old style Christmas Saving Club beaten to a frazzle.

BROCKWELL'S BITS

While members of Columbia Union enjoy jokes, they seldom elect "joke" candidates to office.

• • • •

The condition of William A. Marschalk, a well-known Printery proof reader who was stricken with paralysis a few days since, is such as to encourage the belief that he is on the road to recovery. Mr. Marschalk is a man who has many warm friends, and all join the writer in the sincere hope that he may soon be himself again.

• • • •

Out in Sioux City, Iowa, a gent by the name of Beerend is running for office. With that cognomen he ought to poll a heavy prohibition vote.

• • • •

After all, the much-abused comp and the always roasted proof reader do not make all the errors. Occasionally the writer of stuff has a lapse which shows him up in an amusing way. "The director of a sausage in a European factory" was what one emitted while trying to produce "the director of a sausage factory in a European city."

• • • •

Government Printing Office Council of the National Union meets tomorrow (Saturday) evening at Typographical Temple. These monthly meetings of this popular insurance and fraternal association are always enjoyable and furnish almost as convenient a meeting ground for printers as sessions of the union, the membership of the council being largely composed of that craft. Pleasure and profit await those who are on hand.

• • • •

Recently when a diplomat (Mr. Phillips) was inducted into the office of Third Assistant Secretary of State of this Government a local daily announced the fact by a head line which said "Phillips takes *bath*." When the offending proof reader saw that he had let one like that get by he probably took several *oaths*.

• • • •

The candidates for office in Columbia Union to be voted for at the May election will be nominated at the monthly meeting to be held on Sunday, April 19, 1914. Thus far the list of entries for the various positions is as follows, with the probability that others will be added by nomination day: For president, Eugene F. Smith, of the lino section of the Government Printing Office; vice president, Francis Benzler, Post; secretary, George G. Seibold, down town, present incumbent; treasurer, Jerome V. Johnson, attached to Law Reporter Chapel, present incumbent. No announcements have, as far as I know, been made for the position of auditor (three to be elected), doorkeeper, or sergent at arms, though all of these offices are now filled by gentlemen who will doubtless succeed themselves—if they desire to. One trustee is also to be elected. The candidates for delegate are: Messrs. Castell, of the Star, and Haley of the Times, from down town (one to be elected); John B. Dickman, Joseph E. Goodkey, J. E. ("Ed.") Keefe, W. A. Kinsolving, Charles M. O'Connell, and Stephens Magruder Simpson, from the Government Printing Office, of whom three are to be elected.

Only a limited amount of campaigning has been done so far—a condition which I believe to be proper at this stage, and also showing the good sense of the aspirants; for it is my belief (shared in by many of the most able of the membership) that the period between the day of nomination and time of holding the election is ample for all such work. With a membership as compact as that of our union (and as intelligent) there is little excuse for long campaigns. Such generally wear out the vote seeker and not infrequently tire or annoy the voter long before the day of election arrives.

• • • •

Byron A. Ford, veteran of the war between the States, and an old member of Columbia Union, whose illness was recently noted herein, died in this city on Sunday, March 29, 1914, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Ford was born on January 9, 1843, and was a native of New York State, learning the printer's trade in the neighborhood of Buffalo and joining the union in that city in 1863. More than forty years ago he came to this city, and most of the time since has been a worker in the Government Printing Office, his service there covering years on the Congressional Record, specifications, and much other work in the establishment. He was employed as a maker-up on specifications when taken with the illness leading to his death. Mr. Ford was at one period of his life very active in the affairs of Columbia Union, being its treasurer for several years and doing well other important work. In a recent conversation with him he referred with much pride to the fact that he some time since passed the 50-year mark of continuous membership in the typographical union. He was a man whose kindly and genial disposition, added to a fund of knowledge acquired by wide reading, made him a companion pleasing to know.

After a funeral service here, under the auspices of his Grand Army post, the remains were taken to Chicago, where a son and daughter live, there to be interred by the side of his wife. The son is a former member of Columbia Union, and was at one time in charge of the Sheiry office in this city, though now in another business.

W. N. Brockwell.

TEST COMPENSATION ACT.

Sacramento, April 3. — Whether or not the workmen's compensation act applies to the employes of the Southern Pacific and other railroads in California engaged in interstate and intrastate commerce will be decided in a test case brought by the Southern Pacific company before the State Industrial Accident Commission. A switchman was killed in the yards of the Southern Pacific and his widow filed a claim against the company, which is testing the constitutionality of the state law. The attorney for the railroad has indicated that the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Specification Chapel (G. P. O.) the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, He who controls the destinies of individuals has removed from among us our late brother and fellow craftsman, Byron A. Ford; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this chapel that a great loss is felt in the departure of our brother, who possessed in a large degree those traits of character which endeared him to all his associates. In the years that we have known him his companionship and kindliness have been an inspiration, the memory of which will be among the things long cherished. Loyal in his friendships, faithful to every trust, and responsive to the call of duty in craft obligations, Byron Ford departed with the good will of all. May the weariness of this life be recompensed by peace and joy in the better life awaiting, where pain and sorrow are unknown.

Resolved, That the sympathy of this chapel is extended to the family of our deceased brother in the loss they are called upon to sustain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to The Trades Unionist and to the Typographical Journal, with the request that they be published.

Bricklayers' Union No. 1

Washington, D. C.

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TWO TOURISTS

Come all you Brickies, if you want to hear
A story that you all hold dear,
About two red-necks that went away
And never came back until St. Patrick's Day.

Billy got a letter at half-past four
He met his pal at the station door,
They mounted a box car with their tools in their hand
And they didn't know what minute they were going to get canned.

Good Lord Jack, how this Ark does roll
Its as bad as riding on the rods underneath the coal
We'll stay on board till she leaves the rail
Push over closer till I read this mail.

The letter read dear brother Bill
Come on up to Jersey City if you will,
Here in town there's plenty of work to to be found
The gang at last is sticking around.

The freight train at last pulled up at the place
The old Hudson river stared them right in the face,
They looked all around, but no birth could be found
So they cussed the bloody burgh up side down.

They anchored on a job just across the stream
In Old New York town, and it sure was cream
They nursed it, till the first of March rolled around
Then they said let's beat it back to old D. C. town.

They are out of the barrel as you'll all admit
They have Kale in their pockets, how their clothes do fit
The crowds at the Station they won't stop their pushing
But these two don't mind it, they're going home on the cushion.

When the pullman express stopped in D. C. town
The bunch were all there, when they stepped to ground
They were greeted as brothers, for they looked simply grand
And all that was missing was the big brass band.

They are back home again, these two tourists bold
But this type of Brickie is sure hard to hold
For they'll blow out again, if they're ever sent for
And they may make the trip on the box car floor.

—P. A. SUGRUE.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Mrs. Ada M. Mojonnier, skilled laborer, transferred from Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Separations.

Fred W. H. Brandt, emergency monotype keyboard operator, dropped.

Thomas S. Nelson, Sewell Sereve, William B. Gardner, skilled laborers, resigned.

Frederick W. Schrivener, counter, resigned.

William T. Hastings, compositor, resigned.

Elmer H. Smith, helper, dropped.

Fred E. Davis, caster helper, resigned.

Transfers, &c.

William McMullen, skilled laborer, press division; Joseph W. Schmaling, referee, 65 cents an hour; Samuel G. Kirby, proof reader, 60 cents an hour; Charles A. Morgan, referee, 65 cents an hour; Lee Carter, unskilled laborer, monotype section, night; James P. Pepper, clerk, $1200 per annum; Frank M. Hatley, foreman War and Navy section, $2000; Patrick H. Gallagher, storekeeper, $2500 per annum; Moses N. Hawkins, unskilled laborer, press division; Andrew L. Huss, assistant foreman monotype section, night, 80 cents an hour; John J. Higgins, clerk, $1600 per annum, office of chief clerk.

MINE FATALITIES INCREASE.

There was an increase last year of 425 deaths in the coal mines over the year 1912, according to a report just issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. The total number killed last year was 2,785. The increase gives a fatality rate of 3.82 in every 1,000 men employed, compared with 3.27 in 1912. Six thousand men were employed in 1913 and the increase in production was between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons. Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the bureau, in commenting upon the record for the year, said: "An examination of the statistics develops the disappointing fact that in our coal mining operations during 1913, there were killed 425 more men than during 1912. This is an increase of 18 per cent in fatal accidents, with an increase of only about 8 per cent in coal production. We can find little comfort in the suggestion that this increase may in part be accounted for by the occurrence during 1913 of four large mine explosions. Furthermore, while the total deaths from mine explosions was 213 greater in 1913 than in 1912, the number of explosions in which more than five men were killed was only seven as compared with ten explosions in 1912. In fact the statistics show an increase in fatalities during 1913 from all the underground causes except mine fires and surface accidents."

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By Cycle.

A good loser may win respect though he lose the prize.

In politics, too, they have what is known as the consolation stake.

The desire to twist the lion's tail, just to hear her growl, amounts to a passion with some people.

A regular session of the Gridiron Club could not be more interesting than recent confabs over the toll question.

Sister Merrywalker claims to have received two proposals of marriage from former President Arthur. And yet they say women cannot keep a secret.

The vision of the peanut statesman does not extend beyond his own little bailiwick, and he is usually a creature of accident.

We are told that in the early part of the Eighteenth Century the churches in this country were as remiss on the temperance question as were other organizations and the people generally. Preachers and christian workers indulged. Lyman Beecher tells about how much, and how many kinds of liquor were used at a church convocation:

"It was often said that their only care
And their only wish and their only prayer,
For the present world and the world to come
Was a string of eels and a jug of rum."

Epworth Herald.

Not until thousands of lives had been snuffed out and untold numbers were added to the list of widows and orphans, from neglect in supplying needed safety appliances in mines, factories, and other ines of hazaridous industry, was it possible to convince State legislatures and Congress that human life is more sacred than corporation profits and dividends to stock speculators. Through organization the toilers may now demand their rights, without apology, and with some assurance that these demands will be respected. Thanks to the spirit of brotherhood among the workers, acting through the American Federation of Labor.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 41 — WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1914. — ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

JOINT AGREEMENT SIGNED

Sunday Work Abolished, Nine-Hour Day, and Time-and-Half for Overtime.

Boston, April 10.—A notable agreement has been signed between the Great Northern Paper Company and the Brotherhood of Papermakers, Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, and the American Federation of Labor, representing the Federal Labor Union employed by the company. The agreement is for two years, and will remain in force another year in the event that both parties are satisfied at the expiration of the two years. The wages of paper makers, pulp workers, firemen, engineers, and the mechanical trades have been increased 5 per cent. No strike or lockout shall occur during the life of the agreement, and any grievance arising in any department shall be taken up by the management and the international president or representative of the interested organization. If no settlement is reached within ten days the matter shall be referred to arbitration. Where an employe is discharged and he proves before a joint arbitration committee that he was dealt with unjustly, he shall be reinstated and receive pay for lost time. The company agrees, when hiring new men, to give preference to the members of the organizations who are parties to the agreement. When laying off help, union men shall be retained in preference to those not members. Trade jurisdictions as marked out by the A. F. of L. will be recognized, and it is agreed the company will not be asked to take sides on questions under this head. Sunday work is abolished; the nine-hour day agreed to, and time and one-half will be paid for overtime, the latter rate to also prevail on Labor Day, Christmas, and the Fourth of July.

BAKERS REPORT PROGRESS.

Chicago, April 10.—Statistics furnished by General Secretary Otto E. Fischer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, show that during 1913 thirty-six charters were granted new locals, and all are in fine condition. The activity of the entire membership has resulted in a general betterment of conditions. For the period from March 1, 1913, to February 28, 1914, receipts of the International for due stamps and other sources amounted to $179,550.47, which is an increase of $16,835.96 over the previous fiscal year. In the same period membership of the International increased 2,504. The total number of union labels issued by headquarters office was 614,379,000. March 1 the treasury balance was $145,413.89, divided as follows: General fund, $12,135.20; strike fund, $40,044.18; sick and death benefit, $83,782.22; anti-bread trust agitation, $9,452.29. This is an advance of treasury surplus for the year of approximately $40,000.

WILL BRING FARM TO CITY.

The Postmaster General orders postmasters at Boston, Atlanta, St. Louis, San Francisco, Baltimore, Detroit, La Crosse, Wis.; Lynn, Mass.; Rock Island, Ill., and Washington to receive the names of persons willing to supply farm produce in retail quantities by parcel post. Printed lists of these names showing kind and quantity of commodities available will be distributed among town and city patrons. By use of the lists, which will later include other postoffices, the city consumer will be able to get in touch with a farmer who will fill his weekly orders for butter, eggs and other produce. The recent postoffice order permitting the use of crates and boxes, as in express packages, will make shipment much easier than heretofore.

WOULD REDUCE HOURS.

Erie, Pa., April 10. — The Barbers' union has submitted their new wage agreement to employers. A shortening of working hours is the main demand of the workers, who ask for two nights off every week instead of one. All shops are to close at 10 Saturday nights, instead of 11, and will remain closed on holidays, except when they fall on Saturday or Monday. The barbers would change the working hours, now 8 to 8, to 7:30 to 7:30. The employers are considering the question.

DISMISSING CHILD WORKERS.

Boston, Apr. 10.—The new law prohibiting the employment of children between fourteen and sixteen years of age more than eight hours a day resulted in the discharge during the first year of 4,000 out of between 25,000 and 30,000 employed, according to a report filed with Gov. Walsh by the Labor and Industrial Commission.

SECURE HALF-HOLIDAY.

Santa Barbara, Cal., April 10. — The plumbers and sheet metal workers in this city have secured the Saturday half-holiday without a strike. The carpenters and painters are expecting like concessions in the near future. The plasterers have organized.

CANADIANS CLOSE GAP

Refusing to Longer Divide on "Jingo" Issue, Real Unionism Triumphant.

Quebec, April 10. — Long-headed and practical Canadian trade unionists are winning their fight against a rampant "jingo" spirit that would separate Dominion organized workers from their fellows in the United States by the establishment of "Canadian unions." This theory had strong supporters among Quebec workers, but the intelligent and aggressive stand of Canadian bona fide unionists is slowly bringing about a change of sentiment in favor of international unionism, which has been strengthened in this city because of gains made by the legitimate printing crafts unions and the hostility of manufacturers to even the Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers, whose members find themselves helpless after a two months' strike, and which is causing many of them to favor the action of their Montreal associates, who recently united with the bona fide organization of Boot and Shoe Workers, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The gains referred to above by the printing crafts unions are most substantial. The printing pressmen and assistants now have enrolled 95 per cent of the eligible members, and have just signed a five-years' contract for the union shop, and an increase to pressmen of $3 per week and $2 per week to feeders and assistants. Representatives of the Typographical Union have secured for their members the union shop, a five years' agreement and wage increases of $3 a week. The success of these workers will result in the formation of an Allied Printing Trades Council.

BREWERS INCREASE WAGES.

Toronto, Canada, April 10.—A minimum wage increase of $2 a week for every brewery worker in this city is the most prominent feature of an agreement entered into between Toronto employers and employes in this industry. In addition to wage increases, pay will be allowed for these four holidays: New Year's day, Labor day, Christmas, and the annual picnic date. In but few cases was this allowed formerly. The wage scale will run from $14 to $18 a week, with extra pay for overtime. Nine hours a day will be the standard. Members of the union are comparing this scale with the rates and conditions in vogue prior to 1902, when the local was organized. At that time wages ran from $6 to $8 a week, with $10 for an exceptionally skilled workman. The hours of labor were 10 and more a day, and pay for overtime was something never dreamed of.

Pittsburgh, April —The Brewery Workers of this city have signed an agreement with their employers covering a period of three years. Substantial increases in all departments have been granted. Better working conditions and other concessions are also included.

MUNICIPAL STORE FAILS.

Chicago, April 10.—The municipal store, intended to furnish the needy with goods at cost, has failed in its purpose, according to statements issued by the City Controller, whose figures show that the daily receipts have averaged but $9.11 since the store was opened, February 19. County Agent Joseph Meyer, who has charge of the venture, says the failure to deliver goods and the investigation of every customer are causes for lack of patronage. "Many persons would rather trade elsewhere than be looked upon by the county as though they were charity patients," said Mr. Meyer. "Only persons out of work and not owners of any property are eligible as customers." The city council appropriated $25,000 for the operation of the store this year.

CHEAPER TEXT BOOKS.

Chicago, April 10.—A continued demand by trade unionists for cheaper and better school books is beginning to bring results in this city. Contracts for school spellers, just awarded by the Board of Education, shows a saving of $12,500 to Chicago parents on these books alone. The bids showed that each of the 175,000 books could be produced for 7.67 cents, or practically for one-half of the average price now paid. School officials believe that the speller can be printed and delivered to the pupil for 8 cents a copy. The two spellers discarded by the Board of Education at the beginning of the school year cost 13 and 18 cents each.

ADMIT WOMEN CLERKS.

Boston, April 10.—Many women clerks employed in the local offices of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad are joining the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, which has decided to admit to membership every woman working in this calling.

NEW UNIONS ORGANIZED.

Douglas, Ariz., April 10.—The engineers and tailors have organized locals in this city. The meat cutters are holding preliminary meetings for this purpose.

ABANDON NON-UNION SHOP

Employers Are Anxious to End Bitter Three Years' Struggle.

Gary, Ind., April 10.—The Employers' Builders' and Material Men's Association has decided to abandon their three years' fight to establish non-union conditions in this city and meetings are being held to again establish relations with the organized workers. At a recent meeting of the employers' association chaotic industrial conditions in Gary were thoroughly discussed, and near the close of the session a resolution was passed providing for "uniform working conditions in Gary," which is only another way of saying that all work shall be done by union labor. The activity of trade unionists in showing merchants the folly of poorly paid labor was a factor in making peace possible, for at the meeting referred to above, one contractor declared that "it seemed as if the merchants in Gary all wanted a union shop." Another employer said the general sentiment of the people of Gary was in favor of the union shop, "and the resolution was passed to give the public what it wanted." The resolutions will be officially tendered to the unions, and while it is agreed that much time will be necessary to adjust conditions to the new order, within a month or two Gary's labor conditions will be on an organized basis.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW UPHELD.

Salem, Oreg., April 10.—The State Supreme Court has upheld the law empowering the Industrial Welfare Commission to fix wages and hours of women employes on the ground that it is within the police power of the state to provide for the health, morals and welfare of its people. Opponents of the law claimed that it was unconstitutional because the legislature had no right to delegate its powers to others. The court answered that the police power of the state was not denied, and in the enforcement of that power it was compatible with the constitution of the state as it now reads to dictate the terms and conditions under which labor shall be performed. The case came up in Portland, following the action of the Industrial Welfare Commission fixing the hours of women employes in Portland manufacturing establishments at nine hours a day or fifty-four hours a week, and a minimum wage of $8.64 a week.

RAILROADERS' BILL PASSED.

Trenton, N. J., April 10.—Despite bitter opposition on the part of railroads to the rest bill for their employes, the senate adopted the measure without a dissenting vote. The bill provides that signalmen, towermen, gatemen, train dispatchers, phone operators and other similar railroad employes who work more than eight consecutive hours in any twenty-four shall have two days' rest in each month with pay. Railroad officials and attorneys led a furious attack on the bill and made solemn declaration that the forcing of the two-day rest clause would "materially effect the efficiency of the service." The claim was evidently not taken seriously for on the final vote not a voice was raised or a vote cast for the companies.

"FORWARD" BRINGS RESULTS.

Kansas City, Mo., April 10.—The union labor "forward movement" is making good headway in this city. The retail clerks and laundry workers have been organized, and it is only a question of time until charters for the waitresses, corporation fitters, meat cutters, gravel roofers, and foundry employes will be sent for. Voluntary contributions by the unions is financing the venture, and making possible the large amount of literature now being circulated. Committees are in charge of the various voting precincts, and visitations are made to the homes of nonunion workers, who are told of the benefits of organization.

URGE UNION WAGE CLAUSE.

Edmonton, Apr. 10.—"It is no use cramming children with knowledge if they are not well fed and clothed; you cannot expect them to be if you do not help us to secure a living wage," was the statement of one of the unionists who appeared before the school board in this city to urge that it adopt the union wage clause and schedule recently approved by the city council. The school authorities are considering the question, but they have showed no inclination to refute the unionist's views.

LIABILITY OF OWNERS.

New York, April 10.—The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court has held that where the owner of a factory in the City of New York neglects to obey an order of the fire commissioner, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and that automatic sprinklers are included among the fire extinguishing apparatus which owners may be required to provide in their factories under the city ordinance.

FOR AGENT OF THE HOME

Joe M. Johnson, Experienced and Able, Is The Choice of Columbia Union.

Joe M. Johnson, whose picture illustrates this article, is a candidate for agent of the Union Printers' Home, and if long service in the union movement, fidelity to its best interests, and great ability count he should receive a large majority of the votes of the members of the International Typographical Union at the May election. He was indorsed by Columbia Union at the February meeting, and a host of his friends here are working for his election.

Born in Tennessee 56 years ago, he learned the trade of printing there, and has since covered a great deal of the country's territory. Always and every-

JOE M. JOHNSON.

where the printer's union and the union printer has been his thought and his theme. Joining the Austin (Tex.) Union in 1883, his activities in our organization commenced and have continued to the present day. He was one of the organizers of the Fort Worth (Tex.) Union, and also served two years as its president; in Galveston he was vice president of the local for a year (1887); in 1890, his travels having carried him to the Northwest, he was president of Spokane Falls Union, and afterwards held the office of financial secretary there two terms; Olympia Union also had him for its financial secretary two or three terms. After much other service to locals, Joe dropped down in California and engaged in the arduous but enlightening work of running a country newspaper, at the conclusion of which experiment and experience he came to Washington, via the civil-service route, to labor in the Government Printing Office, where he is now employed as a proof reader (though he claims no superiority over his brethren because clothed with the power to punctuate).

During the fifteen years of his life in this city his union activities have been so many that it would require much space to enumerate them, but among them may be mentioned two years as president of No. 101 (1902 and 1903), work at the head of several important committees; was a member of the 8-hour committee during the great fight for the shorter work day; and as a delegate to the Toronto convention of the International Typographical Union, where he served as chairman of the laws committee.

With the full assurance that he is worthy of the honor sought, Columbia Union presents this able and faithful unionist to the membership at large. He ought to be elected, and the large number of unions which have indorsed his candidacy render his friends hopeful that he will be. He is now serving his second term as a member of the executive committee of this union and some time since commenced his fifth consecutive term as chairman of the night proof room chapel of the Government Printing Office.

GIRLS WIN THEIR STRIKE.

Canton, Ohio, April 10.—Telephone girls have won their strike in this city, after a struggle of several weeks. They have been granted an average wage increase of 25 cents a day, and all strikers are reinstated. The strike was on for several weeks, and was caused by discrimination and unfair conditions. The girls presented their cause in a most vigorous manner, and were aided by the local trade union movement and representatives of the A. F. of L.

ACCEPT LIABILITY LAW.

Dayton, O., April 10.—A representative of the State Industrial Commission, now in this city, states that 98 per cent of the employers in Dayton have taken the required steps to insure their workmen under the state employers' liability law.

DO NOT LIKE TREATY

Mr. Furuseth of the Seamen's Union to Express His Views on this Subject.

The London treaty proposed by the Conference on Safety of Life at Sea was sent to the Senate by the President for ratification. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has removed the injunction of secrecy, and Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, who was one of the commissioners appointed by the President, and who resigned, will appear, together with his associates on the Seamen's Legislative Committee, before the Committee on Foreign Relations in opposition to the treaty.

In resigning from the commission, the sailor forwarded this cablegram to President Wilson: "Commission today considered committee reports. They contained provisions reducing existing standards of safety. Being true to safety I cannot sign the convention containing them. I tender my resignation to be effective at once." The injunction of secrecy under which the London conference was working was held by our government to be binding upon Mr. Furuseth after his return to the United States. Before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations he will have a full opportunity of giving further explanation of his resignation. He and his associates claim that the provisions of the convention do not furnish reasonable safety; that it will stand as a barrier aginst laws adopted by individual nations inconsistent with the terms of the convention, and that it will be impossible for the United States to build up a merchant marine, or to do anything effective toward building up a merchant marine while the treaty is in force, if it shall be ratified by the Senate. Our existing treaties providing for the arrest, detention, and delivering up of certain seamen, have been responsible for the difference in the operation of vessels in ocean traffic. This London convention perpetuates those treaties and prevents equalization. By surrendering our national control over foreign vessels coming to our harbors, we sacrifice any opportunity to participate in the foreign commerce, any chance of building up an efficient body of American seamen, and we accede, the seamen insist, to safety regulations which in many instances reduce existing standards of safety and legalize some of the most unsafe of existing practices.

WOULD REPEAL FULL CREW LAW

Albany, April 10. — A delegation of railroad presidents has asked State officials to aid them in repealing the full crew law of 1913, which provides that an extra man must be employed on trains of a certain length. The railroad officials declare this a wasteful expenditure of money, and is not a measure of greater safety, because the money expended on wages could be placed to better advantage in the procuring of safety appliances and thereby benefit the public in general. It is further urged that the State Public Service Commission would have power to force the employment of additional brakemen wherever necessary. Similar action is taken by railroad officials in other States, and a combined assault is being made on full crew bills. The railroad brotherhoods are opposing the plan, and it is hardly possible the plea of economy made by the railroads will prove successful. The workers say the law was made necessary in this State because of inaction by the Public Service Commission in insisting on crews sufficiently large to handle trains wth safety.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY WINS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 10.—Organized workers are jubilant over the adoption by the city of an eight-hour charter amendment, which establishes the shorter work day on all city work, whether done by the municipality or by private contractors. Firemen, policemen, and election officials are exempt. The campaign was energetically conducted by the local Trades and Labor Council and committees were appointed to visit the various unions and sympathetic organizations. The vote was the largest cast in recent years, and it is believed that the views of Grand Rapids citizens will have an effect on the state in passing a similar law for every Michigan municipality.

EMPLOYERS SHOULD UNITE.

Boston, April 10.—National Organizer Shannessy of the barbers advocates the formation of an organization of employing barbers to work in conjunction with their organized journeymen. In the barbering business, he said, in the large majority of cases, a man was a shop owner this year and a journeyman the next, and vice versa. Shop sanitation and a betterment of general working conditions, that would benefit the public as well as the interested parties, would follow thorough organization.

PAPER MAKERS QUIT WORK.

Marinette, Wis., April 10.—Because they were denied a wage increase of 25 cents a day, 300 employes of the Marinette-Menominee Paper Company quit work, tying up three mills.

JUDGE DENIES INJUNCTION

Strong Resolutions Were Passed Against a Dual Organization.

St. Louis, Mo., April 10.—A so-called "revolutionary" group of boot and shoe workers in this city, called the United Shoe Workers, have lost their injunction suit intended to stop the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company and the bona fide Boot and Shoe Workers' union from carrying out a contract recently agree to. These "revolutionists" overlooked their continued denunciation of courts of justice, and asked for an order that would deny the Hamilton-Brown people the right to agree with the Boot and Shoe Workers that only their members would be employed, and that in all other departments only those workers would be employed who were members of or who were eligible to trade unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. This contract, the "revolutionists" declared, was a "conspiracy," but the court held that the shoe management had the right to employ any sort of workers it chose, and the petition was denied. The contract was entered into last January, and at that time the shoe company announced: "We believe that the economy which is made possible by avoiding strikes on the one side and lockouts on the other will eventually eliminate the waste incident to frequent interruptions which occur in the different departments of factories operating under what is known as 'open shop' conditions, which cause serious loss to the employer and employes alike. In pursuit of the new policy of this company we have decided to operate union factories under contract with the Boot and Shoe Workers' union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Men in our employ other than shoe workers will be organized in accordance with the rules of their respective organizations, providing they are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

St. Louis, Mo., April —At the conference of general officers, organizers and district officers of the International Association of Machinists held in this city, strong resolutions were passed against a dual organization of boot and shoe workers, known as the United Shoe Workers. The concluding declaration of the Machinists is: "Resolved, That we denounce the efforts of the said United Shoe Workers, a seceding organization from the legitimate labor movement, for its attempt to re-establish 'open shop' conditions with their consequent turmoil and strife."

WOULD CONSERVE JURY TRIAL.

Columbus, O., April 10.—"We have absolutely no right to enter final judgment contrary to the verdict of the jury. We presumably have in this country the constitutional guaranty of the inviolate right of trial by jury. The decision of this court absolutely and squarely violates that constitutional provision," said State Supreme Judge Wanamaker in dissenting from the opinion of his colleagues in the case of an injured freight conductor, whose claim for damages against the Baltimore & Ohio railroad were not allowed. Both the Common Pleas and Circuit courts had awarded the worker $7,500 damages and charged the company with negligence because of the failure of an engineer to obey the proper order. The conductor was thrown under a car and lost one of his legs. "And now along comes the Supreme court and says that not the company, but Fouts (the conductor) was negligent," said Judge Wanamaker, whose minority opinion will be used by the plaintiff's attorney in carrying the case to the United States Supreme court.

LIABILITY ACT IS LEGAL.

Indianapolis, April 10.—The State Supreme court has held constitutional the employers' liability act of 1911, which applies only to employers of five or more persons. The court said that while the limit of five employes is an arbitrary one, chosen by the legislature, it is not for the courts to say whether or not it is the best. The law abrogates the fellow servant rule and restricts liability of cases of negligence, placing, however, the burden of proof of lack of due care and diligence, and of negligence, on the employer, and it eliminates the assumption of risk from negligence or from contributory negligence, where there is a violation of an ordinance or statute, or of any rule or regulation or direction made by any public commission, or where the risk results from obedience or conformity to any order or direction which the employe is required to obey or to which he is required to conform.

DISCUSS CIVIC QUESTIONS.

Springfield, O., April 10.—A delegate body has been formed in this city for the purpose of furthering civic welfare work. Organized labor is represented on the committee to draft a constitution in the person of President Shields, of the Trade and Labor Assembly. In recent years there has been a breaking down of old barriers between labor and other organizations in this city, and both parties are now meeting on common ground to discuss civic problems.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR TRADES AND LABOR UNION COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 10, 1914.

Look up. If you don't people will look down on you.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS.

A bill that received the unanimous indorsement of the Central Labor Union at its meeting on last Monday night is known as the Crosser Bill, that provides for the acquisition, ownership, and operation of all the street railways in the District. If the people of the District should be so fortunate as to have this bill passed, it would mean, according to Representative Crosser, who is the father of the bill, a lowering of our street car fares down to three cents a single ride, with a universal transfer, on any and every line in the District.

Representative Crosser has made a study of municipal ownership of railways, and was one of the active workers in this cause with the late Tom Johnson of Cleveland, the inhabitants of which city are now enjoying a three cent car fare. Hearings have been held on this bill by a subcommittee of the House District Committee, and it is the belief of the author of the bill that a favorable report will be made to Congress and that before this session ends that this bill will become a law.

BUCHANAN-HUGHES BILL.

A bill that is of great importance to numbers of people living in the District of Columbia known as the "One day of Rest in Seven" was introduced in both houses of Congress by two sterling champions of the working peoples' rights, the Honorable William Hughes and the Honorable Frank Buchanan. This bill, while it will not effect many who are connected with organized labor, as most of the members of organized labor are now enjoying a rest day in each seven, will effect thousands of employees of corporations doing business in the District. The recent investigation that was made by the Editor of this paper into the conditions of the people who work for the Terminal Railroad Company, was responsible for the introduction of this bill, for it was found that men and women (up to the time of the passage of the eight-hour law for women workers) were compelled to work seven days a week, and in some instances as long as fourteen hours per day without a day of rest in several months. It has also been learned that the motormen and conductors on our local railways work for three or four weeks at a stretch without having a day of rest, and if this bill should be passed, it would not only mean the granting of a day of rest to these people, but it would also mean the employment of several hundred more persons that would be beneficial to all the toilers, for the law of supply and demand is an economic question that tends to good and evil for all who have to work for a living.

The bill received the unanimous indorsement of the delegates to the Central Labor Union, and it is hoped that early hearings will be held on this bill so that it may become a law in the District and serve as a model for other communities that have no such a law at the present time.

ANOTHER DELAY.

The wheels of justice move slowly as was evidenced during the past week when the Supreme Court decided that the arguments in the famous Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison case would have to again be made before the full court on April 20. This case has been before the courts for several years and it is small wonder that the people of this country, and especially the working people, are losing faith in the judicial branch of our government. While no reason was given for the action of the court, it seems to be the opinion, judging from the press, that the court stood evenly divided on the innocence and guilt of the three labor leaders, and that as Judge Lurton was not present at the time that arguments was made that the rearguments are for his benefit. If such is the case then the burden of responsibility would seem to rest upon the shoulders of this jurist, unless some new arguments might be made that would change the opinion of the other members of the court.

Judging by the press in its reports it would seem that the politicians at the Capitol are speculating on the effect that the outcome of this case will have on elections, and it is doubtful if there has ever been a case before the Supreme Court, the result of which is awaited with more intense interest by all classes of our citizens than is this one.

While we do not dare to even venture a guess as to the final outcome of this case, we do venture to say that unless the Barlett-Bacon bills are considered, and some action taken on them by the present Congress before the fall election, that the party that is in power is liable to become the minority party in the next Congress. These bills have been before the Judiciary Committee for nearly a year, and it would seem that this is sufficient time in view of the importance of the bills to such a large number of our citizens that some effort should be made to give them more consideration than they have thus far received.

So we say that irrespective of the final outcome of this famous Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison case the wheels of justice should be greased and the Bartlett-Bacon bills should be pressed for speedy action, and that a bill should be passed that would prevent forever-more the likehood of a case of this kind of being considered in the same manner as this one was where men have been sentenced to jail without a trial of a jury of their peers, which was granted them by the framers of the Constitution under which all branches of this Goverement are being conducted.

BAKERY SALESMEN

The agreement between the C. L. U. and the liquor dealers, was heard from last week, when, as a member reports, Mr. Martin McHugh, 1205 H St. N. E., demanded the card of one of the cracker salesmen (Bro. Chas. Robey), before he would consent to buy an order of crackers. This is as it should be, and we take occasion to congratulate Mr. McHugh upon his stand. If he will continue this work he will be doing L. U. No. 33, in particular and the organized movement in general a service. Bro. Robey of course had his card and soon produced it, as it is a hard task to catch "Charlie" napping. But why stop with the bread or cake man? Why not help the milk man? He can not see any reason for his belonging to an organization. Why not show him by an occular demonstration along the lines above noted? If the Retail Liquor Dealers are sincere, they, by their own efforts could put a good and numercally strong union of milk men in this town. Ask them for their button? Tell them that if they have not one on them by a certain date, some one else will be leaving your milk in their stead. You will find, at first, that there is not one man in the town who will be able to show you the emblem of his organization for the current month, because the Milkmen's Union, while still in existence is pretty well along towards that occasion when we speak of them as "was" instead of "is." There is no good reason why this state of affairs should exist. The milkmen alone are to blame. Non-attendance at their meetings is the cause for this lack of organization. Every one will admit that the Bakery Salesmen have a good organization. The milkmen are in a position to have a similar union if they will take the interest which is taken by the "bread men." We have our troubles, it is true, but in the solution of these troubles as they arise, lies the proper demonstration of our strength. The milkmen must be shown that they can do as we have done. If the merchants will insist on being served by a man who can produce a "button" it will not be long before there will be a "Milkmen's Union" in this city. And even if against their own wishes, this should be accomplished, is there not enough satisfaction in the knowledge that they will, after having been shown the benefits which naturally accrue from organization, be the most sincere in their admissions of gratitude. So let's all get busy.

You, Mr. Saloonkeeper, can if you will live up to the agreement already referred to, keep this organization from sinking into "innoeusus desuetude." You owe it to yourself to keep this particular part of the agreement, as well as the rest of it. And unless it is done there will not be a lack of those interested to endeavor to ascertain the reason.

Gradually conditions are so shaping themselves, by a little judicious assistance from both parties, which will eventually mature in the closer affiliation of the Bakery Salesmen's L. U. No. 33, and the Bakers and Confectioner's L. U. No. 118, and this is good matter for consideration by the members of both unions. All the good in the world could be brought forth from affiliation between the organizations of these two crafts. Of course neither body would consent to an amalgamation which would entail the loss of their individual identity, but for all that, there is such a community of interests between the two bodies, or at least should be, that the matter of devising ways and means by which a closer and better feeling toward each other would be attained, should be given great consideration. Recently steps have been taken by the Executive Boards of the two organizations, and in the near future, matters may be so arranged that the work of one will be of interest to the other, and vice versa, and great strides made toward the betterment of the members thereof.

J. L. CONSIDINE.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

Can anyone give us this information, what did the colored policeman want at Len. Kukart's place last Sunday, was it to prevent Len. from running away with the ticket?

Mr. R. D. Barrett returned to work in the finishing section of the bindery last Friday morning. He has had a very severe attack of blood poisoning. After the reception he received upon coming back it is needless to say that we are glad he is again able to be amongst us. So here is hoping Bob, that your shadow may never decrease.

Mr. Felix J. Belain first vice-pres. I. B. of B., was called to New York on Wednesday last to attend the International Executive Board meeting, presumably in connection with the New York situation, that question took up about three-fourths of the time of our last convention, and unless it is settled very soon it will take up some more time this year, so we hope the board will be able to settle it before the convention convenes.

HUNKS OF DOUGH

There was quite a current visible at the last meeting of the bakers, not alone about the "now famous" paragraph designated by the President as a "joker," but, also when the motion to discontinue THE TRADES UNIONIST was offered. It is not difficult to understand the feelings of the mover and the supporters of that motion, when we think of the lady of the house pushing up to us every Saturday morning, at the breakfast table OUR PAPER, and then after we went to the trouble of inspecting item for item, and article for article, we find that "WE" are not in it again. If it's true that it is "OUR" paper "WE" should be mentioned in the same.

We are in the paper so seldom, oh, so awfully seldom. We are willing to read it, because it's good for us and we know it, but why "allatime" the printers, Mr. Brockwell's Bits and the G. P. O., and even those attractive lines from our men on the wagons who only handle the goods that we bake for them, and then some more G. P. O., news and chapel news again, but never any news of us.

Shouldn't we see something about Local No. 118, of the International Union of B. & C. W., once in awhile? Why doesn't the editor come to us and get some of our troubles and joys so as they may be read by our fellow-workers and citizens. Of course, we felt justified to kick and pull the edi over the peel; that it was the former, and not the present owner of this paper who refused to publish articles submitted by our business agent, we, of course, did not think of that at this time. The motion was not carried, but it brought out the inexcusable fact, that some members let the organization pay for a paper and didn't care to read what's in it. They should read it, and that may have been one of the chief reasons why the motion was not carried.

The sentiment expressed was that there is enough in the paper, which, if only read, will repay every man and bring bountiful interest to the membership as a whole for the expense incurred. The objection to the political side of the paper may have been against it, but the only Labor Paper in the District and plenty of papers with more outspoken progressive or radical tendencies within easy reach of everyone, THE TRADES UNIONIST continues to come to the door of the Bakers every Saturday morning, and be cherished and welcome.

In spite of the trouble with which our talented and willing Secretary has had to keep the Executive Committee away from the Excise Board, the topics before the Bakers were very important. There is a decided trend towards progress and different evils that have crept in at unobserved places and moments, will be corrected. A harmonious action towards every progressive proposition the Business Agent, John Schmidt submitts is noticed, and more so on the part of the younger members, they seem to know that they have to keep on working in the shops, and have little or no chance of ever becoming their own boss and so they are bent to speak without fear at the meeting and to work to improve conditions under which they work, although a necessity by law of nature shall also be a joy.

There are also some of our young brothers who believed that it is not good to be unto themselves; Arthur Lehman and Eddie Nash, are the happy husbands. May their happiness last forever and a day.

BURNT CLAY NOTES

The members of No. 1, have lost in the death of Bro. Wm. Boyce a true and loyal companion. "Billy" Boyce as he was known by his many friends as a pioneer in the ranks of labor in the District.

Bro. Boyce was a charter member of No. 1, and since his initiation into the organization, has been one of its best and ablest advocates. The members of the Bricklayers Union of the District of Columbia, extends its most profound sympathy to his bereaved family in their present affliction.

Smooth your future course with your trowel, and leave your hammers at home.

Many inquiries were made during the past week in reference to the reported death of Bro. Maurice A. Wolf. We are pleased to advise the readers of this column that "our" Maurice is still with us. The name of the deceased was "Maurice H. Wolf."

Last week when the fellows on the hill were fighting over the free tolls bill, things were hot in the C. L. U., and the delegates didn't know what to do. Time was used in much debate and when the vote came, we didn't vacate. Someone has taken more than he'll swallow, now he's beginning to make a great hollow; the Brikie it seems has hung in his craw, there'll be a crape hanging on somebody's door; perhaps the next time, he'll have better sense, and remember to stay on his side of the fence.

P. A. SUGRUE.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

I see that my old friend "Cos" Rodier, for many years a member of Columbia Union, has been elected from the Atlanta Federation of Trades as a delegate to the Georgia State Labor Convention, which meets at Waycross on April 15. Rodier is famous hereabouts as an orator, and should he uncork in that convention—a thing that he has a habit of doing in such gatherings—the Georgia town will be treated to a brand of eloquence that is the real thing.

• • • •

Among the many things that I have read on the interesting subject of pensions for aged Government employees nothing has impressed me more than the speech made before the Congressional committee by Dr. J. W. Manning, chief sanitary officer of the Government Printing Office. In addition to the Doctor's forceful logic, there is a vein of fraternal feeling and broad humanity running through it that is most pleasing. Being one of us, and having studied us while working as a printer and also as a physician, he knows his subject well. He is receiving the commendation and thanks of the people of the Printery (his talk was in their special behalf, though covering the general subject fully) for his excellent work in their interest.

• • • •

"You'd hardly believe it," said an acute-minded and observant proof reader to me, "but even in so prosaic a work as a railway postal table one finds food for mirth." After which he showed me this line in his "take" of the work referred to: "Booz supplied by closed pouch from Livingston." Of course the entry was perfectly correct and simply meant how the mail from the town of Livingston was to be carried to the town of Booz; but on first sight it did look like an indication that Uncle Sam was supplying his railway postal clerks with anti-prohibition liquids.

• • • •

A card of thanks to members of unions indorsing his candidacy for Home trustee has been received by Secretary George G. Seibold from Thomas McCaffery which is a model in its way. "I appreciate this expression of confidence very highly, but consider it more as an indorsement of the satisfactory conditions prevailing at the Home than a personal favor. The successful conduct of the Union Printers Home has done much to elevate the standing of our craft throughout the land, and every union printer may well feel proud of the noble institution which he and his fellow members so generously maintain."

• • • •

It was a pleasure to meet, on Sunday last, my friend Edward J. Handly, for many years connected with the Government Printing Office, and who resigned his place as a proof reader there some months since. Mr. Handly recently underwent a trying operation at a hospital in this city, but has since been so substantially improving that it seems but a matter of a short while ere he will again be enjoying robust health. This writer is but one of the many who sincerely wish so and that many happy and useful years are yet coming to the nervy veteran.

• • • •

James C. McDaniel, a much esteemed member of Columbia Union, died at his home in this city on Friday, April 3, 1914. For some months past his health has been poor, but illness necssitating absence from work extended over but a few weeks. He was born in Alexandria, Va., about 61 years ago, going with his father (also a printer) to North Carolina shortly after the war between the States. His father having charge of one of the Wilmington (N. C.) papers, and later conducting a paper of his own at Wilson, in that State, Mr. McDaniel lived there until he went to the neighboring State of South Carolina and published a weekly paper for several years, leaving there to come here in 1894. Since that time he has been employed in the Government Printing Office, working in many of its divisions, and was a member of the Monotype chapel when he died. He leaves a wife, four daughters, and three sons, two of the latter being printers and members of Columbia Union. Two brothers also survive, one of these being W. B. McDaniel, at one time a member of Columbia Union, but who is now and has been for some years past employed on the New York Herald, and who attended the funeral of his brother, which was held on Monday last, the religious service being in charge of Rev. Mr. Miller, of the Ninth Street Christian Church, and burial being at Glenwood.

"Jim" McDaniel was a man of many fine traits, chief of these a strong sense of duty that made his quiet life one to be admired. To those who mourn his passing most—his wife, his daughters, his sons, and his brothers—I tender my sincere sympathy, and know that it is shared by many who knew him.

W. N. Brockwell.

HAVE INCREASED WAGES.

Pinckneyville, Ill., April 10.—The federal union of this city, has increased wages from 5 to 10 cents an hour. The Carpenters' local has raised wages to 45 cents an hour. The old rate was 37½ cents.

BARTENDERS THRIVE.

At the regular meeting of Central Labor Union last Monday night, the local union of Bartenders sent in the name of Bro. "Johnnie" Clarkson, their youthful but prominent president who was obligated to serve as a delegate for his organization.

Bro. "Jimmie" Conroy, the active vice president of the Bartenders is also a noted worker around the C. L. U.

It is through the untiring efforts of such men as these that have made it possible for their organization to increase to such large number of members as they boast of today. From an organization that was practically unheard of sixth months ago, it has grown to a membership of 400, and is today a recognized factor in the trade union movement of the District.

The Central Body is proud indeed of this new formed local, and has hopes of it continuing along constructive ideas in the future.

P. A. Sugrue,
Chairman, Organization Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., of The Trades Unionist, published weekly at Washington, D. C., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, Managing Editor, Business Manager, and Publisher, John B. Colpoys, 604 5th Street N. W.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding one (1) per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: Joseph A. Wilner, 811 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Signed,
John B. Colboys.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of April, 1914.

J. Edwin Giles,
Notary Public, D.C.

My commission expires January 7th, 1917.

WANT BETTER CONDITIONS.

Corsicana, Tex., Apr. 10.—Union carpenters, painters, sheet metal workers and plumbers are on strike in this city for better conditions.

Bricklayers' Union No. 1

Washington, D. C.

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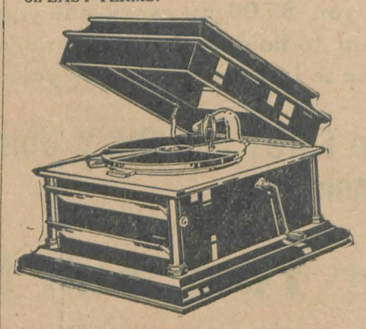

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BANNER OF BENISONS.

By A. Came—with apology to P. B. Key.

Oh, Key, "Can you see" by today's "early light"
"What so proudly" you "hailed" at your "twilight's last gleaming."
Do the "broad stripes and bright stars" from your "perilous height"
"O'er the ramparts" you "watched" seem "so gallantly streaming?"
Do our "rocket's red glare" and our bombastic "air"
Give "proof" to you now "that our flag is still there?"
Does the "star-spangled banner" of a truth yet "wave"
"O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

From yon "shore dimly seen thru the mist of the deep,"
Where no "foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,"
Can you see that each "breeze o'er the towering steep,"
"As it fitfully blows, half conceals half discloses"
That we "catch" at each dream in its "morning's first beam"
When its "glory's reflected" and "shines on the stream;"
"But the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
"O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Do you see that the "band who so vaughtingly swore
"That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
"A home and a country should leave us no more"
Were but chaft to the crew whose foul footstep's polution"
No refuge" would leave for "hireling and slave"
But "the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,"
But "the star-spangled banner in triumph" still "waves"
"O'er the land of the free and the home of its braves."

We yet have a band who power will "stand"
"Between their loved home and wild" greed's "desolation,"
"Blest with" them, and with "peace, may the heaven rescued land"
"Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation."
"Then conquor we must" and all causes that are "just,"
With this for our motto God alone will we trust,
And the star-spangled banner of benisons will wave
O'er a land of the free and a home of the brave.

PRINTERS' FIRST STRIKE.

It was in the Revolutionary War period that a small number of craftsmen came together one winter evening with the sole design of insisting upon an advance in their wages. The times were hard during the occupancy of the city by the British. Scarcity of provisions forced prices to exorbitantly high figures. The supply of firewood, which was the most universal variety of fuel, was at a low ebb, and the cordage rates soared beyond the reach of the average purse. Clothing was dear and even rents were affected by the disturbed state of the country. The compositors who engaged in this initial attempt at organization were employed on Rivington's Gazette. They could not live on the wages they were receiving and undertook to raise the rate by combining. Fixing upon a scale, the record of which is not extant, they submitted it to the employer, who refused to accept the measure, precipating a turn-out, which lasted for a short time, but terminated in their favor. Having accomplished its purpose, the association forthwith dissolved. Doubtless this was the first strike in the printers' trade in America, and although its issue was successful it did not prove a means of holding the journeymen together.—Ex.

TO ERECT OFFICE BUILDING.

Des Moines, April 10. — Iowa Mine Workers in district convention, voted to erect a $10,000 office building in Albia. The committee on officers' reports opposed the plan, but the convention refused to accept this decision. Officers of the organization have been attempting for years to get a safe building for their records. President Rodgers made an appeal for the immediate construction of the building and the delegates voted almost unanimously for it. The convention announced itself in favor of new laws providing that miners shall continue at work while wage contracts are being considered; that wage contracts shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the rank and file and that a legal department shall be established so that any member of the organization may obtain free of cost the best legal advice.

RAILWAY MEN GET RAISE.

Youngstown, Ohio, April 10.—Motormen and conductors employed by the Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light company were granted a wage increase, following a conference between their representatives and the company management. They will be paid a maximum of 32 cents an hour instead of 30 cents, as under the agreement which expired April 1. The men are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

SHAVINGS.

The following letter may be a little ancient, but speaks for itself of the apparent good feeling that existed the first year of the Brotherhood in this city between the employers and journeymen:

"Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1882.

Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 1 of the District of Columbia.

Gentlemen: At a meeting of the Master Builders' Association on the evening of April the 8th, 1882, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted to which your attention Is Invited; That we, members of the Master Builders' Association of the District of Columbia, shall on and after the fifteenth (15) day of April 1882 Employ none but members of the Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 1 of the District of Columbia,

That all other existing laws of this association conflicting with this resolution be and the same Is hereby repealed.

I would state that It Is the unanimous wish of our members that they be Instructed by mail or through our association officials of any action your body may take that may hereafter require our co-operation. By this method considerable Inconvenience may be saved to both associations,

Respectfully yours
THOS. J. KING,
Secretary M. B. A."

Labor needs unity in its ranks, honesty and intelligence in its leaders, and wisdom in its councils. There is no occasion for this constant warfare between capital and labor, both have rights that each other are bound to respect. Their interest are identical, the one is indispensible to the success of the other, and the sooner men realize that fact the better it will be for all concerned.

J. H. RYAN,
L. U. 132 U. B. C. & J.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Mrs. Mary E. Whaley, probationary pressfeeder.

Mrs. Jennett S. Tyler, probationary pressfeeder.

John H. A. Fowler, skilled laborer, reinstated.

Separations.

Miss Mary E. Clements, skilled laborer, resigned.

Transfers, &c.

John A. Davis, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, ruling and sewing section; John J. O'Brien, acting foreman, $2550 per annum, foundry section; Charles I. O'Neill, Departmental Detail Roll, Congressional Directory; William Miller, skilled laborer, Library of Congress Branch Printing section; Stanley D. Harman, probationary messenger boy, Library of Congress Branch Printing section; George W. Mechem, caster helper, monotype section, night; Richard Arm, compositor, hand section, night; James R. Chapman, helper, 35 cents per hour, foundry section; Mrs. Jennie A. Borst, skilled laborer, ruling and sewing section; Fred L. Powers, electrician, 55 cents per hour, electrical section; Michael Shaen, electrotype finisher, 60 cents per hour, foundry section, day.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE OFF.

Boston, April 10.—After a short strike Machinists employed in a local gun company's plant have returned to work. Concessions regarding time checks, pay time, shop rules, etc., were conceded by the firm, which also agreed to reinstate all Machinists. The officers of this union report the completion of an agreement with another large shop.

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30 p. m., third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Carl Heinzman, Jr., 208 12th St. S. E.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5635 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincey Place N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m. Secretary, Will H. Ryan, Box 67 Rosslyn, Va.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 616 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary, R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Secretary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. ii. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast. near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secttary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenois building, 11th and G street n. w., room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 936 Pa. ave. northwest. Phone main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th street northwest.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Monday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall. 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mon days of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n.w. Secretary, M. O'Connor, Georgetown, D. C., Station A.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, Miss Mary Farmer, 154 A St. northeast.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman. 5229 Georgia Ave., Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N. W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans, Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 42 | WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1914. | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

SAMPLES OF UNIONISM.

Boston, April —Stationary Engineers' Union No. 16 reports that because of recent wage increases and reductions of working hours its members have been benefited about $10,000 a year.

Detroit, April —During the period of one year ending with January 31, 1914, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America paid 309 death benefits in the sum of $141,888. During the six months ending with January 31 accident benefits amounted to $102,000.

A. F. of L. AIDS UNSKILLED

Wage Reductions and Increased Hours of Labor Caused the Strike.

Olympia, Wash., April 17.—The State Labor Commissioner, acting under orders of Governor Lister, has forwarded his report to the state executive on the strike of unskilled workers against the Tacoma Smelting Company, which started the first of the year. Wage reductions and increased hours caused the strike. The conditions were not up to the average of other smelters for the same class of work, the report says. The commissioner gives the following sidelight on how the strike started: "There is no doubt that the strike was precipitated wholly from an intense feeling on the part of each individual workman who was affected, that the change in wages and hours of work was not justified by the management. No attempt had been made by anyone to organize a strike, but it gathered momentum as soon as it became apparent that a few were ready to quit." Later, organizers of the American Federation of Labor perfected a union among the men. Commenting on disorders around the mill, the commissioner makes this significant statement: "From the evidence secured there was no indication that any violence or shooting had been indulged in by the strikers until after Sheriff Jamieson's deputies were stationed at the plant." The deputies were armed with rifles and revolvers and were secured the second day after the strike was called. When the report was written there were 306 men on strike, and up to that time the strikers had only lost nine through desertion.

"HOURS AND WAGES."

New York, April 17.—Under the above caption, the Press of this city comments as follows:

"It will not be safe to assume that eight-hour laws and other measures that give workers the guarantee of adequate relaxation and rest are injurious to either capital or labor because they lessen the productive period. It is the history of such legislation, and of the whole movement for shorter hours and better working conditions, that better, rather than less, wages go along with the progress of this movement.

"There are always exceptions, and they are especially noted in times when new eight-hour measures for men and women are just taking effect. But in the long run of experience it has been shown that the eight-hour worker is made enough more efficient to enable him to earn as large a wage in eight as he formerly did in ten hours."

LAKE WORKERS REDUCE HOURS

Detroit, April 17.—Recent conferences between the Great Lakes Dredge and Tug Owners' Protective association and the various international unions of their employes have resulted in a three-years' agreement and the abandonment of the twelve-hour day for the eight-hour day with the same rates of pay. The conferences were marked by several strenuous sessions before this decision was reached. The interested unions are the Longshoremen, Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, Tugmen, Dredge Workers, Surface Rock and Drill Boat Workers and the Tug Firemen and Linesmen. On all work to which eight hours do not apply a substantial increase in the wage rate has been secured.

UNDER ANOTHER SUN.

The Supreme Court of New Zealand has just affirmed the decision of a lower court to the effect that it is illegal for any "registered" union to render financial assistance to workers outside the industry in which the members of the particular union are engaged. No wonder that certain college-bred enthusiasts are so very anxious to have the workers of this country adopt New Zealand methods of dealing with labor disputes. The more we learn about the practical working out of compulsory arbitration laws the greater becomes our determination to prevent their spreading to this side of the Pacific.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

BARBERS RAISE WAGES.

Pittsburgh, April 17.—Increased wages and a shorter workday is the result of conferences between journeymen barbers and their employers in this vicinity.

DEFEAT LABOR'S ENEMIES

Trade Unionists are Advised of Legislators Who Defeated Humane Bills.

Philadelphia, April 17.—A day of reckoning is at hand for legislators in this State who defeated humane bills. The State Federation of Labor, headed by President Maurer, will apply the American Federation of Labor slogan, "Defeat Labor's Enemies," and every pledge-breaking, platform-repudiating Solon will be opposed in their respective districts at the May primaries and at the November election by the organized workers of this State. Plans were agreed upon at a conference of unionists in this city, when a compensation bill was endorsed and a warning raised against the efforts of the dodgers to conceal their legislative records behind "fake" humane bills, that are now in the course of preparation. President Maurer is quoted as saying: "We are not going to get fooled again by a lot of pledge-breaking renegades. We are on the job in Harrisburg, watching every nomination paper filed. We will notify trade unionists of these districts, and will expect them to do their duty there." President Maurer explained that cards were being sent out by the State Federation to every candidate, who will be asked to state his position on the compensation act favored by them on or before May 4 or be considered as opposed to compensation. The bill being urged was drawn jointly by the State Industrial Commission and the unionists, Officers of the Industrial Accidents' Commission were present at the conference and applauded the unionists' efforts to secure a real compensation law. "Get busy now with your representatives." said Chairman Reed, of the commission. "Get after every candidate, including the candidates for governor, and pledge them to a definite bill. Don't let them tell you in a general way that they are for compensation. That may mean much or little. Get them nailed down to a specific bill, so that you know what their pledges mean." A large delegation of miners' representatives were present at the conference, and all agreed that the organized workers in this State will enter emphatic dissent against the pledge breakers, both at the primaries and at the general election next fall. Especial attention will be paid to State Senator Crow, who is charged with being most active in defeating the workers' compensation bill in the last legislature. In this case, President Maurer said: "We are busy in his district now, telling the people what kind of a senator he is. And we are going to get much busier. Next week the State Federation is going into his district in force."

VIRGINIA MAKING PROGRESS.

Richmond, April 17.—While the General Assembly, just adjourned, failed to pass a workmen's compensation act, the semi-monthly payment bill, the full-crew bill and one regulating convict-made goods, the legislation secured marks a progressive tendency in this state. Gains made include a safety appliance law, which provides for the guarding of machinery, and the lighting and construction of proper exits for employes in workshops. The child labor law is strengthened, and its friends insist it is the best law of its kind in the South. The ten-hour law for women has been amended to include laundries and also to prohibit girls employed in stores working longer than ten hours on Saturdays. The railroad employes' surety bill ends the practice of railroads blacklisting employes by making it impossible for them to secure bonds from the company the railroad designates. The foundry sanitary bill provides for proper ventilation in foundry and molding shops. Suitable caboose cars must be, hereafter, provided by railroads for the convenience of their employes. Sufficient money has been appropriated to make the state mining inspector's office one of force. Trades unions, railroad brotherhoods and farmers' organizations acted as a unit in securing this legislation, and their success has inspired them to greater effort before the next General Assembly.

FAVOR IMMIGRATION BILL.

Boston, April 17.—At a joint meeting of the executive board and the legislative committee of the State branch of the A. F. of L. the secretary was instructed to send letters to the United States Senators from Massachusetts notifying them of the branch's indorsement of the Burnett immigration bill, and asking them to support same. This bill was recently adopted by the House, and has been reported favorably by the Senate committee, despite much opposition to the literacy clause on the part of those who favor unrestricted immigration.

URGES ORIENTAL EXCLUSION.

London, April 17.—"The Round Table," a quarterly review, prints an article in its current issue demanding rigid restriction of Oriental immigration into Canada, which, it says, would be possible merely by a "gentlemanly understanding," such as China has with Japan, and with a heavy fine on steamship companies introducing such immigration.

WIDE ECONOMIC LAWS

The Commission Makes Public Its Findings After a Study of Twelve Months.

Vancouver, April 17.—For the purpose of acquainting the public with their findings before the next session of the provincial legislature convenes, the commission appointed by the government to investigate economic conditions has made public its findings after a study of over twelve months throughout British Columbia. The principal features of the report are: Compulsory state insurance against accidents of workmen, to be administered by a workmen s compensation board; Saturday half-holiday for all stores; fortnightly pay in coal mines and other industries; restriction of privilege of subcontracting on railroad construction; time checks to be negotiable; eight-hour day declared to be matter for dominion legislation; minimum wage not favored; women inspectors for shops and factories; licensing of operators of elevators; discrimination by employers against members of labor unions to be forbidden by law; municipal employment bureaus obligatory on cities; scaffolding inspectors obligatory in cities; miners entitled to supplies at cost; mine operators compelled to establish washhouses for their employes; collective bargaining favored as means of fixing wages for miners; Asiatic exclusion; assisted immigration to be confined to farm laborers and domestic help; white women not to be employed by Asiatics; small holdings for workmen's dwellings; all text-books in public schools free; none but British subjects to be employed on government or municipal work, and regulations governing electrical construction.

READY FOR VOCATIONAL STUDY

The commission on vocational study appointed by the President has organized by electing Senator Hoke Smith chairman, and delegating to the non-Congressional members the task of outlining a plan of work to study the question of vocational and trades training for the purpose of making a report to Congress. It is intended to recommend a practical course of studies on this subject for use in our public schools that will supplant the fads and theories in vogue in many sections, which the Seattle convention of the A. F. of L. declared to result in "a smattering of general knowledge that cannot be definitely applied when the student comes to take up the real work of life." The trade unionists on the commission to investigate this subject are Charles H. Winslow, of the Sawsmiths, and Miss Agnes Nestor, of the Glovemakers.

WILL ENJOY SHORTER WORKDAY

Pittsburgh, April 17.—Nearly 1,000 garment workers in and around Pittsburgh will be benefitted by the renewal of contracts between several employers and the United Garment Workers of America. Under the agreement the cutters have secured a reduction of four hours per week in their working time, which gives them the eight-hour day in their industry, with the same rate of pay they received under the longer workday. The tailor members have secured a reduction of three hours a week, which establishes the fifty-four-hour week for them, with no reduction in pay. The piecework members have secured wage increases. Garment workers' officials are conferring with other firms, and it is believed that additional companies will accept the new agreement.

RE-ARGUMENT ORDERED.

On April 6 the Supreme Court passed an order directing a re-argument in the contempt case now pending on appeal before it of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison. The re-argument is to take place on April 20, at which time Judge Lurton, who did not attend the original hearing, will be present. The case will have to be argued at length and in all its features, as the order for the argument was general in its terms. What was believed would be the last argument in this case was made before the court on Wednesday, January 7, when Judge Lurton was absent. Since that time a decision has been expected, but instead comes an order to again present the case to the court.

SHORTER HOURS FOR CLERKS.

More than 18,000 postal clerks who work at night will have their hours shortened, should a bill introduced by Representative Palmer be passed. The bill has the indorsement of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, affiliated to the A. F. of L. Secretary Flaherty, of the clerks, said: "Postoffice men will tell you that night work shortens life at least ten years. Day sleep is not recuperative, especially in the summer when the heat prevents proper rest. In some offices the shifts rotate—alternating between day and night. In other offices only the senior men ever get day work."

SECURE THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Tonawanda, N. Y., April 17.—The painters and paperhangers have won their strike and return to work under the eight-hour system and an increased wage scale.

FAVORS CURB UPON ALIENS

Seventy Per Cent of the Steel Workers Are Born Abroad According to Reports.

Contrasting the "old" immigration—that was thoroughly assimilated, with the "new"—that does not come here to make their homes as the old class did, ex-Senator Dillingham, chairman of the Immigration Commission, declared in favor of a literacy test to restrict those who come to our shores with no intention of becoming citizens. The speaker submitted facts and figures showing a startling number of unnaturalized foreigners in all sections of the country whose interests and customs are in no way allied to those of the nation from which they are gaining a living.

"During the civil war," said the speaker, "the eves of Northern Europe were on this country, and, at its close, encouraged by the outcome, many foreigners came here from that region, with the result that in forty years our farms increased from 2,500,000 to 6,000,000. Those people were thoroughly assimilated, as the names common throughout the country today indicate. They helped develop our manufactures and our railroads, with the result that by 1900 we had passed far ahead of Europe in those respects. These people furnished the 'old immigration,' a most desirable class and one which readily embraced the privileges of citizenship in the United States.

"Stimulated by that very boom in industries and manufactures, since 1882 there has poured into our ports the people comprising the so-called 'new immigration'—men who were nearly all farm laborers in the countries whence they came, but few of whom took up farming on arrival here. They stayed in the centers of population, becoming for the most part unskilled laborers or manufacturing operatives. Most of them came and still come from the lands of Southern Europe. They do not come here to make homes, as the older class did. Seventy-three per cent of them have been males. A majority of these are either unmarried or left their wives abroad, intending to go back in a few years. In the decade from 1900 to 1910 the 'old' immigration decreased 4 per cent, while the 'new' immigration increased 175 per cent.

"Seventy per cent, for instance, of the steel workers of the country are born abroad, according to investigations made by the immigration commission, and 85 per cent of this number may be termed 'new' immigrants. The comission found in many districts that, while the average weekly wage was $14, the average yearly wage was but $326, where it ought to have worked out $750. An oversupply of common labor has been shown to exist in a very large territory. Foreigners compete among themselves to their own detriment. These people do not make desirable citizens. Only a very low percentage of them become naturalized Americans as the older class did."

LONGSHOREMEN UNITING.

Baltimore, April 17.—"The stevedores have placed little faith in the work of the agents who have been moving among them," is the concluding lines of an attack by a local newspaper against the Longshoremen's union in this city, which has been conducting a vigorous organizing campaign. Instead of disheartening the workers, the article has had an opposite effect on these illy-paid waterfront toilers, who realize that by unity they can command attention. The longshoremen have now four fine locals in this city and have formed a district council for the purpose of securing uniform action. Many colored workers are joining the ranks, and a negro union is now being discussed, as the result of a large mass meeting among these men who are developing much interest in the question of organization. The longshoremen are making public a report of the State Bureau of Statistics and Information for the year 1912, which says: "The pay in Baltimore is out of proportion to the pay for the same character of work in most other seaports on the Atlantic coast, even after making due allowance for the difference in cost of living in Baltimore and other ports."

HELD BY GRAND JURY.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 17.—A grand jury has indicted T. F. Grover, manager of the street car company, and David Masterson, confessed slugger, strikebreaker, and gunman. They are charged with breaking into the room of Joseph C. Colgan and carrying away books, papers, and private correspondence. Colgan is a representative of the Amalgamated Street Car Men, and it is claimed that Grover induced Masterson to break into the unionist's room. Both men were held on $5,000 bonds.

OFFICIALS OBJECT TO TROOPS.

Buffalo, April 17.—The Board of Supervisors of Depew, near here, are objecting to the number of trops in that place because of the strike at the Gould Coupler Works. The board has ordered a reduction in the number of soldiers. Numerous attempts have been made to settle the strike, but the company insists on six months before it will reinstate all strikers.

LONG STRIKE BRINGS GAINS

The Schedule of Prices for Piece Workers Have Been Accepted by the Company.

Meriden, Conn., April 17.—The Federal union affiliated to the A. F. of L., whose members have been on strike against the Aeolian company, for almost a year, have settled their differences with that concern. General Organizer Frayne, of the A. F. of L., assisted in the negotiations, which resulted in marked gains for these stalwart unionists, whose continued battle for better conditions has attracted attention among workers in this section. The new schedule of prices for piece workers, which was the original cause of the strike, have been accepted by the company. A minimum rate for girls of $1.08 per day has been established, as well as inaugurating a nine-hour day instead of a ten-hour day, as formerly. The old rate paid these girls was $5 per week. An arbitration clause provides for a grievance committee to take up with the management any differences that may arise, and in the event of failure to adjust the dispute, each side is to select two men, they to select a third. The settlement carries with it the re-employment of all workers who desire to return, one week from Monday, April 13. This delay was occasioned by the fact that many employes have been working elsewhere, and they desired to give a week's notice to their present employers. The company agreed to this postponement, as it is hinted that the factory is in need of proper sanitation, and the force of strikebreakers must be disposed of. The settlement is a pronounced victory for these musical workers, and when the terms of settlement was read to them by their committee, it was unanimously adopted. The strike started last June, and involved 250 workers.

PIPE MEN GET TOGETHER.

New York, April 17.—The slogan of "one union in the pipe industry" is now an assured fact. The Enterprise Association of Steamfitters of this city, and the helpers' organization, numbering about 3,000 men, will be installed next week. This is the largest organization of the old International Association of Steamfitters, which has only one other organization, the local union of Toronto, and it has decided to affiliate and will be chartered within the next few days. In the New York situation President Alpine and Organizer Leonard of the United Association have been holding almost daily conferences for the past ten months. Much credit is due these two officers for the splendid work they have accomplished without having to resort to a fight, with all its attendant bitterness. Every unionist in this city seems pleased that these two organizations have finally gotten together, and the incident is another indorsement of the patient policy that the A. F. of L. insists on in these matters.

DANGEROUS MINES.

Denver, April 17.—In a report covering the months of January and February State Coal Mine Inspector Dalrymple shows that seventeen coal miners were killed during that time. More than half the deaths have occurred in the mines in the southern fields in which strikebreakers are being worked. The number is an increase over the past average of deaths per 1,000 tons of coal produced. Due to the strike, the production of coal for the first two months of 1914 has decreased 675,791 tons in comparison with the production during the similar period in 1913. The decreases are chiefly in the three counties in which the strike of the United Mine Workers is being principally contested. The production for the first two months was 1,356,728. That for January and February of 1913 was 2,032,519.

PARCEL POST AIDS LIBRARIES.

According to reports the recent order extending the provisions of the parcel post to include books is being taken advantage of by librarians throughout the country in circulating books to people who are willing to pay the small carrying cost. State Librarian McIlwaine, of Virginia, writes: "The extension of the parcel post rates to books has already had a considerable effect in increasing the use of the Virginia State Library by people in the interior of the State."

HAVE THEIR OWN HOME.

Detroit, April 17.—The Amalgamated Association of Street Car Men have purchased a fourteen-room residence building on a choice piece of property in the center of the city, which they are now remodeling for office purposes. The Detroit Federation of Labor has purchased the adjoining property, upon which will be erected a labor temple.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE ENDS.

Tamaqua, Pa., April 17.—An amicable agreer nt between the striking carpenters and contractors was reached after conferences, when the men were granted a Saturday half-holiday, a wage increase from 33 1-3 to 37 cents an hour, and other concessions.

MAN'S LIFE IN DOLLARS.

In modern warfare it costs about $15,000 to kill a man. In the Boer row this item came as high as $40,000. The Balkan mix-up with Turkey was conducted more reasonably—$10,000 burned up in making one man food for powder. Gorgas, in the canal zone, has been saving human life at the actual cost of $2.43 the individual. Sanitation in the isthmus under Gorgas has cost just 5 per cent of the total canal building expenditures.—Review of Reviews.

HALF A MILLION INCREASE

The Passing of the Amendment Means the Continuance of the Present Standards.

Due to the efforts of the Metal Trades department of the A. F. of L., the Senate adopted an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill, which will postpone for two years that portion of the Panama Canal act which provides that wages shall not exceed 25 per cent of those paid in government institutions in continental United States. The act establishes permanent government in the canal zone, and took effect April 1 of this year. Officials of the Metal Trades Department called on Col. Goethals, on his recent visit to this city, and showed him that if the wage portion of the act was enforced now it would mean a reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent. The unionists asked the army officer if he would oppose an extension of the old rate for two years, which would end the construction period of the canal. The workers were answered that if the Senate Appropriations Committee would favor the bill, he would offer no objections, as he desired to maintain the present pleasant relations existing between himself and the canal zone workers. Several conferences were held, and the matter was finally adjusted on the acceptance by the Senate of the amendment, which effects approximately 18,000 workmen, who will benefit to the extent of $250,000 a year. The passage of the amendment also means the continuance of former rates in the clerical and other departments, whose employes had no one to speak for them, but who will profit by the activity of the organized trades in insisting on the continuance of present standards until the canal is completed.

TO TEST COMPENSATION ACT.

Columbus, Ohio, April 17.—The fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution is once more being brushed up for use, this time by the Jeffrey Manufacturing company's attorneys in their attack on the Ohio workmen's compensation act, which, the attorneys declare, deprives its clients of liberty, property, and other things that the amendment refers to. The company was recently assessed damages to the amount of $16,000 in the case of an injured employe. In the trial the company was denied the right to plead the common law defenses of "contributory negligence," "assumption of risk" and the "fellow servant" rule, because it had not paid its premiums into the state compensation fund. In the law's application only those employers which employ five or more workmen are entitled to the provisions of the act, and the company alleges that "equal protection of the law" to all persons is abridged. While the suit is brought under the old voluntary compensation law, a holding of it as unconstitutional would serve, by implication, to hold the present law unconstitutional, it is said, as both laws apply only to employers with five or more persons employed.

KEYMEN ARE REINSTATED.

Boston, April 17.—Officers of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers have adjusted differences between their members and the Boston and Maine Railroad. All telegraphers who were laid off recently, some in connection with a claimed "retrenchment policy," have been reinstated, and will be paid their wages for the time they have not been at work. The telegraphers' grievance committee, together with similar committees of the conductors, trainmen, engineers, and firemen, are now conferring with the railroad management in an effort to adjust other disputes.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Shamokin, Pa., April 17.—Carpenters' Union, No. 37, of this city, made a demand for a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and the nine-hour day, to take effect April 1. At a meeting with the employing contractors a compromise was effected and a minimum wage of 37 cents per hour was agreed upon. This is an increase of four cents an hour over the old rate.

AGREE ON TRADE LINES.

Boston, April 17.—The unions of Electrical Fixture Fitters and Hangers and Electrical Workers, No. 103, have signed a joint working agreement on trade lines that will end future jurisdictional disputes. The two locals are now interested in a joint organizing campaign.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF AMER. FEDN. OF LABOR TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 17, 1914.

No busy man is ever miserable unless he busies himself with the business of other people.

Some men never bury the hatchet until they have found a weapon that they like better.

Resist all wage reductions. Work for the eight-hour day. Let all organized workers unite in a nation-wide forward movement until every toiler is a member of his union, fighting to attain justice. Let all join in an effort to reach and pass the three million mark.

The second invasion of the Capitol in twenty years of "Gen." Coxey and his army will occur some time next month and according to the news dispatches the "Gen." is to ride while his blind and foolish followers will have to hike. We do not know of any good that will be accomplished other than the free advertising that Coxey will get, for his followers will be worse instead of better off so many hundred miles from their base, for there is no work that these men—many of them are undoubtedly honest in their purpose—can get in the District.

BETTER CONDITIONS IN BREWING INDUSTRY.

The threatened clouds that appeared upon the horizon of the brewing trades have all disappeared, and in their place we find that those of our fellow workers who follow this vocation for a livelihood have been granted better working conditions. This should be pleasing news to all who have to toil for a living, whether we agree as to the wisdom of the need of such a business or not. The men engaged in this business through a thorough organization have made conditions for themselves and those dependant upon them such as should be an example for others to emulate. Engaged in this business we have some of the truest trades unionists that are to be found in any industry in this country, and we congratulate the locals of Brewery Workers for the improved conditions that they have brought about through their organization.

BILL FOR HOME RULE.

During the past week another bill has been introduced in Congress the object of which is to give the citizens of the District of Columbia a voice in their own municipal affairs. The Honorable Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania is the author of this latest attempt to grant suffrage in the District.

During the debate on last Monday when the time of the House was given over to affairs of the District, it was forceably brought out in the debate that it was outrageous to think that the people of this city were deprived of all voice in their own affairs, and even Judge Prouty, who is looked upon in most quarters as an avowed enemy of the District, admitted that if he were to start with any city to establish a model government he would pick Washington as he knew of no other place where the intelligence was of such a high order as was to be found in the District.

It has been demonstrated beyond all shadow of a doubt that the people of the District should be given the right to work out their own salvation in the way of municipal affairs, for the city has grown to such a size and the cares of legislating properly has become such a task that Congress has neither the time—nor judging by the little interest shown by its members—the desire to continue the work of legislating for the District. We hope that the day is not far distant when some bill will be passed that will give to the people of the District the right that is enjoyed by the citizens of the balance of the country—the right of ballot.

SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

The agitation for half a holiday on Saturday for Government workers has been going on for years, and it seems to be no nearer an accomplishment now than when it was started. What is needed to give impetus to this movement is for an organization to be started whose sole object would be to foster and promote the idea until they had secured results from the enacting of a law that would bring this blessing about. Aside from the good that it would do for those employed by the Government, the good that would come to many who are out of work would be of inestimable value, for if we had such a condition it would require the services of a great many more people to turn out the same amount of work that is now being done.

If we had a Saturday half holiday to start now, and the same amount of work sent to our local Navy Yard that is now being done there, all of the 125 employes who were dismissed a couple of weeks ago would find employment there and more besides, so from an economic standpoint, and from the teachings of organized labor, that the shortening of hours will put more people to work it would seem that the effort to establish the Saturday half holiday the year round should be worth striving for.

The building trades have seen the wisdom of establishing this half day of rest and many of the building trades are now enjoying this short respite from their arduous labors, and all new contracts that are being made in every city in this country in the building industry, either have a clause for an immediate granting of this half holiday of rest or that the same shall go into effect at a short future date. Let the agitation begin and with the proper support it would be but a short time when legislation would be passed that would ensure this action.

BAKERY SALESMEN

"AN ANSWER."

In the issue of THE TRADES UNIONIST of April 10, there appeared an article under the caption of "Hunks of Dough," which was aptly named, for it has been a long time since such an uncalled for and unjust, not to say contemptible article has appeared in the paper, which is recognized as the mouth-piece of organized labor in the city of Washington.

"Hunks of Dough," thrown by an anonymous writer (who is evidently as much ashamed of having his name appear as sponsor for his article, as we are prone to believe his fellow members in the respectable craft of Bakery and Confectionery Workers L. U. No. 118, would be, in claiming association with a being who would at this time of much desired better feeling between the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union and L. U. No. 33, Bakery Salesmen, seek to have all the work of those interested in the mutual welfare of the members of the two crafts brought to nought, for his own personal gratification), is not the authorized work of the Bakers Union, and the writer of this article (H. of D.) is not speaking the wishes or intentions of his fellow members in thus proclaiming to the world his own little, petty, and mean conception of the work of those interested in the conditions of labor and the betterment thereof, who contribute their mite solely for the sake of humanity. I have not had the pleasure of the acquaintance of Mr. Brockwell, or of the other talented writer whose "non de plume" is "Occasional," but I hereby record the fact that I have profited by a perusal of the expression of their thoughts, as they appear in "Our Paper," and for them to be the objects of the shafts of such a pussillanimous fellow, as the writer referred to, is a great pity.

Notice the reference made to "those attractive lines from our men on the wagons who handle the goods we bake for them," and the size of the mental qualifications of the writer of (H. of D.) is deduced. The maker of bricks might as truthfully refer to the "Bricklayer." The maker of type to the "Printer." The quarryman to the "Stonemason." And so on ad infinitum.

Kindly notice his bleat with reference to the editor coming to get some of "our troubles and joys." Great Jehovah, would he have us infer that anything emanating from his pen would have endorsement of the organization of which he is, unfortunately a member. If such is his thought, he is either greatly mistaken, or we are greatly mistaken in the bakers.

It is not our intention to even intimate what action should be taken by the bakers, for we know that they are of an intelligence which is capable of caring for themselves, but we would plead leniency through suppression for the writer of the article, for evidently he is suffering from a pitible case of mental aberration, or should we go farther and say, depravity.

And as far as the Editor coming to us for a share of our troubles and joys, we would submit that he has troubles enough of his own, and of joys, few enough.

But in order to give expression to our feelings, probably it would be well to quote the immortal bard, thusly:

Big bugs have little bugs,
Upon their backs to bite 'em,
And little bugs have other bugs,
And so on, ad infinitum.

With apologies to W. Given Suter, M. D.

J. L. CONSIDINE.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE.

H. S. Sutton.

Charles Peake is carrying a magnificient watch, a gift from his two sons.

A son of Mr. Langford, of the night proof room, G. P. O., is holding a responsible position with the famous Haggin farm near Lexington, Ky.

Michael O'Hern, a well-known linotype operator of Pittsburgh, is in the city on a visit to his brother, J. J. O'Hern.

Frank Smith, a son of our Shelby, has been given an appointment as linotype operator in the G. P. O.

Mr. Goodkey is in a quandry, inasmuch as the date of the International Typographical Union meeting at Providence conflicts with the date of the National Poulty Association at Detroit.

The individual starting that story about lightning never striking twice in the same place was wrong. Witness, last year my right-hand partner, Mr. Daniel Hallock, wins a baseball ticket at the opening of the season and this year wins another.

I desire to make a motion to the effect that Columbia Union No. 101, have prepared a pen-and-ink drawing of the charter of the Columbia Typographical Society, foundered in 1815, framed and properly labeled, and forwarded to the management of the Panama Exposition at San Francisco for exhibition purposes. The gentlemen in charge will doubtless be glad to give place to an exhibit of such historical importance and hundreds of thousands of people can return to their homes, each bearing test that a union organization has lived a century of usefulness.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

Samuel G. Lefferts of the Forwarding and Finishing division returned to work last Tuesday after being home a week on account of serious illness in his family.

Jack Hambly of the Finishing room distributed FREE of charge the Morning Post and Herald to his friends in the finishing room. Why? Ask Big Bill Johnson.

Miss M. A. Sheridan of the Forwarding and Finishing division entertained Miss C. Graham of Rochester, N. Y., and her cousin Miss Bessie Shea the past week.

On account of a very sore eye Harry Frahm of the Stamping room was confined to his home part of the week.

Len Myers of the Casemaking room reaped quite a harvest in the sale of colored eggs, the designs were very pretty and attractive.

Fred Wuesthoff of the Casemaking section, who owns a fine touring car, was saluted on North Capitol street last week by one of the finest. Fred says that is the first time he ever met the gentlemen.

Joseph Fitzpatrick of the Forwarding and Finishing section was acting stockkeeper in place of Thomas Penicks who is on a week's leave.

Felix J. Belair, first vice president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, returned to work the past week from New York city where he went to settle some differences in the craft.

BURNT CLAY NOTES

At the regular meeting of the Bricklayers Union held April 7th, the members were surprised and very much pleased to have once more among them Bro. Thomas Levi, the genial old president of No. 1, who has been absent from the meetings for several months.

In opening the meeting, President Levi thanked the members for their loyalty to him in his hour of suffering and expressed his appreciation for the large number of visits he received from the members of his organization, as compared with the comparative small number who came to visit him from the several fraternal organizations that he is connected with.

Bro. Levi, although unable to work at the trade, will in the future be amongst his many friends, who have from the onset of his injuries had hope of his recovery. It is hoped that the cordial old gentleman will continue to improve and be back on the "wall" again during the coming season.

"Who Struck John?" is the question that everyone has been asking for the past week. Friday, a week ago Bro. John Wolf the "old war horse" of the Brickies was struck in the head with a brick, in the hands of a negro laborer; the peculiar part of the occurrence is, that Bro. John himself, is unable to answer the inquiries.

From the reports of a large number of stewards at the last meeting, it appears as though things are beginning to boon here. Work has started on some of the large operations, which is relieving the situation a great deal.

One of the charter members and ex-president of the organization passed away during the past week in the death of Bro. Dennis Ferry.

Bro. Terry has not been a member for the past three or four years due to the fact, of his inability to work at the trade, but never-the-less he had a score of friends in No. 1, who were not surprised, but sorry to learn of the death of this old time yielder of the trowel.

P. A. SUGRUE.

MACHINIST LODGE No. 193

On last Tuesday night at the National Rifles Armory the annual entertainment of Columbia Lodge of Machinists was held. The entertainment consisted of a minstrel show and dance. The performers were all members of this local, and from the time that the curtain arose until the drop there was somthing doing that kept the large audience in a roar of laughter, and the performance as a whole would do credit to an Evans or a Dockstader. The end men were particularly good, both in their actions and jokes that they sprung, many of the jokes being on members of the union. The soloists were exceptionally fine singers, and the chorus was well trained and the applause of the audience was well merited. After the show the hall was cleared of the seats and dancing was enjoyed until midnight. The committee worked hard for the success of the eutertainment and their efforts were crowned with success. The following members had the affair in charge: George Joynes, chairman; S. J. Martin, secretary, and T. J. Bresnahan, H. A. Meyer, C. Kreichbaum, J. F. Sheehan, I. J. Farley, and W. H. Horton.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Columbia Union will hold its monthly meeting on Sunday next. In addition to the regular business, nomination of officers to be voted for at the May election will be made. All meetings of Columbia Union are well worth attending; the April meeting especially so. Better come.

• • • •

A gathering in which many Washington printers had great interest was that taking place at Odd Fellow's Hall on the evening of Tuesday, April 7, 1914, being the testimonial entertainment in honor of Thomas W. Fowler on the completion of his one hundredth term (fifty years) as scribe of Mount Nebo Encampment of Odd Fellows. Among those prominent in the affair was George Gerberich, representing the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the District of Columbia, and Edward C. Grumley, both well known printers, while quite a goodly number of the craft were present to honor Mr. Fowler, who has had a remarkable career in this great order during his long and useful life, having, as the program of the entertainment says, "received all the honors that the order in this jurisdiction can confer upon him." He joined Columbia Lodge, No. 10, in 1858, and his activities and good work have embraced all branches of the order. He is a past grand master, a past grand patriarch, and a past grand representative. For nineteen years past he has held the office of treasurer of Columbia Lodge. His record as scribe of Mount Nebo Encampment is probably without a parallel in the annals of fraternal organizations in the District, and during his lengthy service he has written 25 volumes of 500 pages each of the minutes of the encampment. The Odd Fellows of this jurisdiction honor themselves in honoring such a man as Thomas W. Fowler. Faithful to every trust, true to every principle, he looks back on a life that has been a great success through the simplest and best of all methods—doing his duty. With eighty-nine years of life full of kindly deeds, useful labor, and high ideals, and blessed with the love and respect of all who know him, it is meet that his brethren hail him with the well earned title of "Semper Fidelis."

• • • •

Another new job shop has opened up down on E street, the proprietor being Mr. Willard A. Shiner, late foreman of the National Capital Press office. Shiner is energetic, ambitious, and a good printer, and the writer doubts not that Shiner printing will soon be well known in the city's business.

• • • •

Thomas Maloney, a member of Columbia Union, died suddenly in this city on Friday, April 10, 1914, death coming to him, as the result of heart disease, while engaged at his work in the office of the Carnahan Press. Mr. Maloney was 72 years old, and has been a resident of this city for many years, joining the old Columbia Typographical Society in 1867. For a number of years he was out of the printing business, but some time since he reaffiliated with the organization and has since followed the trade. A son of the deceased, Thomas P. Maloney, is a well known member of No. 101, engaged as a reader on the Washington Herald.

• • • •

Charles L. Smith, who recently became foreman of the National Capital Press office, in this city, is not a stranger among us, having been one of the experts sent over by the makers to install the monotype machines in the Government Printing Office several years ago. Mr. Smith brought a York (Pa.) card on his last arrival here. He has held a number of important positions in the printing trade.

• • • •

Among other appreciated offerings in that line, I received an Easter card from Carlisle, Pa., and it is in the well known signature, "From a Carlisle Indian" that I recognize my old friend Charlie Leeds, now and for many years past connected with the hand section (formerly the document room) of the Government Printing Office. I have known Charlie for many years, but not for so long a time as has my good gray friend Colonel Carr. "Comrade Leeds," says Colonel Jack, "was a mighty prominent citizen of Carlisle in the old days, and I remember with remarkable distinctness how he looked the day when he was a member of the town's committee to welcome the returning Carlisle soldiers who had fought with Scott and his troops during the war with Mexico. Leeds sure was a gallant looking figure that day, and all the town was proud of him and the prancing steed which he bravely bestrode." Possibly Colonel Jack is a little shaky on age figures and makes Leeds a few weeks older than he ought to, yet I have read several letters—and they were all right from the intellectual standpoint, too—from Leeds's pen in Carlisle papers which surely did exhibit a suspicious (not to say guilty) knowledge of the early history of the Indian town of which Charlie continually boasts. The date of the card from Charlie indicates that he spent Easter in his ancient habitat, while the picture illustrating it is that of "the old guard house, Indian school," a rather formidable looking prison structure. I trust that the frivolities of the Easter dress rehearsal will not so act on my old friend as to land him in that prison, but that he may safely turn up in the National Printery at the expiration of his leave refreshed, rejuvenated, and renewed.

W. N. Brockwell.

LOCAL ITEMS.

On Monday night last, the genial and good looking Secretary of the Bartenders, Bro. Francis J. O'Donnell presented himself at the Central Labor Union to be obligated as one of the delegates from his local.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor will address the delegates to the Washington Central Labor Union on next Monday night. He will talk on "The Progress of Legislation Effecting Labors Interests," and "Labor Conditions on the Island of Porto Rico." President Gompers has just returned from a visit to the island and some of the conditions that he found there of which he will tell about will startle his hearers. The meeting will be an open one, and all are invited to be present. Come yourself and bring a friend with you.

OPEN NEW HOME.

The Loyal Order of Moose of this city have opened a new headquarters where the members can have the advantage of meeting one another and enjoying the hospitality of each others comfort at all times. They have rented the upper floor at the corner of 7th and G Streets, over the Queen Cafe and have fitted the place up with pool tables, card tables, piano, Victrola Machine and many other things that will amuse and benefit the members. This lodge has amongst its members many who are members of the local labor movement, and since the inception of the lodge, they have taken an active interest in its affairs. Now that they have established a headquarters they are going to make a campaign to swell the membership, and make it one of the largest local's of the order so that they will be enabled to build a home of their own.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Frantz J. Tolson, probationary messenger boy.

Separations.

Courtney M. Marcey, Horace C. A. Roye and Charles C. Yoder, skilled laborers, resigned.

James C. Toy, watchman, dropped (60 day rule—sick.)

Transfers, &c.

John J. Smith, office of foreman of binding; Ulysses Mackall, skilled laborer, linotype section night; Fernando Harrison, monotype keyboard operator, monotype section day; Alfred Rawlings gathering machine operator, 40 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section.

NEW METAL TRADES COUNCILS.

Metal trades councils formed at Millers Falls, Mass., and Fort Wayne, Ind. The St. Louis, Mo., council has been reorganized, and the councils in Brooklyn and New York City have been merged into one council, to be known as Greater New York. Officers of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor are asking affiliated bodies to report to them any violations of the eight-hour day on government work.

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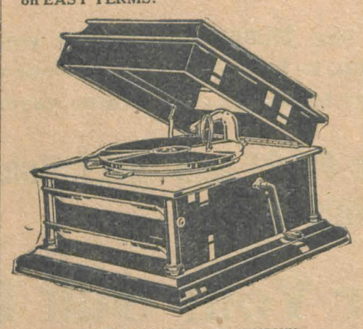

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Carl Heinzman, Jr., 208 12th St. S. E.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 935 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5035 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincey Place N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m. Secretary, Will H. Ryan, Box 67 Rosslyn, Va.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary, R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Secretary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast, near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1682 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenois building, 11th and G street n. w., room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 936 Pa. ave. northwest. Phone main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th street northwest.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Monday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n.w. Secretary, M. O'Connor, Georgetown, D. C., Station A.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, Miss Mary Farmer, 154 A St. northeast.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier, 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman, 5229 Georgia Ave., Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N. W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans, Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By Cycle.

They played hob with Hobson.

Easter Sunday has come to be known as fashion's show day.

Surely, no man would care to be President just for the fun of the thing.

It seems almost impossible to get all the interests to sign the "be good" contract.

The pleasing information from Paris to all husbands is that the femenine dress still buttons in the back.

Illinois went "dry" at the late election, but it won't be noticed so much by those who travel by fast trains.

No, Constant Reader, that was not the sunrise gun you heard. It was the silence broken by special envoy Lind.

Now that the foam is blown off, spring election results show a tendency toward an even balancing of the political scales.

After long and careful observation, the conclusion is forced upon us that the end-seat hog is one who gets there first.

Demonstrations of approval in the galleries of Congress sometimes take the incipient form of a thunderous outburst from the bleachers.

Some people are so constituted that they cannot recognize the hand of providence in anything that is not a part of the party platform.

Sometimes the prayer of the politician is for good times, and sometimes there is a hint that a pinch of hard times would be more acceptable.

A plank in Gen. Coxey's platform calls for Government issue of money for good roads, to be built by the unemployed. The General may have the schems all worked out to his own satisfaction, but it is barely possible that the "army" does not just grasp the full import of what would be required after the money was issued.

The clergy are divided in their opinion, whether to "call" evangelist Sunday here for a series of revival meetings. Mr. Sunday is an ex-baseball player, whose religious fervor prompts many quaint expressions, which break in upon established rules of clerical etiquette, but the score-cards tell of his great successas an evangelist. We rather like Sunday, and often wish there were more of them.

YOUR LABOR PAPER

This article is submitted to THE TRADES UNIONIST, after possibly a dozen of the larger Unions have been visited with an appeal for organization subscription to THE TRADES UNIONIST. Results have not been the most encouraging, while one or two organizations increased their subscriptions generously and the same is highly appreciated.

The writer has absolutely no desire for publicity, but rather considers his efforts very humble and yet wishes to make in this article an appeal to your judgment as to whether or not you believe 2,500 subscribers, which is the present circulation of THE TRADES UNIONIST, is all that should be expected of 25,000 union workers, when one-half of 25,000 subscribers would make the paper a mighty force in behalf of organized labor in so great a Capitol city extending its influence broadcast.

THE TRADES UNIONIST is capable of representing your desires and wishes, your best judgments as a Union Tradesman to those Big Men of affairs in our Capitol, when you are willing and ready to assume your personal responsibility by getting behind the paper with financial support by a yearly subscription of $1.00, which would increase the number of pages and generally improve the publication.

It is a fact as formerly stated there are 25,000 union men and women in the District of Columbia. If it were possible to give a yearly subscription of this total at a club rate of 60 cents each, the annual payment would be $15,000.

I am sure we are not awake to the force that could be brought to bear upon the nation's lawmakers and adjusters here in Washington if organized labor rightly supported its official newspaper, insuring thereby a publication which would impress ourselves as well as the representatives at the Capitol, that to live, act or perform out of harmony with such traditions as labor expounds therein, would work us no good to say the least, as labor is fastly rising to be reckoned with more and more day by day.

The Editor works hard for you as you should for the cause his paper represents, and a movement should be started to utilize the possibilities of the best labor paper this section of the United States.

E. T. GOOD,
Photo Engravers to C. L. U.

The only Weekly Newspaper devoted exclusively to the interests of Organized Labor. Official organ of the Central Labor Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

FROM BLADENSBURG, MD.

Next Sunday being the annual nomination day for officers of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, there is sure to be a large attendance of the members and an unusual flow of oratory, accompanied by more or less eloquence. "Come early and avoid the rush."

I am in receipt of a neat little brochure containing an illustration of "The Story" which Brockwell's Bits some time ago alleged was told by I. Walter Sharp, while on a supposed fishing trip, and also Brother Sharp's reply to a request from the Bits for copy of said story, and reasons why the "copy" would not be furnished. If the story is as good as I. Walter's answer to the Bit's request, some strong influence should be brought to bear to extract it from its author. Thanks, Bro. Sharp, for the brochure.

Brothers J. H. Hogan, chairman of Columbia Union's relief committee, and W. N. Brockwell, chairman of same union's membership committee, favored me with calls recently. Both are efficient and painstaking workers in their respective positions, and pleasant companions wherever met. I was glad to see them.

Speaking of the nominations on Sunday next, I often think that the man who nominates a candidate would make an abler and more efficient officer than the one he nominates. Perhaps I am mistaken.

I heard it reported one day this week that there are seven cases of small pox in this village. Upon careful investigation I could locate but three in mild form. There seems to be no danger of an epidemic as the health officers are doing all they can to prevent the spread of the disease.

Just as I close this communication I learn that the quarantine of two cases has been lifted and the scare is over.

J. V. JOHNSON.

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A. T. BRONAUGH, Pharmacist, Southwest Corner Seventh and P Streets N. W.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 43 | WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1914. | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO

GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED BY MR. GOMPERS.

Before a largely attended meeting of the Washington Central Labor Union on Monday night, President Gompers of the A. F. of L., related the conditions as he found them on his recent trip to Porto Rico. It was just ten years ago that Mr. Gompers made a trip to the Island to study the industrial conditions and at that time, as now, he spoke to the delegates to the Central Labor Union on these conditions.

Contrasting the conditions as he found them on his previous visit with the conditions to-day, he stated that they were no better in the agricultural districts and but little improved in the cities. The agricultural laborers were but little removed from barbaric conditions, as they lived in huts and shacks that were built from the leaves of the cocoanut and banana trees with thatched roofs that afforded little or no protection from the rains which occur on the island daily. No conveniences for the health, and absolutely none for the comfort of the people are to be found in these hovels. No water in any of them, and no facilities for water are provided in any part of this district, and Mr. Gompers drew a vivid picture of a condition that would exist in our own city if we were compelled to walk to the Potomac River when we wished to bathe, and asked us to picture in our imaginations our conditions if such were the case.

The Island of Porto Rico became a possession of the United States as a part of the spoils of war that we fought seventeen years ago with Spain, and to think that such a condition could exist under the Stars and Stripes is unbelievable. While under the domain of the Spanish government the people of the island were represented by sixteen members in their lower house of government and six in their upper house, and under the republic of the United States, that is morally responsible for the industrial conditions of the island, the people are represented by one delegate to our lower house of Congress with a voice but not a vote. The population of the island is about 1,000,000, and they are entitled to better treatment in so far as government is concerned than this, and Mr. Gompers promised the people wherever he spoke—and he made as high as sixteen speeches a day—that he would call the attention of President Wilson to their conditions and see if a Commission would be appointed whose duty would be to make a thorough investigation and recommend to the President and Congress such measures as would relieve the deplorable conditions that now prevail.

Mr. Gompers described the people as being a kind, generous and lovable, and possessed with a spirit of high ideals, and the manner in which they have been exploited by the American interests that practically control the output of the island, is a contemptible shame. Mr. Gompers has written the story of his trip and the conditions as he found them, together with illustrations for the May number of the *American Federationist*, and he commended the same to the delegates that they may learn more minutely of these conditions than he could describe in his hour's talk at the meeting.

Mr. Gompers was accompanied on his trip by Mr. George Perkins, International President of the Cigar Makers, Daniel Harris, President of the New York Federation of Labor, William Straus and John J. Fitzpatrick.

MOVEMENTS OF PAINTERS.

Bloomington, Ill., April 24.—Painters in this city are on strike because their employers insist on them working with non-unionists.

Boston, April 24.—Nearly 2,000 painters were granted an increase of 5 cents an hour after several short strikes, which in some cases lasted only a few minutes. Many employers granted the increase without a strike.

Montreal, April 24.—The 250 organized painters and decorators in this city are asking for an increase of 5 cents an hour. The present rate is 35 cents.

Waterloo, Iowa, April 24.—Because of a refusal to grant a 50-cent hour rate, 100 painters are on strike. The old scale was 45 cents.

GOVERNOR COMMENDED.

Baltimore, April 24.—The Federation of Labor of this city has forwarded a letter of commendation to Governor Goldsborough for his stand against an amendment to the child labor laws, which was urged by every exploiter of the little ones, and which would reduce the age limit in canneries. The bill passed both houses of the State Legislature, but was vetoed by the tate Executive. An effort was made to pass the measure over his veto, but this failed. The local central body, together with every other well-wisher of the child, stood behind the Governor.

LABOR BUREAU A SUCCESS.

Los Angeles, April 24.—The Labor Bureau of this city has filled more positions in three months than the five State bureaus of Wisconsin filled in a year, is the conclusion of Dr. Milbank Johnson. The operation of the bureau costs only $625 a month, and this has resulted in furnishing jobs to 3,218 men and 361 women during March. Since the bureau opened, on January 2, more than 9,000 men and women have been given work through this agency, at a cost of only 18 cents per job.

A LARGE INCREASE.

Montreal, April 24.—The Bartenders' Union has increased its membership over 200 as the result of a few weeks' active organizing campaign.

"SAFETY FIRST" TO BE SLOGAN.

Olympia, Wash., April 24.—Two steps have been taken by State Labor Commissioner Olson with a view to reducing the number of accidents in the industrial plants of the State. A system of "safety committees" in all the plants that come under his jurisdiction has been inaugurated with marked success, and now Commissioner Olson is issuing a booklet entitled "Safety First," which will contain information and regulations designed to enable employers and employees in the various industries to avoid accidents. The booklet will be about forty-eight pages, and represents a long and thorough study of the hazards of the sawmill, the factory, the laundry, the machine shop, and every plant in which men work under the jurisdiction of the labor bureau. "I consider the movement toward safety one of the most important in present day industrial life," said Commissioner Olson, "and it is one of my chief aims to do what I can to eliminate danger. I feel that this book will do a great deal toward reducing the number of accidents, and I am sure that the special safety committee in each plant has already begun a good work."

CLERKS REDUCE HOURS.

Springfield, Mo., April 24.—Ever since the Retail Clerks in this city were organized last November, they have been laboring to secure recognition and regulate the closing of stores on holidays. Last week they succeeded, and contracts have been signed to this effect by the leading merchants, who agree to employ only members of the new local and close their stores on many of the holidays. New Years, Decoration Day and Thanksgiving Day the stores will be open half a day, and on the first and fifteenth of each month only they will be open after supper. If the proprietors so desire, they may keep open nights three days before Christmas.

KILL INDUSTRIAL PROBE.

Trenton, N. J., April 24.—The "white light of publicity" will not be turned on this State's manufacturing establishments—at least, not for the present, as the Senate has defeated Senator Egan's proposal to create a commission for the purpose of inquiring into New Jersey industrial conditions. The measure was defeated by a majority of one.

WAR ON CONVICT LABOR

Trenton, N. J., April 24.—Declaring against the disgraceful and intolerable conditions that will result in a failure to pass prison contract and management bills, pending in the State Assembly, Governor Fielder sent a strong message to the legislators urging that action be taken. The Governor referred to influences that have been engaged in defeating this legislation, and which has not worked in the open. "The men holding convict labor contracts want to continue such contracts, and would, therefore, be pleased with the defeat of this legislation," said the Governor. "Permit me to direct your attention," he continued, "to the series of bills now in your hands designed to complete the abolition of our prison contract system, and to bring some order out of the chaos in which the employment and management of convicts in our State prison is involved. Although the subject of prison reform has engaged the attention of members of the Legislature and others for several years, but little progress has been made. While a law to abolish contract labor was enacted two years ago, nearly all contracts expiring since the passage of that law had been extended because the Legislature made no adequate provision for the employment of prisoners. If the bills to which I refer are not passed the disgraceful condition of affairs must continue until the attention of some Legislature can be sufficiently aroused to provide the necessary remedy."

The Governor, in his message, quoted from the report of the Economy and Efficiency Commission on this subject, as follows:

"The result of all this legislation upon the State prison is that it is very difficult to say that there is any person or body of persons really responsible for the management of the prison and the prisoners. The principal keeper has some authority, as has also the supervisor, the inspectors of the prison, the prison labor commission, and the board of parole.

"It is essential to the working out of our prison problems that there should be a centralized responsibility in prison management, and to properly accomplish it, these bills must be passed without further change or amendment. If the Legislature adjourned without providing the relief, an intolerable condition will grow worse and the contractors of prison work will be entirely satisfied."

CARPENTERS ARE ACTIVE.

Canton, Ohio, April 24.—The Carpenters' Union has voted down a proposal to call a strike that would include those who are working for independent contractors now paying the union scale. The General Contractor's Association refuses to grant the minimum wage demanded of 45 cents an hour.

Macon, Ga., April 24.—The Jamestown Mantel Company, now operating the Massee-Felton Lumber Company, has entered into an eight-hour agreement with the Carpenters' Union. It is said that this company is the only one of the kind in the State that has made such a contract. About 150 men are affected.

Texas City, Texas, April 24.—Carpenters in this city have a 100 per cent organization, and believe this will make it possible for them to enforce their new scale of $4.50 a day, starting May 17. The present rate is $4.

THREATEN TO APPEAL.

San Francisco, April 24.—Employing interests in this city are dissatisfied with the decision of the Appellate Court in deciding that the city has the right to insist that printing offices must be entitled to use the union label if they would have their bids considered. The court refused to accept the claim of non-union employers that this created a monopoly, and held that the label could be easily secured. Now the employers are threatening to appeal. The fact that there are unionists on the Board of Supervisors was a factor in the board's decision

WILL PROBE OFFICE SEEKERS.

Columbus, Ohio, April 24.—At a meeting of the executive board of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, it was decided to pay more attention in the future to the records of candidates for office. Heretofore Ohio unionists have contented themselves with inquiring how candidates stood on proposed labor legislation, but under the new plan officers of the federation will make public the doings of these political aspirants in the past.

VICTORY FOR UNIONISTS

Denver, April 24.—The United Labor Bulletin of this city, comments as follows on the political success of Colorado trade unionists in the recent elections:

"Union labor men were victors in several municipal elections held in Colorado mining districts, Tuesday. Up in Lafayette a straight union miners' ticket, headed by Thomas H. Faull for mayor, defeated S. R. Wood, Socialist, who had the support of non-unionists and those operators who refuse to recognize the miners' union. A year ago Wood defeated Faull, but this time the tables were turned and the entire miners' union ticket won by a majority of 21 votes. At Superior, George Kauffner, a union miner, was chosen mayor, and throughout Boulder County tickets supported by the unionists were victorious.

"The entire union labor ticket was elected at Augilar, in Las Animas County, one of the 'war centers' of the coal strike. This is the first time a union man was ever even suggested for office in that town. An attempt was made by the so-called Citizens' party leaders to deprive residents of the strikers' tent colony of the privileges of voting. By order of Governor Ammons the militia patrolled the town election day, but there was no disorder.

"The union labor ticket at Walsenburg was defeated by 135 votes, through the bringing to the polls of strike-breakers, many of them not citizens of Colorado, from the Walsen mine. A contest in the courts will probably be made of this election.

"In La Veta, another storm center, the union miners whipped their opponents, Probst, the labor candidate for mayor, receiving 194 votes to 156 cast for Kincaid, the coal operators' candidate. Three union men, Schmitt, Eggleston and Pickens, were chosen city trustees.

"Eldora chose W. C. Harpel, a union man, mayor by a majority of one vote."

WIN LONG TEXTILE STRIKE.

Pompton Lakes, N. J., April 24.—By winning a strike of eleven months' duration, the local of United Textile Workers furnish another illustration of the value of thorough organization, urged by their international organization and the A. F. of L., instead of the emotional and "over-night" movements that are occasionally noted in this industry. The strike was called last year because of a refusal of the German Artistic Weaving Company to grant the 49½-hour work week, which has been conceded by two of the largest shops manufacturing a similar class of goods, the weaving of cotton and silk labels. The strike was conducted with determination by both sides, and it is an open secret that the Employers' Association furnished professional strike-breakers and armed thugs to invade this peaceful town, despite the absence of violence. The strikers stood firm, and were furnished ample financial means by the United Textile Workers of America. This resulted in negotiations, and the strike was finally declared off by the company granting the nine-hour day with no reduction in the wages formerly paid on the longer workday basis. The successful ending of this movement has already had an inspirng effect on workers throughout the entire textile industry, who declare the victory is one more step toward the eight-hour day for all Textile Workers.

TO URGE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Boston, April 24.—Representatives of practically all the social welfare organizations in this city have formed themselves into a committee of 100 to urge the passage of immigration laws along the lines suggested by the State Immigration Commission in its recent report, which declared that the State must, "at whatever cost, prevent the lowering of its moral, mental and physical standards—the inevitable result of overwork, underpay, and unregulated housing in overcrowding tenements."

The report says that if the State is not willing to meet the cost, the influx of numberless tongues and foreign ideals will jeopardize our governmental system.

TEAMSTERS ASK FOR MORE.

Utica, N. Y., April 24.—Four hundred teamsters employed by coal dealers, lumber companies, and business houses, are on strike for a higher wage rate. They are asking for minimums ranging from $13 to $15 a week, according to the class they come under.

LABOR'S INTEREST IN THE NEW ANTI-TRUST BILL.

GRANTING UNIONS THE RIGHT TO EXIST.

Sec. 14. That no injunction, whether interlocutory or permanent, in cases other than those described in section two hundred and sixty-six of an Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, shall be issued without previous notice and an opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined, which notice, together with a copy of the bill of complaint or other pleading upon which the application for such injunction will be based, shall be served upon the parties sought to be enjoined a reasonable time in advance of such application. But if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to property or a property right of the complainant, and that the giving of notice of the application or the delay incident thereto would probably permit the doing of the act sought to be restrained before notice could be served or hearing had thereon, the court or judge may, in his discretion, issue a temporary restraining order without notice. Every such order shall be endorsed with the date and hour of issuance, shall be forthwith entered of record, shall define the injury and state why it is irreparable and why the order was granted without notice, and shall by its terms expire within such time after entry, not to exceed ten days, as the court or judge may fix, unless within the time so fixed the order is extended or renewed for a like period, after notice to those previously served, if any, and for good cause shown, and the reasons for such extension shall be entered of record, and section two hundred and sixty-three of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. That no restraining order or interlocutory order of injunction shall issue, except upon the giving of security by the applicant in such sum as the court or judge may deem proper, conditioned upon the payment of such costs and damages as may be incurred or suffered by any party who may be found to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained thereby.

Sec. 16. That every order of injunction or restraining order shall set forth the reasons for the issuance of the same, shall be specific in terms, and shall describe in reasonable detail, and not by reference to the bill of complaint or other document, the act or acts sought to be restrained; and shall be binding only upon the parties to the suit, their agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, or those in active concert with them, and who shall, by personal service or otherwise, have received actual notice of the same.

Sec. 17. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at or near a house or place where any person resides or works, or carries on business, or happens to be for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute; or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling at any place in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto.

Sec. 18. That any person who shall willfully disobey any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of any district court of the United States by doing any act or thing therein, or thereby forbidden to be done by him, if the act or thing so done by him be of such character as to constitute also a criminal offense under any statute of the United States, or at common law, shall be proceeded against for his said contempt as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 19. That whenever it shall be made to appear to any district court or judge thereof, or to any judge therein sitting, by the return of a proper officer on lawful process, or upon the affidavit of some credible person, or by information filed by any district attorney, that there is reasonable ground to believe that any person has been guilty of such contempt, the court or judge thereof, or any judge therein sitting, may issue a rule requiring the said person so charged to show cause upon a day certain why he should not be punished therefor, which rule, together with a copy of the affidavit or information, shall be served upon the person charged with sufficient promptness to enable him to prepare for and make return to the order at the time fixed therein. If upon or by such return, in the judgment of the court, the alleged contempt be not sufficiently purged, a trial shall be directed at a time and place fixed by the court: Provided, however, That if the accused, being a natural person, fail or refuse to make return to the rule to show cause, an attachment may issue against his person to compel an answer, and in case of his continued failure or refusal, or if, for any reason, it be impracticable to dispose of the matter on the return day, he may be required to give reasonable bail for his attendance at the trial and his submission to the final judgment of the court. Where the accused person is a body corporate, an attachment for the sequestration of its property may be issued upon like refusal or failure to answer.

In all cases within the purview of this Act such trial may be by the court, or, upon demand of the accused, by a jury; in which latter event the court may impanel a jury from the jurors then in attendance, or the court or the judge thereof in chambers may cause a sufficient number of jurors to be selected and summoned, as provided by law, to attend at the time and place of trial, at which time a jury shall be selected and impaneled as upon a trial for misdemeanor; and such trial shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice in criminal cases prosecuted by indictment or upon information.

If the accused be found guilty, judgment shall be entered accordingly, prescribing the punishment, either by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court. Such fine shall be paid to the United States or to the complainant or other party injured by the act constituting the contempt, or may, where more than one is so damaged, be divided or apportioned among them as the court may direct; but in no case shall the fine to be paid to the United States exceed, in case the accused is a natural person, the sum of $1,000, nor shall such imprisonment exceed the term of six months.

Sec. 20. That the evidence taken upon the trial of any person so accused may be preserved by bill of exceptions, and any judgment of conviction may be reviewed upon writ of error in all respects as now provided by law in criminal cases, and may be affirmed, reversed, or modified as justice may require. Upon the granting of such writ of error, execution of judgment shall be stayed, and the accused, if thereby sentenced to imprisonment, shall be admitted to bail in such reasonable sum as may be required by the court, or by any justice, of any district court of the United States.

Sec. 21. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to relate to contempts committed in the presence of the court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, nor to contempts committed in disobedience of any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command entered in any suit or action brought or prosecuted in the name of, or on behalf of, the United States, but the same, and all other cases of contempt not specifically embraced within section eighteen of this Act, may be punished in conformity to the usages at law and in equity now prevailing.

Sec. 22. That no proceeding for contempt shall be instituted against any person unless begun within one year from the date of the act complained of; nor shall any such proceeding be a bar to any criminal prosecution for the same act or acts: but nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings in contempt pending at the time of the passage of this Act.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON = FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 24, 1914.

LABOR VS. THE TRUSTS.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have embodied their ideas and the ideas of the President on the question of anti-trust legislation in a bill that was reported to the House during the past week. This is a part of the program of the President's as outlined in his messages to Congress and from a reading of the bill, we are of the belief that the interests of LABOR have been amply provided for, and if passed as reported from the committee the party in power will have fulfilled its promises to labor on the question of releiving them from the stigma that has been placed upon them by the Judiciary in their contruction of the Sherman Act.

While this bill will not interfere with the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in so far as it relates to unlawful combinations it defines more clearly just what is meant by unlawful combinations, and it also specifies in language that cannot be distorted at the whim of the Court when and under what conditions restraining orders and injunctions against labor can be granted by the courts. It also provides for a trial by a jury in cases growing out of contempt proceedings something that labor has been striving for these many years.

It also is emphatic on the very existence of labor unions in-so-far as they can be declared illegal combinations, and the following is the language used in this bill:

Sec. 6. That nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be contrued to forbid the existence and operation of fraternal, labor, consumers, agricultural or horticultural organizations, orders, or associations operating under the lodge system, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or retrain individual members of such orders or associations from carrying out the legitimate objects of such associations.

In another column will be found the other sections of this bill that have a direct bearing upon labor unions, and we would commend the same to our readers. We feel that at last, after a struggle of years that the prayers and supplications of the trades unionists are to be answered and in the passage of this bill, which we believe will become a law at this Congress, labor will be relieved of the necessity of spending there money in fighting a hostile judiciary for the right to an existence.

THAT CONTEMPT CASE.

The House Committee on Judiciary have appointed a sub-committee to investigate and report on the charges as preferred by Congressman Park against Judge Daniel Thew Wright. The Grand Jury of the District brought in an indictment for libel against Wade H. Cooper, the man who made the original charge to the President against Judge Wright, and he was remanded for trial but succeeded in having a postponement from one week to another on the plea that since these charges are to be investigated by a committee of Congress, that his trial should be postponed until this committee makes its report.

During the past week our District Attorney who seems to be in a mad haste to try the Cooper case, wrote to the Judiciary Committee of Congress, as to the propriety of proceeding against Mr. Cooper. The committee replied that the matter of proceeding against Cooper should be left to the discretion of the District Attorney, and there the matter rests.

We do not see any reason for the District Attorney to proceed with this case at this time and think that it would not only be the part of wisdom and good judgement to let this case rest in abeyance, but that we think that it is the duty of the District Attorney whose duty it is to guard the interests of the citizens of the District, to refuse to try any cases before Judge Wright, until the question of his fitness to hold this most honored position is determined by the Congressional Committee. We are of the opinion shared by a large number of our citizens, that Judge Wright should in all propriety to the most sacred position that he occupies relinquish the duties of his office until the Judciiary Committee decides on his case. If he should do this, the citizens would have a much higher regard for the Judiciary, and the sacredness of this office would be more impressive to them. Whether Judge Wright continues to sit upon the bench or not, we think that the District Attorney should not proceed against Cooper at this time.

WAR?

Are we to have WAR with Mexico? This is the question that is on everybody's lips. Judging by events of the past week, it looks as if it is inevitable and the course that has been pursued by President Wilson, during the entire year of his administration on the question of Mexico, commends itself to every thoughtful citizen.

As the war with Spain was a legacy from the Cleveland Administration, so is our trouble with Mexico a legacy from the Taft Administration, for the outrage that was perpetrated by Huerta in his assasination of Madera, occured before President Wilson took office, and the caution pursued by President Wilson in his dealings in an unofficial way with this usurper of power is all that any self respecting government could do.

It seems that all honorable means have become exhausted and the recent outrage upon the flag was the straw that broke the camel's back, and the peaceful attitude of President Wilson must now give way to a sterner and more vigorous one, and in the words of Shakespere, "thrice are the arms that have their quarrels just," it cannot be said that we have not just cause to compel reperation for the insults and injuries that have been heaped upon us by this ambitious, bloodthirsty wretch, Huerta.

While the laboring people deplore war because in the final analysis the burdens must rest upon them, they realize that there comes a time when the honor and the integrity of their country must be placed above all other considerations, and feel that, that time has arrived, so that the President may feel assured that the laboring people of the country are with him to a man in this critical hour of our troubles. We hope that the optimisim as expressed in his message to Congress and the country, may be realized, and that we can bring peace and happiness in the republic of Mexico, without resorting to actual hostilities.

BAKERY SALESMEN

Well, how would you feel if you had been struck by a cyclone? If after you had torn a hole into the other fellow's argument you had found out that he was in earnest, instead of having been sarcastic, as you had suspected, would you not feel that the steam roller had been in your vicinity?

But would you have said that fellow is all right, and we are going to tell him so?

Or would you have said that, "If I say anything now, they (that mysterious "they") will think we are monkeys?"

Well, they can go straight to Anacostia, or some other summer resort, if they wish, but we are here going to record that instead of throwing things and handling us and our associates "sarcastically like," the writer of Hunks of Dough was really in earnest, and in his way was complimenting us, though of the opinion that the worthy editor was in the habit of coming for "our copy." Great shades of Ceasar! Instead of that same editor coming to us for copy, we can well imagine that one of these bright days he is going to tighten his girth, or pull his "gallusses" tighter, and, accompanied by a good stout shillalah, come to visit "us" with bloody murder in his optic if we persist in raving in the manner we have been accustomed to, and that upon our seeing him arrive, we will be "just gone." But really, it was with a sense of a friend regained when it was understood that the article referred to was well meant and not a knock. The sentence "our men" was intended to convey the meaning that we were or should be of one mind, and that our interests were closely associated. The writer was of the impression that "an injury to one is the concern of all," and upon that ground we meet, and it is indeed a pleasure to know that instead of unearthing one who would undo, we find one who would co-operate and assist with all the aid at his command.

It is the earnest wish of the writer that action will soon be taken by L. U. No. 118, and that the "get-together" meeting will have an inning in order that unfinished business may take its place, where it belongs, with all other finished business. No. 33 is ready and willing, but we cannot do it all.

As a sign that a perusal of different jornlals of labor unoins is beneficial to those who will read, we are pleased to note that in the last issue of the *Bakers' Journal*, a plan which has long been in the back of our heads, is really a law in L. U. No. 55 of that craft, of which the paper referred to is the organ, viz., that of having a medical examination of those applying for sick and death benefits. With No. 33, membership of six months is all that is necessary to allow a member to draw, or become eligible, to either.

Such an examination is a protection and should be recognized as such, but of course, as the sick and death benefit fund is a local matter on the part of No. 33, and an international matter on the part of the Bakers, the question is slightly different, but sincere consideraiton of the adoption of such an amendment to our laws, which would make compulsory such an examination before becoming eligible to the sick and death benefit of No. 33 would, we believe, be a step in the right direction.

In another article we notice what appears to us to be a remarkable decision by Judge Newman of Chicago, wherein he holds that the Chicago Bakery ordinance is unconstitutional and gives as one of his reasons that a bakery is defined as a place where baking is done in ovens, and goes on to state that if baking is done in ranges, the place is not a bakery. Now, we suppose that this judge is a proper person to administer justice or he would not have such a nice job, but it seems to us that the proper definition of a bakery is "a bakehouse," but it also occurs to us that ranges (meaning cook stoves) have ovens and that the baking is really done in the ovens, so that if the first definition were to hold good, it would be correct to state that the baking is done in ovens.

Though happening several meetings ago, we at this time take occasion to record the presentation to the two Brothers Fox, Thos. C. and Fred W., of two beautiful watches. The presentation was made upon the retirement from the business in which they had been so long engaged. The bread and pie men knew these two men as ones who were always ready to take up the cudgels in behalf of their fellow workmen, and that they were at the helm of No. 33, is the reason for the success of that local. These two members have served L. U. No. 33 in the capacity of officers, delegates and privates, and always with distinction. To them is credited over 50 per cent of the laws by which the local is governed to-day. Addresses were made by President Gompers and the Secretary of the Local, and replied to by the Brothers Fox, a rising vote of thanks given to the committee having the arrangements in charge, and the members personally congratulated the honored members and wished them great success in their respective ventures.

J. L. Considine.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.

Good progress is being made in signing up with the managers of the various picture houses, and during the past week the Apollo and the Olympic were added to the roll. The agitation amongst the trade unionists to visit only those houses that employ our members is bearing fruit, and the educational campaign that we are doing along this line is meeting with success. We will soon have a list of the houses that are signed up with the union printed so that they can be distributed to the families of organized labor, and in this way we hope to obtain the further assistance of organized labor. We would ask that trade unionists visiting picture shows inquire as to whether a union operator is employed, and if not go to a place that does employ them.

HUNKS OF DOUGH

Well, Spring is surely here, and such a statement received emphatic endorsement, at the corner of 6th. & G, St. N. W., after the meeting of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers L. U. No. 118, for to use the popular saying, some of them looked as if they were "out of the barrel." Of course we old timers recognize this saying in having its origin in that moss-grown adage, "out of the bandbox." In fact, it is a hard matter for us to keep up with the up-to-date expressions. But the boys sure did look good. The bright sunshine of a perfect spring day was outdone by the brightness of their countenances, and they looked the part they were taking, as well as they looked, and are, while at their employment, efficient. But here assembled to do for others as they would be done by, emblematic of "labor at rest," they were at their best. Mighty questions have they handled, and intelligently. And as we looked upon them during and after the meeting, we felt that the welfare of the workers in the bakery industry in this vicinity was indeed in the hands of competent and efficient workmen.

Matters of interest brought out a large attendance Saturday, April 18th, and it was shown that the agreement in force at this time is binding until the spring of 1916, and that this is so, will occasion no regrets or dissatisfaction on the part of those who will consider the question closely. Longer periods of peace, better and more settled conditions, can work only for the welfare of the parties concerned.

We regret to report that one week age Brothers Gilbert Watkins and John Grasser were practically at the same time and in almost the same manner hurt by similar machines, though at different shops, and in different parts of the city. Brother Watkins was at the meeting though nursing a very sore hand, while Brother Grasser is still confined to the hospital at this writing. So it will be seen that it is written that we are to be associates in misfortune as well as in the securing of better conditions. The friends of both these members express the hope that their injury will not prove serious and that they will soon be able to resume their places at "the bench."

Brother P. Firchner, who was recently so unfortunte as to be the victim of a similar accident as quoted above, and who was seriously hurt, is employed regularly and reports that he is receiving straight wages from the Berens Bakery, and this kindness on the part of the employing baker towards one of us is appreciated by the members of L. U. No. 118. Though crippled he still has an opportunity to be as he has been "the bread winner." He says that it does seem strange that after being so long around machinery and never having been "nipped" before, that it should get him now. Be careful, boys, we don't know who will be the next one.

The hand of Brother W. Alsop is still swathed in bandages, and it is to be hoped that he will see the advantages of our sick and death benefit fund, for in times of need something coming in is mighty useful. Had he belonged before he would at this time be enjoying the benefits of his foresight.

The recommendation of the Executive Board was concurred in at this meeting, and this is a healthy sign and good news to the helpers and employers as well. The employers are quickly coming to a realization of the benefits accruing from dealing with organized forces on account of the reliability of the members thereof and the dependence which can be placed in them.

The closer affiliation between the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, L. U. No. 118, and the Bakery Salesmen's L. U. No. 33 is a step forward, and it would not be amiss to consider the advisability of having fraternal delegates between these two organizations.

The friends of Brother H. Feige will be pleased to hear that he will return to the city in the near future from the West where he has been for some time. During his travels he visited Butte Montana, but as there is a strike of the Bakers at that point, it can be easily seen that there was "nothing doing" for Brother Feige there, and he merely said, "Wie Gehts," and kept coming, or was it "Auf Wiedersehn?"

Referring to the conditions in Butte, we note that quite a scare was thrown into the ranks of the "Boss Bakers" in that place recently when one of their number was haled before the court and fined $10 for having attempted to ship bread in an open express wagon covered with a horse blanket, the expressman also being fined $50, the fine in both cases being suspended upon their promise to be good in the future. The judge (a Socialist, by the way) notified all bakeries and expressmen that any one of the latter found to have bread in his wagon would be immediately arrested and fined $100. With the aid of the expressman the Boss Bakers had hoped to break the strike, but the judge told them that he would not stand for such practices. Hurrah for Mr. Judge!

Rye Loaf.

INCORRECT STATISTICS.

Washington, April 24.—Figures presented to the Interstate Commerce Commision in connection with the advance rate case shows the falsity of the railroads' plea that the increased cost of labor has added to their operating expenses. In 1898, on the Baltimore and Ohio lines, wages were 58 per cent of the transportation account. In 1913 wages were 54 per cent of the same account. The same figures hold good for the New York Central lines. In 1898, on the Pennsylvania lines, wages were 55 per cent of the transportation account. In 1913, wages were 44.5 per cent of the same account, which was the lowest figures ever reached on these lines.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

The quarterly meeting of the Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association will be held on Sunday, April 26, at 3.30 p. m., at the Typographical Temple.

* * * *

Miss Catherine Fleming, a much esteemed member of the proof room chapel of the Government Printing Office, who has been absent several weeks owing to illness, is once more occupying her desk. She has many friends in the office and elsewhere who will be glad to know of her improved health, and all these hope that she may soon be completely restored to health and be a long time well.

* * * *

A nuptial event of much interest to many local printers and their families, as well as numerous others in the South and West, was the marriage, on Monday evening, April 20, 1914, in the village of Mount Rainier, Md., of Miss Jessie Marie Dixie Rust to Mr. Elton Howard Brown. The ceremony took place at the Christian Church in the village named (being followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents), and was attended by many friends from this city and elsewhere. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Albert D. Rust, a well-known member of Columbia Union employed as a proof reader on the night force at the Government Printing Office, and is a native of Waco, Texas, from which State she has lately returned, having been for several months visiting in the cities of Houston, Galveston, Dallas, Amarillo, and El Paso, the trip also embracing Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Francisco, and Seattle, in all of which cities the family has relatives. The groom is an employee of the Patent Office and is very highly esteemed by those who know him. To this charming young woman and excellent young man who are starting out in the best of all unions the writer offers sincere congratulations and joins countless other friends in wishing them much happiness.

* * * *

In the office of Secretary Seibold a few days ago I met Mr. Kane Mahoney, long a member of No. 101. Mr. Mahoney now makes his home at Troy, N. Y., but has been here on a visit for some time past. Time is dealing gently with him and he looks like a man who is enjoying health and happiness.

* * * *

Mr. William F. Crump, of the linotype section of the Government Printing Office, has the sincere sympathy of his friends in the very severe affliction which came to him on Sunday, April 19, 1914—the death of his estimable wife. Besides her husband, Mrs. Crump is survived by four children—a son and three daughters.

* * * *

Baseball among printers in this city is to open up on the 27th of the present month at Central League grounds, on M street near North Capitol. The team connected with the Washington Union Printers Athletic Association has been again placed in the Central League, and Manager John F. Luitich tells me that his playing staff will be practically the same as last year. It will be recalled that Luitich took his team to Pittsburgh last year and brought back the championship pennant of the Union Printers National Baseball League. That championship the representatives of Washington will have to defend at Cincinnati this year in the early part of August. The team should receive the encouragement of all the printers of this city. If it does, it is more than probable that the Herrmann trophy will remain in the Capital City. Attend the games, whoop it up for our boys, and see 'em bring the cup back home.

* * * *

It is a pleasure to learn that W. T. Herritage, foreman of the monotype keyboard section of the Government Printing Office, who has been seriously ill at a hospital in this city for several weeks, is somewhat improved. For a while he will seek strength and recreation at Atlantic City, and it is hoped that in a short time he may find complete restoration to health.

* * * *

At last Sunday's meeting of Columbia Union the following were nominated to fill the offices for the coming year: President, Eugene F. Smith; vice president, Francis Benzler; secretary, George G. Seibold; treasurer, Jerome V. Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, Eugene Conner; doorkeeper, N. C. Stoops; trustee, H. B. Goodrell; auditors, George H. Ball, Louis C. Vogt, and Charles W. Radley—all without opposition. The candidates for delegates are J. M. Castell, of the Evening Star, and Archie C. Haley, of the Times, for the downtown, and John B. Dickman, Joseph E. Goodkey, Charles M. O'Connell, J. E. Keefe, W. A. Kinsolving, Dale Sherriff, and S. M. Simpson, from the Government Printing Office. Four delegates are to elected—one from downtown and three from the Government Printing Office. An executive committee of eleven members is to be elected, and there are but twelve candidates. The election takes place on May 27, 1914.

The nomination meeting—or "annual lovefeast," as it is sometimes called—was marked by much good feeling and some oratory, the speech of Joseph A. Scannell nominating Mr. Smith being a very capable effort in that line, while Joseph A. Colton pleased by his choice language and rare good feeling in naming Mr. Kinsolving for delegate. Of course Anglin was on hand, and he "turned loose" on Joe Goodkey to that gentleman's delight and the enjoyment of the members.

* * *

At Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening, April 29, 1914, the Rebew Orchestra will give its thirteenth annual concert. This organization under the very capable direction of Mr. Henry W. Weber, of the Government Printing Office, long since became the most noted of the amateur musical bodies of this city, and each year adds to its success and prestige. The program for the occasion here mentioned includes about a dozen numbers and almost fifty performers will take part in its rendition. An evening of rare pleasure is a certainty for all who attend.

W. N. Brockwell.

BURNT CLAY NOTES.

It is discouraging to note that after about five months of "watchfully waiting" there has been nothing done whatever to start the work on the new Columbia Hospital that is to be erected, "we hope," some time in the future at 25th and Pennsylvania avenue N. W. The excavating, concreting and other preliminary arrangements having been completed, we see no reason why those in charge of the construction work, should not award the contract for the erection.

This city not being an industrial center, the building trades depend largely on Government work.

This same condition arises on practically every Government job where a few become fat and the expense of the many.

It is hoped that some champion of humane justice will come to the front and demand some action in this matter in an effort to relieve the depressed situation our building trades find themselves in.

It is assuring, however, that if Admiral Badger turns the big guns of the Atlantic fleet on Mexico there will be quite a few chimneys to build.

P. A. Sugrue.

CIRCULATE PETITIONS.

Los Angeles, April 24.—Trade unionists of this city have perfected an organization for the circulation of petitions for the repeal of the Vrooman act and the passage of a city ordinance which will provide for "going" wages and just working conditions for municipal employees and those who work for contractors on city work. The Vrooman act is a State law governing public work. One clause provides that the contractor on public work or improvements shall receive his money from the property owners who are assessed for said improvements. The city does not handle the money, and is therefore powerless to enforce any rulings regarding wages or other conditions because of the fact that it cannot penalize the contractor by holding back any portion of his pay until the rules are complied with. There are other equally obnoxious clauses.

ELECTROTYPERS RAISE WAGES.

Baltimore, April 24.—The Electrotypers' Union of this city has signed a two years' agreement with employers. For the first year wages range from $15 a week to $27. The increases are $2 and $3 a week. For the second year a general advance of an additional dollar is agreed to.

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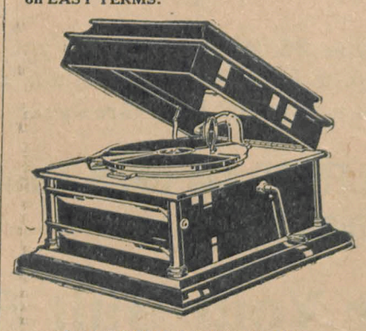

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Central Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Carl Heinzman, Jr., 208 12th St. S. E.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Costello's Hall. 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5035 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincey Place N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10 a. m. Secretary, Will H. Ryan, Box 67 Rosslyn, Va.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary. R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Secretary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast. near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secttary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenois building, 11th and G street n. w., room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 936 Pa. ave. northwest. Phone main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th street northwest.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines. 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Monday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n.w. Secretary, M. O'Connor, Georgetown, D. C., Station A.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, Miss Mary Farmer, 154 A St. northeast.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier. 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman. 5229 Georgia Ave., Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N, W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans, Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

James E. Cogan, foreman of the Forwarding and Finishing Division, celebrated the anniversary of his marriage last Monday evening. Quite a number of "Jimmie's" friends gathered at his home on Bates street and made merry till the "wee sma hours."

Mr. Joseph Duffy, foreman of binding, left last Tuesday on a business trip for the office to New York and New Jersey. Mr. J. E. Cogan was acting foreman in his absence.

Ferd Hoffman returned to work in the stamping room after a week's leave.

Luke F. Ludlow, in charge of Stamping and Casemaking Section, was acting foreman of Forwarding and Finishing Division the latter part of the week while Ferd Hoffman was acting in charge of Stamping and Casemaking.

George Liomin, who has been very sick, returned to work last Monday in the Document Forwarding Section.

Miss May Touey, daughter of John M. Touey, a member of Local No. 4, I. B. of B., who died last Saturday, was buried from her residence, 128 Florida avenue N. W., last Monday. The many friends of John Touey extend their sympathy.

Herman Kinder, of the Forwarding and Finishing Division, left for a six weeks' stay at his farm at East Aurora, N. Y., last Saturday.

John J. Mullen returned to work the past week in the Casemaking Section after a prolonged illness.

BARTENDERS NOTES.

Next Sunday will be meeting day, and as this will be the first meeting for more than a month, it is expected that quite a number will turn out. Matters of interest to the members will be brought up at the meeting.

Brother James M. Sweeney, one of the delegates to the C. L. U. from the Bartenders', is one of the popular members of this craft and has a host of friends in this city. He is possessed with the proper spirit that makes a good member of a trade union, for he is not only solicitous for the interests of the fellow members of his own craft, but he tries to help along the general good of the labor movement, and he recently was seen purchasing a new suit of clothes at Joe Wilners, so that he would be sure to have one with the union label. We hope that his example will be followed by other members and that they, too, will give "Joe" a call when they are in need of outer raiments, and they can be assured that they will not only receive a proper fit at the right price, but that every garment will bear the union label and in that way they will be helping along the work of organized labor.

Boston Bartenders' Union last Sunday voted to ask for better wages and shorter hours. The proposition has gone to the international for approval before being made public. The present minimum rate, secured in 1910, calls for $18 a week for a maximum work week of 60 hours.

William E. Brown, of the Bartenders, is quite proud at being one of the representatives of his local to the Central Labor Union, and promises to take an active interest at the meetings. Billy is well and favorably known, and has a large following of friends, and is one of those loyal fellows that one meets occasionally.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE.

H. S. Sutton.

Asked to state who runs this man's town, I would say that J. G. McGrath runs a goodly portion of it north of Florida avenue, known as a citizens' association, with a happy faculty of securing a lion's share of improvements.

Each recurring nomination day of Columbia Typographical Union develops an orator, and it is a matter of comment that the nominator in a brief period develops into a nominee, as witness Messrs. Flowers, Long and others. This year Mr. Bragg scored a hit in his nomination of Mr. Simpson, and, following the course of prior years, Mr. Bragg may look forward to delegatorial honors next year. And then Joe Scannell, the barrister from the lino section, who presented the name of Mr. Smith, comes under the same ruling.

Tom McDonough was called to New York by the death of a brother.

The proposition of Mr. Goodkey to have the trustees of Columbia Union inquire into the feasibility of purchasing the property adjoinig the Temple, on G street, is far from visionary. If in the judgment of the trustees its rental capacities carries the interest and the building is in a fair state of repair, I see no reason why it should not be carried as an investment, to be utilized to increase the size of the Temple over in the future.

TAILORS ARE WINNING.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 24.—Three hundred striking members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union have returned to work, after signing agreements with their employers which call for a wage increase of 15 per cent. This makes a total of over 700 men who have secured these advances, and the number is decreasing daily. The international union is paying benefits to the striking apprentices, who are asking for better working conditions, shorter hours, and higher wages. These young fellows say they want to go to night school, but the long workday makes this impossible.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Richard Taylor unskilled laborer, reinstated.

John F. Douglas and Wiliiam A. Reid, skilled laborers, reinstated.

Daniel C. Lear, painter, transferred.

Mrs. Frances G. Hill, skilled laborer, transferred.

Separations.

Wallace T. Drake and Thomas S. Curtin, pressmen; John H. Kettner, elevator conductor, resigned; Winfred M. Nalls, skilled laborer, resigned.

Transfers, &c.

John A. Murphy, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, delivery section; Michael J. Kirby, pressman, press division day; Ernest A. Hurdle, compositor 50 cents per hour, linotype section; Hirst F. Sloat, caster helper, monotype section, day; Jerome Jenkins, caster helper, monotype section, night.

JOINS BONA FIDE UNION.

Baltimore, April 24.—Electrical Workers, No. 28, has decided to abandon the seceding union and join the international organization of its craft that is recognized by the A. F. of L.

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 45 | WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1914. | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

MISTAKABLE ATTITUDE OF THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

In Its Articles on Oranized Labor.

Central Labor Union Takes Action

The delegates to the Washington Central Labor Union gave vent to their feelings at their meeting on last Monday night, and after the Washington Herald was roundly denounced for its attitude towards organized labor a resolution was adopted calling upon the trades unionists of the District to show that they disapprove of the policy of this paper.

This is not the first offense committed by this paper in its bitterness and hostility to the cause of those who have to toil for a living, and the time has come when the slogan of organized labor shall be adopted towards this paper, namely, "Defeat Your Enemies." Below we print the article that appeared in this paper under date of Monday, May 4, 1914:

(From the Washington Herald, Monday, May 4, 1914.)

THE VOCABULARY OF THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.

The criminal classes have a vocabulary of their own. One of their expressions is "stone getter," which means one who takes diamonds or other precious stones from a person. "Flagger" means a doer of evil deeds who goes unmolested. "Stalling for a dip" means assisting pickpockets to arrange for victims to be successfully robbed.

The trade unionists, because they compel men to give them money in order to pursue their vocation, belong to the criminal classes.

The trade unionists, like other classes of criminals, have their own vocabulary. In their vocabulary "Collective Bargaining" means taking from workmen the right to bargain for themselves. "Recognizing the union" means compelling an employer to discharge a man who is working without giving the union a part of his wages.

The "Entertainment Committees" of the unions are those they send out to blackjack a man who has failed to comply with the rules of the union.

While the trade unions are in many respects similar to other lawless bands, in other ways they are different.

The police are required to look after the wrong-doers in their respective cities, the National Guard to keep the peace of the State, the United States army more specially to deal with foreign foes. The trade unionists stand alone in this, that it has at various times taken all these forces for peace to restrain them in their evil deeds.

The defense of the trade unionists, when great wrongs have been done, is to say that the hoodlums did it. They would have it believed that the hoodlums were spectres in the air that descended to destroy as soon as a strike was ordered, and that vanished as soon as the strike was over. With rare exceptions the murdering and burning and other crimes that have accompanied strikes have been committed either by the trade unionists or by the thugs they have hired for that purpose.

A trade-union official was sent to take charge of some men who were to make a raid; a little later he reported to a higher union official, "Eight dead and the hospitals full." It is by the dead and the wounded and by the destruction of property and the robbing of workmen that the union succeeds.

A woman took into her home a bottle of milk. Later a trade-union official called and told her she must not use that brand of milk. The woman in fright, asked: "Must I get up at five o'clock in the morning to see the label on the bottle?" Continuously thus would the trade-union officials invade our homes if they could have their way.

No man who owns a home or rents one or lives in a single room could have a letter or package or an article of any kind delivered to his home; nor could he hire a carriage, nor even bury his dead, except as the union officials ordered, if they could get control.

It is because the forces for law and order have stood between the trade unionists and the law-abiding that the trade unionists have tried to cripple the police, destroy the National Guard, weaken the United States army, and break the power of the courts.

For years the trade unions have tried to have Congress pass anti-injunction bills, asserting that the courts have done them injustice. An investigation of the injunctions granted against the unions, extending over a number of years, showed that not a single injunction had been granted unjustly. The object of these anti-injunction bills which the trade unionists have been trying so long to have Congress pass has not been to prevent the courts from failing or refusing to do justice, but has been to give the trade unionists a free hand in the commission of their crimes.

Men speak of the dark ages, but how much darker was that time than this, when men are shot from ambush or beaten to a shapeless mass because they fail to carry the card or wear the button of the gang?

Why have these unions been allowed to exist so long? It is because they have taken the noble name of labor to hide their evil purpose. Why were the Inquisitors allowed to continue their awful work? It was because they took the sacred name of religion. But the Inquisition, with its dungeon and thumbscrew, its faggot and rack, had to go. So trades-unionism, with its card and button, its blackjack and brass knuckles, with its shotgun and dynamite, will also have to go, for men must be as free in the pursuit of their vocations as they are to worship in the church of their choice.

RAYMOND L. SINCLAIR.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The Washington Herald has, through its editorial and news columns, shown a hostile and bitter enmity to organized labor, and its attitude on matters pertaining to the interests of members of organized labor is deserving of censure and condemnation, and

Whereas, The article that appeared in its issue of Monday, May 4, under the caption, "The Vocabulary of the Criminal Classes," signed by Raymond L. Sinclair, is such an abusive and slanderous article without any regard to truth or reason; be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Washington Central Labor Union, repudiate in the strongest terms the contemptible intemperate article referred to above, and

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to refrain from purchasing a copy of The Washington Herald as long as it is under the present management, and we call upon our fellow trades unionists to take similar action;

Resolved, That a copy of the article published be sent to every Secretary of a local trade union in the city with a copy of this resolution, and request that their local take some decisive action and report the same to the Central Labor Union.

We trust that every man holding a card in a labor organization will read this article and take such action as his conscience dictates, keeping in mind that any action that he may take shall be that of a good law abiding citizen, but ever ready to avenge such an outrageous insult as that printed in the Washington Herald. We are informed that this article was offered to the other three daily papers of this city, but let it be said to their credit that they refused to have anything to do with the article. We are firm believers in the "Right of Free Speech" and the "Right of Free Press," yet we do not think that these constitutional guarantees meant a license to abuse in a slanderous and scurilous manner such as the Washington Herald has of late been doing in its articles on organized labor.

The following apology was printed in the Washington Herald after the above was all set up and ready to print:

TO OUR READERS AND THE PUBLIC.

In this space in The Washington Herald last Monday appeared an ADVERTISEMENT headed, "The Vocabulary of the Criminal Classes."

The Herald has been criticised in some quarters under the evident misapprehension that this advertisement represents the attitude of The Herald, whereas, on the contrary, it came to The Herald as a paid advertisement, and as far as this newspaper is concerned, represents the ideas only of the man who signed it.

CLINTON T. BRAINARD,
President of The Washington Herald Company.

BAKERS WIN LONG STRIKE

Butte, Mont., May 8.—The Bakers' union of this city has won a complete victory in a strike for better conditions and their three months' struggle is at an end. Higher wages, overtime regulation, a standard wage rate and other concessions have been agreed to by their employers. No discrimination will be made against men who went on strike. The wage question has been settled as follows: Regular journeymen: Foremen, $33 a week; benchhands, $27.50 a week; overtime to be paid for at the rate of ume and a half. Overtime shall not be allowed unless it exceeds thirty minutes. Jobbers who are employed by the shift and not regularly will receive $6 a day for foremen and $5 a shift for bench hands. Apprentices will receive $10 a week for the first year; $12 a week for the second year, and $15 a week for the third year. Apprentices will not be compelled to join the union, however, until after the expiration of 90 days from the time they start in.

LABOR AGENT DUPES WORKERS.

Sacramento, May 8.—The evils of fake labor agencies have again been shown in the methods employed by the Capital Employment Office in this city, which has been put out of commission by State Labor Commissioner McLaughlin on the ground that the proprietor, together with a clerk in the office of the Southern Pacific railroad, have been defrauding laborers by sending them to fake jobs and charging a fee of $2 or more. The state official says that during the past three months more than 13,000 men were sent to enter shops on the Southern Pacific, the fees being divided between the employment agent and the clerk. It is estimated that during the past year at least 10,000 laborers were thus defrauded. It was reported to the State Labor Commissioner that the victimizers had hoped to clean up at least $30,000 during the next two years by defrauding ignorant foreigners who are expected to come here from Europe.

EMPLOYES PAID BACK WAGES.

Bakersfield, Cal., May 8.—Protests by the Kern County Labor Council against the practice of companies in this vicinity holding wages of their employes back has resulted in state officials taking the matter in hand. In one case the workers were handed $3,000 due them. Several concerns have operated in open violation of the law, which provides that wages shall be paid at least once a month. Cases also have been reported where companies violate the law in the issuance of a non-negotiable check, which, when presented at the office of the company, were not cashed because of "a lack of funds." Being non-negotiable, they could not be offered at a bank or other concern. The state labor commissioner has a deputy on the ground, and he is acting on advice furnished him by the unionists, to the end that the law will be complied with and wages paid when due.

LONG HOURS CAUSE STRIKE.

Minneapolis, May 8.—Teamsters employed by one of the large transfer companies in this city are on a strike for a ten-hour workday, every second Sunday off and $15 a week. The men have been working from twelve to sixteen hours every day, seven days in the week, with the exception of one Sunday in the month. For this they receive $13.75 a week. For the one Sunday off $1.75 was deducted. It is said the company is offering $5 and $6 a day for strike-breakers, but is finding it difficult to secure the kind of men necessary to do this work.

PAINTERS ARE HOPEFUL.

San Francisco, May 8.—Officers of the striking Painters in this city report that nearly 150 contractors have signed the union's new wage scale, which calls for a substantial increase. The strike has been on a week, and these workers are confident of victory in the very near future.

CONSTABULARY NO!

Buffalo, May 8.—The supervisors have vetoed a request of the sheriff to establish a "county constabulary" because of the Gould Coupler works strike at Depew, near here. Since the troops have been withdrawn the official wanted the supervisors to furnish horses for his deputies. This was denied. Unionists and other citizens were a unit in declaring that there was no violence in Depew except that created by mounted guards, who were charged with chasing women and children from the sidewalks. No one supported the sheriff in his plea. Among the delegation present was John O'Rourke, a union man, and also an officer of the village of Depew, who told the supervisors that "all the trouble was started by a man named Hayden, who came to Depew for the purpose of dissolving the Iron Molders' union." One of the speakers handed to the sheriff for inspection a formidable looking weapon in the form of a chunk of lead with a string handle and inquired if that was a concealed weapon. The sheriff said he was unable to qualify as an expert on that subject, and suggested that the question be submitted to the district attorney. The speaker charged the company's men were armed with the device.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 8.—Carpenters in this city have signed a three years' agreement with their employers. The present wage rate of 56¼ cents is to remain in effect until November 1, 1914. From that date until May 1, 1915, the rate will be 60 cents an hour, and from May 1, 1915, to May 1, 1917, 62½ cents an hour.

Peoria, Ill., May 8.—After a strike of a little more than two weeks, the carpenters have succeeded in signing a two-years' contract with their employers. A minimum rate of 60 cents per hour is agreed to.

Danville, Ill., May 8.—Carpenters have established a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour after a fifteen-days' strike.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 8.—General Secretary Duffy, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, reports a 5-cent wage increase in Ironton and Newark, Ohio. Strikes are in progress in Troy, N. Y.; La Salle, Ill.; Lake Charles, La.; Fargo, N. D., and Cincinnati (box makers). All are in a fair way toward settlement.

MUST LIMIT WORKDAY.

New York, May 8.—The United States District Court for the Southern district of New York has held that local inspectors of navigation have authority to prescribe, as to tugs and similar harbor steam craft, that vessels carrying a "single crew" shall not be navigated for more than thirteen hours in a day of twenty-four hours, and that action may be brought, under the Federal statutes against the owners of these vessels to recover penalties for violations.

MINERS LOOKING AHEAD.

Scranton, Pa., May 8.—While the contract between operators and miners in the anthracite fields does not expire until 1916, the miners are already preparing for this event, and are discussing methods to strengthen their lines. It is said that a meeting will be held in the near future, at which time the executive boards of the various districts will agree on an organizing campaign that will begin this summer.

WON THEIR DEMANDS.

Bay City, Mich., May 8.—After a two-days' strike, the Painters, Paperhangers, and Decorators union won its demands for higher wages and better working conditions. Their success has stimulated the trade union movement in this city, and locals of woodworkers and electrical workers are now under way. A local of bartenders has been recently organized.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

Seattle, Wash., May 8.—Not satisfied with the turmoil they have created by insisting that employing teamsters must not settle with their striking employes except on a non-union basis, the Employers' association of this city is looking for new trouble fields and has addressed a letter to the Seattle dairymen, in which the following are excerpts:

"We are having a great many complaints about the milk concerns employing nothing but union drivers, and there seems to be a very pronounced effort on the part of our membership to start open competition, unless something is promptly done to remedy this matter.

"Before advising our members any further on this subject we would like to have an opportunity to discuss this matter with you. Can we anticipate a call from you at our office in the near future? Your prompt reply will be appreciated."

As the dairymen and their drivers are working in harmony under an agreement, unionists see in this move of the employers an attempt to create more industrial turmoil.

ARE AFTER SENATOR CROW.

Uniontown, Pa., May 8.—"Our big bill at Harrisburg was workingmen's compensation. Your Senator Crow said he wouldn't favor it because it wasn't the kind he wanted—mark you, what he wanted, not what you wanted," was one of the points made by President Maurer, of the State Federation of Labor, at a mass meeting of workers held for the purpose of giving Senator Crow an indefinite legislative leave of absence at the next state election. Unionists in this state charge Crow with being the main factor in defeating a workmen's compensation act. The State Federation of Labor has taken charge of the fight, and it is believed that the A. F. of L. policy of "defeating our enemies" will again prove successful.

DISCUSS ORGANIZATION.

Pittsburgh, May 8.—Railroad officials are beginning to take note of the unrest and dissatisfaction among railroad clerks and other office employes because of present conditions. Last fall these workers discussed organization, but were urged to postpone action by the officials because of a contraction in business. Since then no change has taken place, and the clerks point to the fact that when the men were furloughed, the chief clerks, department heads, and other officials were not included. Another lesson on the need for unity is the gains made by workers in the operating department, whose brotherhoods are continually bettering conditions for their members.

BREWERY WORKERS STRIKE.

Easton, Pa., May 8.—Brewery workers in this city are on strike because of long hours and an insufficient wage. The strikers say that in some cases they are forced to labor twelve hours a day. The new scale of wages is: Workhouse men, $16; cellar men, $18; fermenting room men, $18; kettle men, $18; coopers, $18; single and double drivers, $16; stable men, $16; first engineer, $20; second engineer, $19; firemen, $16.

INCREASE WAGES.

Cohoes, N. Y., May 8.—Wages have been increased in the washing departments of the knitting mills 25 cents a day without a strike. A 10 per cent increase has been secured in the boarding departments. Employment in the textile trades is steady, and the prospects are good for a continuance of these conditions.

BETTER CONDITIONS.

South Bend, Ind., May 8.—The union of garment workers has recorded marked advances by reducing hours from 54 to 48 per week and securing a 12 per cent increase in wages.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF LABEL UNION TRADES AND LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2 FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 8, 1914.

We presume that "Divine Right" Baer has found out by this time as to whether he had the Divine Right as he stated during the 1902 coal strike.

Whenever an organization of which you are a member gives a smoker, you should use your influence to see that the cigars which are purchased are union-made, if possible.

The columns of this paper are open to the readers. In writing always give your name and address, not necessarily for publication. We are not responsible for the views of our contributors.

PURCHASE UNION-MADE CIGARS.

At the Central Labor Union on last Monday night, a delegate from the Cigarmakers made a plea to the delegates that they and their fellow members assist their local by purchasing Union-Made Cigars. It is almost unbelievable that a city the size of Washinton should have such a small local of Cigarmakers as we have here and if the trades unionists would insist on purchasing the Union Home Brand Product, it would be but a short when we would have a good sized local here, so from now on, if you have been neglectful, insist upon a Union Smoke when making your purchase.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

It is seldom that the trade unionists of the District become so riled and wrought up over an article appearing in the public press as they did over the article entitled "The vocabulary of the criminal classes" and none will deny that they were without justification. While the apology that appeared in the Washington Herald will in a measure allay this intense hostility, the article in question will leave a bad taste in the mouths of the union people, for it has been less than two months since the trade unionists felt compelled to pass a resolution of censure for articles appearing in this paper.

It is hoped that the apology will be taken in the same spirit in which it was intended, and that the Washington Herald will be more careful of accepting articles abusing any class of our citizens and especially those who go to make up the great rank and file of the Trade Unionists of the District, who are second to none in their desire to obey the law, and by their example show that they represent the highest type of American Citizenship.

OUR MEXICAN TROUBLE.

It looks as though the war clouds that have been hovering over our country are about to fade away, thanks to the sagaciousness of President Wilson, who has shown himself to be a big man in a crisis that looked as though a settlement could not be made short of warfare. It is not yet certain that he will be able to avoid hostilities, but it cannot be said that he threw this country into a conflict until all honorable means had been exhausted, and his readiness to accept the good offices of the representatives of our South American Republics was prompted by the highest of motives, for nobody supposed for a moment what the outcome would be in case he declared war.

There could be nothing gained by this country in going to war with a nation so much weaker than we are, and the only ones to be benefited would be those who have mercenary interests at stake, and the suffering that would be caused through the loss of life would be a hundred times worse than if all the property rights of the moneyed interests were to be destroyed for all times, so we wish to extend our congratulations to President Wilson for the able and humane manner in which he has conducted himself for the interests of all our citizens.

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN.

Organized Labor's attitude toward the worker who has been guilty of what is generally called scabbing is sadly misunderstood.

There is no greater crime among the organized workers than this.

It is what treason is in national affairs. It is the unpardonable sin.

Speaking of Stonewall Jackson's cadet days at West Point, Col. Henderson says, in the "Life of Stonewall Jackson":

"Jackson paid no heed to the traditionary code of etiquette. His acquaintances were chosen regardless of standing, as often from the class below him as from his own.

"And in another way, his strength of character was displayed. Towards those who were guilty of dishonorable conduct, he was merciless almost to vindictiveness. He had his own code of right and wrong, and from one who infringed it, he would accept neither apology nor excuse."

It was this very firmness of character that made Stonewall Jackson a giant.

Organized Labor cannot be too firm in maintaining its standard of right and wrong.

And yet there is no place that the erring gets the consideration he does in its ranks.

If he can show a reasonable cause—if he can show that the pressure of circumstances was more than he could bear—he finds sympathy.

But for the deliberate scab, well—Stonewall Jackson was tame!—Los Angeles Citizen.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. Sutton.

At this writing I can sympathize with the Indian chief, who, crossing the continent on a visit to the great father, was asked if he was not tired. "No," he replied, "Indian never tire; eyes tired."

Last Saturday afternoon, at Atlantic City, was a strong reminder of the Jamestown Exposition—they had everything but the crowd. Reason given—cold weather.

At a boardwalk hotel Sunday morning I met Will Reed, of the G. P. O. proof room, and his wife. Mr. Reed is absent from his duties for thirty days, seeking, with the aid of baths, to get rid of an attack of paralysis.

When I entered the monotype factory in Philadelphia on Monday of last week, so rapid had been the improvements of the machine in three years that I found myself in the position of the small boy who asserted that he could spell any word in the dictionary. He was given "extravaganza." "Aw, I ain't got down to the e's yet."

At the school a class of about 30 pupils is in charge of Eddie Mawson, Frank Kihlbom, and a staff of assistants. Messrs. Mawson and Kihlbom are favorably known in Washington, where they have many acquaintances. "Combination?" asked a gentlemen, and from that query I learned that many students were taking a combination keyboard and machinist's course.

Harvey Best, formerly of the G. P. O., has, I am told, been promoted from travelling salesman to a position in the home office of the Monotype Company.

Calls for the machinist in case of spool trouble, punch trouble, and spacing trouble will be minimized in the forthcoming model of the monotype. If punches are out of position or sticking together, simply pull out a knob and they drop to their normal position. Instead of the space pointer falling to its place of its own weight at the end of each line, a small spring gently lowers it.

But the most marvelous feature is the installation of automatic spacing. No more ringing of a bell or flashing of a green light. No more holding down a green key while the justifying scale revolves. No more strained reading of the figures on the scale or the teeth on the wheel. No more calculation of the number of units or ems the operator may be from zero. Purely automatically, when a sufficient number of characters and spaces are placed in a line to reach a point five ems from the end of the line, the justifying scale begins to revolve. At four ems a covered electric bulb in the tower lights up, the light reflected directly on the scale figures, which the operator finds highly magnified when he looks through a glass door. They are magnified sidewise, as a thin man looks in a trick mirror and sees a fat man. On pressing keys 7-11, or whatever may be indicated, the machine automatically resumes its position for another line.

Another device, I was informed, was the brainwork of Mr. A. J. Benton, of this city. Pull a knob in easy reach of the operator, and spaces are changed from spread to 6-unit solid.

A row of keys carries solid spaces—5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 units in width—enabling the operator to form any fractional part of an em.

Many Philadelphia residences display United States flags. The Evening Times is giving a large banner for a few cents and coupons clipped from the paper.

Where the streets are wide enough, such as Broad, autos are parked in the center, leaving a driveway on either side.

MANY DEFECTIVES ARRIVING.

New York, May 8.—An increasing number of defective aliens have arrived since the first of the year, according to immigration officials, who say it is understood that foreign passenger agents are booking those mentally afflicted before the new immigration laws are effective. One immigration official is quoted as saying: "It is a shame to send these poor afflicted people here only to be sent back again. Even if they are booked by unscrupulous agents in the interior of Europe, there is no reason why the steamship lines do not have their own experienced surgeons at the continental ports to prevent them from sailing to New York. Most of them are shipped away by relatives who wish to get rid of them, and when they are refused admission to this country they sit down and cry in a hopeless manner that is distressing to witness for those who have any human feeling. They have no home, no friends, and no money."

MINES MAY BE INEXHAUSTIBLE.

Philadelphia, May 8.—The limit of their coal fields is unknown, the mines may be inexhaustible and the sales price of coal was not always based on present conditions, but were governed by the conditions that existed the year previous, were some of the admissions of officers of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company in the suit brought by the government against the Reading company and others to sever coal carriers from coal companies. Witnesses admitted that the coal company paid dividends and interest on its bonded indebtedness. One of the company's witnesses did not remember the increase of 25 cents per ton on coal announced in 1912 and 1913 that is still in effect, although he admitted that there was a decrease in the cost of mining coal for that period.

FRATERNAL PAPER UNIONIZED.

Louisville, May 8.—As the result of agitation covering a period of several years, the local Typographical union has succeeded in placing the union label on The American Red Man, official "speaking leaf" of the Great Council of the United States of the Improved Order of Red Men. This question was bitterly contested at the convention of the order, held in Washington, D. C., last September, and a renewed fight on the paper was being planned for the next convention the coming fall. The American Red Man has been purchased by parties friendly to the cause of organized labor, and hereafter the paper will be issued from a strictly union office. Efforts will now be made to secure the union label on the other official printing of the order.

INSPECTING CAMPS.

Sacramento, Cal., May 8.—Edward A. Brown, agent for the State Housing and Immigration Commission, is conducting a rigid inspection of work camps throughout the state. Brown frequently visits the camps disguised as a common laborer, and in this manner has secured valuable data for the commission, which will result in a general betterment of camp conditions. So faithfully has Brown performed the duties of his office that his health has become greatly impaired, and he may be forced to take a vacation to recuperate.

DISCUSS MINIMUM WAGE.

Alden, Mass., May 8.—A minimum wage for clergymen, recommended by a committee of laymen, occupied the attention of one day's session of the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference. The committee recommended that pastors in small towns should receive at the lowest $850 a year in cash, with a parsonage and at least one acre of land. In the larger towns and cities no minister should receive less than $1,000 in cash and a parsonage.

PICKETING IS LAWFUL.

Kansas City, Mo., May 8.—Judge John M. Kennedy does not agree with the views of his predecessor in regard to peaceful picketing. Five union men were arrested on the charge of picketing a non-union shop and the court held that picketing in this state is lawful if within bounds, and he will allow men to walk up and down while picketing as long as they do not stop, congregate or disturb the peace.

TO HELP KENTUCKY MINERS.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 8.—At the convention of District, No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, it was decided to assist in organizing miners in the Kentucky district, and $1,000 was voted for that purpose. A representative of the strikers in that section addressed the convention, and stated that the New Jersey owners of the Kentucky mining properties forced the men on strike.

THE MINE WORKER'S DANGER.

Pottsville, Pa., May 8.—The danger incident to mining was again shown in an unusual accident at the Pine Hill shaft, when four men were being hoisted in a cage out of the mine. The cage struck an obstruction, and as its sides were all open the four were thrown off. They fell 250 feet down the dark abyss. Death to all was instantaneous, nearly every bone in their bodies being broken by the terrific force with which they struck the solid rock at the bottom of the shaft.

PAINTERS RAISE WAGES.

East St. Louis, Ill., May 8.—The painters and paperhangers have compromised with employers in their wage controversy, and have returned to work. The unionists asked an increase of five cents an hour, which would make the rate 60 cents. The agreement provides for an increase to 57½ cents for eighteen months, and for the following eighteen months they will receive 60 cents.

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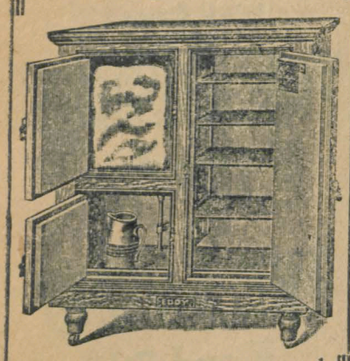

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

F. C. Roberts, who has again been dangerously ill, is much improved, and a host of friends sincerely hope to see him win out in the wonderful fight he is making against disease.

• • • •

William T. Herritage, foreman of the monotype section of the Government Printing Office, reported for duty on Tuesday last, after an absence of some two months owing to sickness, much of the time being passed in a hospital. Along with his other friends, I hope he may soon be completely restored to health.

• • • •

Mr. William A. Marschalk, whose severe illness from a stroke of paralysis some weeks ago gave his friends much concern, is making such rapid headway toward recovery it is probable that he will soon be entirely restored to health. When stricken Mr. Marschalk was employed as a proof reader in the Government Printing Office, and in that establishment and elsewhere he has a large number of friends, and all of these trust that the popular craftsman may soon be himself again.

• • • •

It is so seldom that the humbler of the workers in great industrial and governmental enterprises get complimentary mention in the daily press that the writer respectfully doffs his hat to the Washington Times for its editorial on the subject of the reorganization of the Western High School in its issue of April 27. After complimenting the school officers for their rapid and efficient handling of the matter, the Times says:

"More than fifty students today went into the Franklin and Fillmore Schools for work. Since Friday morning a force of janitors, all too little compensated for their work during the months of school, have been taking out desks filled with books at Western. This morning the furniture was ready for use in the two schools, and pupils claimed such of the property as was not ruined. These janitors have worked just as hard as the officials, and it is due to them as much as anyone else that the school is able to continue this morning."

• • • •

Many of my readers hereabouts will remember William McCabe, who some years ago conducted a very able labor paper—the National Union Printer—here and later worked for some time in the Government Printing Office. I remember him as a tireless worker in several union matters, particularly as a member of the International Typographical Union's committee on governmental control of the telegraph, the other members of the committee being Samuel H. Bell, A. L. Randall, John W. Usilton, and the writer. A recent letter from McCabe (he is now and has been for several years past employed on the New York Herald) tells me that the old war horse is well and happy and full of fight for the cause of unionism. Mr. McCabe's letter was thoroughly enjoyed by me in a personal way, but it had in it a note of our work in the matter of governmental control of the telegraph which ought to interest many people. "I believe," he says, "we could have carried the point twenty years ago if we had been properly supported. And it can be carried today if work is done. The old reasons, the old arguments, are good today. Pump them into the printing craft and thus again draw the attention of our people to a matter of such vital importance to them." It must be a source of great satisfaction to such men as McCabe to see the Cabinet officers of the present taking up the very arguments which he expounded before Congress twenty years ago. He was right then, but was called a visionary; Postmaster General Burleson (who believes in government ownership) is right today, and is called—and very properly—a statesman of wisdom and foresight.

• • • •

Frank W. Miller, an esteemed member of the night proof room chapel of the Government Printing Office, died at his residence in this city on Thursday, April 30, 1914, the death cause being diabetes. For some time past his health had been impaired, but the actual illness preceding his demise was comparatively short. Mr. Miller was born June 13, 1858, and came to this city from his home at Elyria, Ohio, in the early part of 1900, at which time he commenced work in the Government Printing Office, where he had been employed continuously since, much of the time as a proof reader. He joined Columbia Union on March 18, 1900, and was an active member of that organization at the time of his death. Mr. Miller leaves a wife and two daughters—Miss Margaret Miller and Mrs. Chas. J. Cassidy. Funeral services, attended by many friends and fellow-craftsmen, were held on Saturday, May 2, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, interment being at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

W. N. Brockwell.

OPPOSE CONVICT-MADE GOODS.

Dallas, Tex., May 8.—The Central Labor union is considering methods to end the increasing importation of convict-made goods in this section of the State, and unionists are urging other citizens to join with them in refusing products made under these conditions.

OPERATORS, NO. 224, I. A.

Moving Picture Opertors held their regular meeting May 4th, Circus Day, at that it was well attended. Lecture by Bro. F. Egan was postponed owing to our inability to have the mechanism brought to our hall.

Bro. Gregory and Sam Isaacson from Baltimore No. 181, paid us a visit, remarks by our Baltimore Brothers were well received and quite to the point, these visits are greatly appreciated, and furthermore, it brings the Operators to a closer mutual relation, better feeling, exchange of views, and something new, a diversion of the sameness.

We are more than delighted to inform our Washington friends that Mr. William F. Zanier, of the Belmont, 14th and V Streets N. W., who has just recently opened this beautiful theatre, signed our agreement, also Mr. F. G. Stein, Maycrofth Park, H Street between 6th and 7th N. E.

Always good.

LOCAL MENTION.

R. E. Beall has been made foreman of the printing office connected with the Post Office Department.

Albert Doyle, who is public printer at Panama, is on a visit to the States, the occasion being a death in his family.

Samuel H. Musick, of the Bureau of Printing, Manila, was recently married to Miss Elsie Marquard, a teacher at Cebu, P. I.

"Ikey" Weir, correspondent of the Trades Unionist from the firing line during the Spanish imbrolio, has been admitted to the Printers Home at Colorado Springs.

Bricklayers' Union No. 1

Washington, D. C.

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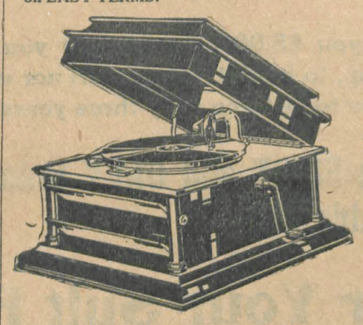

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PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By Cycle.

House cleaning season. Good time to go a-fishing.

—

The newsboys rather enjoy a little "extra" work.

—

The suffragettes will give another open-air exhibition here on the 9th. P-o-l-i-c-e !

—

Young Rockefeller, apparently, is laying the foundation for a series of monumental libraries.

—

Baseball refuses to be crowded off the stage by such things as war, matrimony, or the movies.

—

In all the wrangling over creeds, doing unto others receives as little attention as a Mother Goose rhyme.

—

The pinocle or double-deck car is another suggestion for those who would get up in the world.

—

The Socialists do not want war, but lack of space forbids the naming of things they think they do want.

—

Somehow we get the impression that the rebel leaders of Mexico will not be ready to entertain peace proposals until they have completed the job now in hand.

—

The result of the war with Mexico is a matter of less concern than the possibility that the Pennsylvania militia may be required to pass through Washington.

—

After experimenting with a safe-and-sane Fourth for two or three years, the town dads are inviting proposals for something that will not drive the crowd out of town.

—

It is claimed that Villa, the rebel general, was born in Maryland, and, by one who claims to know, he is pictured as another George Washington. The "another" part of the story does not need confirmation.

—

Praying that evil may be visited upon the many that profit may come to the few is cunningly concealed between the lines of "interest" controlled newspapers. By comparison, Emma Goldman is an angel of peace and good will.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

Mrs. A. A. Colklesser of the stamping room was taken suddenly ill in the office last Monday, after being taken to the emergency room, and under the good care of Dr. Manning was removed to her home, No. 46 H Street N. W.

—

Frank Pendel of the Forwarding and Finishing Division, had the thumb of his right hand painfully smashed in a Lyaranlic press.

—

Ferdinand Hofmann of the stamping room, left last Monday for a week's leave.

—

Miss Jennie Goss, of the stamping room is enjoying a portion of her leave.

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McCord's Cafe
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A Tip-Top Specific for throat affections Not merely, a "man's whiskey" but a family liquor, safe and efficacious to give young or old when ailing. $1 bottle to be had only at—
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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
JOHN F. TOBIN President. CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30 third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Carl Heinzman, Jr., 208 12th St. S. E.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Tpyo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Costello's Hall. 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5035 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincey Place N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10.00 a.m. W. H. Shaefer, Secretary, 1404 E Street S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary, R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Secretary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast. near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secttary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenois building, 11th and G street n. w., room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 936 Pa. ave. northwest. Phone main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th street northwest.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Monday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall. 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n.w. Secretary, M. O'Connor, Georgetown, D. C., Station A.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, Miss Mary Farmer, 154 A St. northeast.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier, 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman. 5229 Georgia Ave., Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N, W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans, Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

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The Following Wholesale and Retail Business Firms and Professional Men Are Friendly to Organized Labor and Desire and Are Entitled to Its Patronage:

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THE TRADES UNIONIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE TRADES COUNCIL, OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 46 | WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1914. | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PROHIBITION A MENACE TO THE WORKERS.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH THIS QUESTION.

The resolutions against the prohibition menace, which were unanimously adopted by the Labor Editors of the country at their convention recently held at St. Louis, are of such great importance, coming as they do at this opportune time, as to merit the profoundest consideration of every man and woman who toils for a living.

This convention was attended by the ablest and foremost thinkers identified with present-day labor journalism, men who are in constant touch with the sentiment of the working masses, and who, by virtue of this fact, know whereof they speak.

The resolutions, which were introduced by Mr. Michael Goldsmith, of the *Cleveland Federationist*, after calling attention to the utter fallacy of prohibition, its demoralizing effect upon the peace and liberty of the people, its menacing effect upon the prosperity and success of the working class and the duty of the labor press to point out these dangers, read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we, the delegates representing the labor press of the country, take this opportunity of voicing our sentiments on this vital question; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That we tender our moral support to those workers who are menaced by these would-be saviors, whose only desire, to our mind, is to lower the standard of wages and lessen the opportunities for employment by adding to the army of the unemployed; and that we do all in our power to obliterate this hysteria of prohibition; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That we request that these resolutions be published in the labor papers throughout the country."

The fact that the convention of the labor press of this nation gives timely warning of the impending danger, ought to awaken in the mind of every toiler the necessity of combating any further encroachment upon our rights as workingmen and our liberties as American citizens.

This fanatical evil, not unlike the merciless ravages of a plague or pestilence, respects no person, class or creed, and its endless raifications are only limited by the tolerance of its countless victims.

In its repeated attempts to invade the Church, it has, under the guise of religion, partly succeeded, and in many instances where men and women were once measured by their adherence to divine principles, they are now measured by their convictions on the prohibition question.

It has enmeshed itself in the politics of many of our States and cities, and where candidates for office were once chosen by their fitness to guide the destinies of their people, they are now chosen solely on their willingness to subserve the "dry" interests and countenance the lawlessness and strike that goes with it.

It has gone into the home and created dissension and strife between husband and wife, parent and offspring, and where once there was peace and contentment there now remains but discontent and misery, if the torrid spectre in its incessant quest for trouble hasn't succeeded entirely in wiping out the family ties, as the divorce court records of all "dry" communities so often testify.

But aside from these many evils is the overshadowing menace it presents to organized labor. Already its relentless path of destruction is strewn with countless thousands of jobless men, heads of families, who, because of the merciless ravages of prohibition are now without the means of earning a living, and who, aside from being the helpless victims of a fanatical crusade, are the unwilling competitors of their fellow-workers in other crafts and trades.

Within the past few months upwards of five thousand men lost their jobs in the cities and towns who recently went "dry," and within the next few weeks many thousands more will meet a like fate in West Virginia, where the entire State goes "dry" in June.

It is safe to say that seventy-five per cent. of these men are members of organized labor and have devoted their best days in serving an apprenticeship and making themselves proficient in their chosen trade or calling, a treasured asset to every craftsman.

With one fell swoop they are ruthlessly thrown out of work, denied any and all compensation for loss of time and wages, and a remedy for enforced idleness they are invited by their "dry" benefactors to enlist in the army and fight Mexicans, regardless of the consequences to their families and dependants who are left behind; all this to carry out the plans of those who morally and financially encourage prohibition in order to keep the labor market constantly glutted with countless thousands of unemployed.

The burning question now confronting us as trades unionists is, what are we going to do for these men? They have been loyal to our cause, they have been good citizens, have reared families, and in many instances provided themselves with homes. They have given efficient service to their employers, and are fully capable of taking care of themselves if but permitted to follow their chosen calling. This right is being denied them.

Have we ever given the matter sufficient thought to place ourselves in their position? Has any one suggested a remedy for this constantly growing evil?

Undoubtedly the proper thing to do is to strike at the root of the evil—use the effective preventative at the ballot-box, and thus prevent the disease from spreading, as organized labor can not tolerate any further attempts on the part of the prohibitionists to disseminate and eventually destroy its ranks.

It is our duty as organized workers to heed the timely warning given by the convention of the American Labor Press and use every effort, individually and collectively, to prevent any further encroachment of the prohibition evil upon the peace and prosperity of the American labor movement.

OFF TO CONVENTION.

A. C. Hayden, the president of the local of Musicians, started for Des Moines, Iowa, during the past week to attend the convention of his international union, to which he had been elected as a delegate from his local. Brother Hayden is one of the international officers and one of the hard workers in the cause of trades unionism and has been the president of Local No. 161 of Musicians for a number of years, and his worth to his local is appreciated by his fellow brothers who elect him each year to attend this convention.

MEETS WITH ACCIDENT.

Milton Snellings, first vice-president of the International Association of Steam and Operating Engineers sprained his ankle during the past week, the result of which will lay Milton up for a few weeks.

BARTENDERS' NOTES.

A special meeting has been called for Sunday, May 17, at Painters' Hall, and matters of vital interest to the craft will be considered and discussed, and it is hoped that a goodly number will show up.

Reports of the officers at the last meeting showed this local to be in a healthy condition and the membership roll has reached the figure of 394. Not so bad for the first six months.

The treasurer reported that all outstanding indebtedness had been paid and that there was over $500.00 in the treasury. A good nucleus for a war fund.

The many friends of Joe Sardou, one of the old war horses in the business, were pleased to see that he is again able to be about after an illness of several weeks laid up with pneumonia and pleurisy.

SUNDAY WORK UNLAWFUL

White Plains, N. Y.—Supreme Court Justice Tompkins has decided that it is illegal to make a man work on Sunday. This law was passed last year and requires employers to give their employes one day of rest in seven. The owner of a large ice house in this city had himself arrested to test the constitutionality of this section.

Justice Tompkins in his decision says:

"The apparent purpose and effect of this statute is to require employers of labor in factory or merchantile establishments that are in operation on Sunday, to give their employes some other full day in every seven, for a rest. The penal law of the State prohibits all unnecessary work in trades, manufactures, and mechanical employments upon the first day of the week. Hence the statute must have been designed to apply only to men employed in enterprises that have a lawful right to carry on their operations on the first day of the week.

"I think the law may be sustained as a health regulation, and for the general welfare of the public. It has always been held that the State has power to protect the health and morals of the people, and preserve the repose and sanctity of the Sabbath day by forbidding labor and industrial and commercial pursuits on that day. I think the State has the same power to require employers who have the legal right to conduct their operations the first day of the week to provide their employes with another day out of every consecutive seven days for rest and recreation, and it is not only the health of the individual employes which is thus conserved, but also the welfare of the public with whom they have to deal, or whom they may serve in their present positions."

PLEADS FOR CHILDREN.

Philadelphia.—In an address to Bristol women, Senator Vardaman made a fervent plea for children. The Mississippi statesman, in dramatic oratory, appealed to the women as mothers to prevent their children from growing into men of the narrow, selfish type. "Does every child who comes into the world in your community have an equal chance with every other child to become a healthy, law-abiding citizen?" he asked. "Or are there institutions in your midst that take the children and dwarf their lives for the safe of adding gold to the fortune of men who are already over-conscious of their wealth? The greatness of your municipality does not lie in its factories. Your town can only become great as the boys and girls get a chance to grow into robust manhood and womanhood. That you may give them this chance you must get rid of the institutions which make them machines for profit."

ENFORCING EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Salem, Oreg.—Despite the State Supreme Court's decision that engineers and firemen employed in State institutions come under the eight-hour law, several instances have been reported where State officers openly disregard the law. State Labor Commissioner Hoff announces that he intends to force obedience to this act. The Portland Labor Council called attention to these violations, and the Labor Commissioner, in promising quick action, said: "I was amazed to learn that the ruling of the Supreme Court in a matter of such importance was not being heeded by the persons directly responsible for the enforcement of the law at the State institutions."

TO PROBE FACTORIES.

Richmond, Ind.—This city has been chosen as one of the ten in this State to be visited by the governor's commission for the purpose of investigating industrial conditions. This commission was created by the last legislature to secure information before it passed a bill limiting working hours and fixing a minimum wage. The investigation will result in recommendations to the State legislature, which meets next year.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Danville, Ill.—The carpenters' strike, which has been on for nearly three weeks, has been settled by the contractors agreeing to pay the 5-cent hourly increase. By the terms of the agreement these workers will now receive 50 cents an hour instead of 45. About 200 carpenters were involved.

VIGILANT UNIONISTS

Toronto, Canada.—The vigilance of trade unionists in this city blocked a proposed amendment to the Ontario Garnishee Act, advocated by the Retail Merchants' Association, which would affect the unorganized to a greater extent than the organized. The present law provides that up to $25 per week a worker's wages are exempt from garnishee on account of debt. All over that amount, however, is liable. The amendment provided that a debtor could be garnished for 50 per cent of his wages, no matter how large or small the same might be. In other words, they wanted the power to take $2.50 per week from the man who might only earn $5.00. If a worker, for instance, earned $2.00 a day, and through sickness or inclement weather, worked but two days, the amended act, if passed, would permit one-half of this amount to be garnisheed. The advocates of this measure attempted to slide through the amendment with as little publicity as possible. The unfairness of the proposal, presented by a large delegation of unionists, surprised the advocates of the amendment and convinced the committee having the matter in charge. The proposal was defeated.

COMPENSATION LAW O. K.

Columbus, Ohio.—The State Supreme Court has upheld that section of the workmen's compensation act which prohibits an employer from pleading the common law defenses of "fellow-servant" responsibility, "contributory negligence," or "assumption of risk" if he neglects to contribute to the compensation fund for injured employes. Under the law, a failure of employers to contribute to the fund debars them from using these defenses in a suit for damages, and the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company claimed this was in contravention to the State constitution and the fourteenth amendment to the Federal constitution, as it "deprived them of property without due process of law." The court refused to accept this viewpoint. The Jeffrey Company did not contribute to the workmen's compensation fund. The law does not make this actually mandatory, but the provision that the common law defenses may not be used in personal injury suits brought against an employer is considered rendering it virtually compulsory for employers of more than five persons to be contributors.

UNION SCALE IS ADOPTED.

Joliet, Ill.—The highway commissioners of this city have voted to accept the new union wage scale in effect May 1, providing for the payment of $2.50 per day to laborers working nine hours. Last year the rate was $2.25 for nine hours. The new schedule also includes teamsters, who will receive $6 for nine hours against $5.50 last year. Nine hours constitutes a day's work within twenty-four hours; overtime, $1 per hour; teamsters working by day for wages or taking jobs by contract shall not haul over the specified loads.

PAINTERS SECURE INCREASE.

St. Thomas, Ont.—The painters and decorators have compromised their strike for 30 cents an hour and a nine-hour day, and have returned to work. The unionists have waived their shorter hour demand for the present and will receive a wage increase of from 75 cents to $1.00 per day. The former rate ranged from 20 cents to 22½ cents per hour. The new rate will be from 27½ cents to 30 cents.

PUBLICITY BRINGS RESULTS.

Dallas, Tex.—State Labor Inspector Flood announces that the newspaper publicity given his department's activity in listing violators of the new fifty-four-hour law for women, is bringing results. But few arrests have been made, as the violators have noted that the grand jury is handling the matter, and a compliance with the statute is being generally observed.

DEMAND SHORTER WORK DAY.

Dallas, Tex.—Moving picture operators in this city have tired of working from twelve to fifteen hours a day, and are now on strike because of a refusal of the managers to agree to a normal workday and to increase wages. Several of the houses have complied with the demands rather than have the public know of existing conditions.

PARDON SYSTEM UPHELD

Columbus, Ohio.—"He who insists upon an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth is out of tune with the spirit of the age and has no place in a Christian civilization," declared Philip Roetinger, member of the State Board of Pardons, who made answer to the criticisms of his board because of their humane attitude toward prisoners. "So long as wicked malice will swear away the liberty of a fellow-man, so long as it is human to err, the power of pardon or to reduce sentence must be lodged in some one," Mr. Roetinger says. He asks whether it is better to give the prisoner a chance when it has been demonstrated that he is not of criminal disposition and the law has been vindicated by some punishment or to deny him that chance and by force of circumstances drive him back into crime? Mr. Roetinger upholds the actions of the board and contends that its findings are based upon a thorough review of cases by unprejudiced minds. He recites instances where the trial judge who sentenced the prisoner has stated that a pardon or clemency should be shown because the sentence was unjust and had been prompted by sway of public sentiment. He also referred to cases where innocent persons have been convicted on the perjured testimony of witnesses, and said that "the spirit of the Dark Ages still exists in the breasts of a few men."

LESSENS ACCIDENTS.

St. Paul, Minn.—State Commissioner of Labor Houck is an ardent advocate of "safety first" campaigns, and produces statistics to show that these educative movements have resulted in reducing the number of injuries in Minnesota since 1910, when 251 fatal and 8,137 non-fatal accidents were reported. Against these figures, the State official shows that last year the number of fatal accidents have been cut down to 136, and the non-fatal to 5,490. Commissioner Houck says that employers have, in many cases, willingly cooperated in this accident prevention campaign, and that where an employer will accept the value of safety he becomes a "booster," which is more effective than dragging him into court and fining him $25 or $50. For the unduly stubborn employer Mr. Houck makes the following suggestion: "The laws of the State must be so stringent that if a case comes up where an employer refuses to install proper safety devices or methods he can be compelled to do so."

PAINTERS ARE WINNING.

Oakland, Cal.—Painters in this city are enthusiastic over the progress of their wage increase movement, because of the large number of contractors who have signed the new scale.

Meriden, Conn.—It has been stated that the painters' demands for increased wages and Saturday afternoons off have been granted. The new agreement between the master painters and the union changes the working hours of the journeymen to forty-four hours a week, the Saturday afternoon off making this decrease from the old hours of labor. The wages per day have been increased from $3.25 to $3.55.

ORGANIZE TELEPHONE GIRLS.

Scranton, Pa.—Operators at both telephone exchanges in this city have signified their willingness to join a union which will remedy the "split shift" and other objectionable working conditions. The "split shift" means that an operator, although not working over the legal limit of hours a week, is kept on the job ten and more hours every day, her time off coming in the middle of her work, which is of no use for recreation or rest. The advances made by Boston organized telephone girls are being pointed to as an illustration of the power of unity.

RETURNS FROM HOSPITAL.

The many friends of F. C. Roberts will be pleased to learn that he has again left the hospital after a serious operation having been performed on him, and in a few weeks he expects to be as well as ever. If it was not for the strict abstemious life that Brother Roberts has lived it is doubted if he would be alive today after all that he has gone through during the past year, most of which has been spent on the operating table. THE TRADES UNIONIST hopes that he is now on the road to absolute recovery and that he will again be able to take up the cudgels in behalf of his fellow man.

INJUNCTION WRIT DENIED

New York.—Since law has recognized strikes, it is impossible to secure injunctions as a remedy for the injuries incident to such struggles, was one of the views expressed by Judge Hough of the Federal District Court in refusing the request of the Gill Engraving Company for an injunction against the Photo Engravers' union. The court's views are out of the ordinary, and the position of organized labor that injunctions should not apply where statutory law covers alleged violations, is sustained by Judge Hough, who objects to the position of the Gill Company, which holds that if the penal law has been violated, an injunction should be issued. The court further said that the unionists had not combined with any intention of injuring the Gill company, although that injury had occurred and might have been foreseen. The object of the "conspiracy" had been merely to increase the power of the union, so as to get more, easier, and better-paid work, and that, the judge remarked, was now considered, laudable.

"As to the means employed," he went on, "everything lately done and alleged as ground for present action consists in threatening strikes. This is the exercise of a legal right. If the defendants have sought to attain a legal right by legal means, that a motive or part of a motive was hate of the McGill Company is immaterial."

The company charged that the Allied Printing Trades Council was involved in alleged conspiracy, but the court held there was no proof that printers, bookbinders, and others had taken part. Judge Hough said it was important to study the motive of the union. "What motive," he asked, "incited defendants to injure the Gill company? None, except that it hinders the expansion and aggrandizement of the union."

The decision is an important victory for the Photo Engravers, who have opposed the Gill company as part of the war against the non-union publishing house of Doubleday, Page and Company. The conduct of the interested unions was the subject for Federal grand jury investigation recently.

INDUSTRY MAIMS AND KILLS.

Sacramento, Cal.—Industry's frightful toll is portrayed in a startling manner in a report issued by the State Industrial Accident Commission, which shows that during the first three months of this year nearly 10,000 California workers have been injured or killed. Of these 300 have been permanently disabled. During this short period more than 120 were killed, and approximately one-half of these have left one or more persons dependent upon them. It was to remedy such a situation and to relieve society from the disastrous results of this wholesale killing and maiming of workers that a workman's compensation act was passed by the last legislature. In commenting on the fatalities, the commission says one of the hopeful signs is that more than one-half of these accidents can be prevented by the installation of safety devices and by the education of employers and employes along the lines of safety in general.

NOTES FROM BOSTON.

Boston.—Bridge and Draw-tenders union reports wage increases for its members. The brotherhoods of engineers and firemen are calling on the Boston and Maine Railroads to adjust working conditions on that system. Steamfitters and Helpers unions have presented a minimum wage to take effect August 1, which calls for $5 a day for fitters and $3 for helpers. The Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers union reports bright prospects for the establishments of a general increase of 50 cents a day. The Lathers' union, through a committee, is furnishing officials with data on metal lath and solid plaster partitions as effective fire stops for apartment houses. Test records from various sections of the country have been collected.

LEFT THE CITY.

P. A. Sugrue, who writes the breezy articles for the TRADES UNIONIST under the title of "Burnt Clay Notes," has gone to Ashland, Va., to work on a big job of bricklaying, and in a letter home he states that the place is a dead one, and after his eight hours of work the only thing left to do is to go to bed. He expects to put on some weight leading such a simple life.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF ... FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 15, 1914.

Folks who tell their own troubles will tell yours.

Do you use the union label on your printed matter?

Some folks are always in bad company—even when alone.

Always put off till tomorrow the worrying you're doing today.

The louder a man talks the easier it is to discredit everything he says.

Always look for the shop card before patronizing any barber shop.

The membership of the American Federation of Labor is increasing daily.

When you purchase your spring suit of clothes be certain to demand the union label.

No amount of explanations will reduce those bothersome tax bills.

You should keep the mouth closed all the time while asleep, and most of the time while awake.

If we would think about our friends as much as we think about our enemies we would have more friends.

It must be confessed, after all, that a larger number of those now out of work are "yet" rather than "again."

Envy superinduced by jealousy causes hatred, and a person thus afflicted loses their reason and becomes utterly unfit to render intelligent service.

The label of the United Hatters of North America is on buff-colored paper and is sewed in the hat under the sweat band opposite the bow. No hat is union-made unless it contains the label.

The tragic ending of the life of Charles W. (Grape Nuts) Post, was a fitting end to a life spent in slander and abuse of his fellow man, and it looks as if a just retribution from a higher power overtook the man.

THE GORMAN BILL.

The bill introduced in Congress during the past week by Representative George Gorman wherein he seeks to have a commensurate wage paid to the skilled and unskilled laborers in the government service, so as to enable him to live as an American Citizen, is deserving of all the aid and support that can be given to it by organized labor. It would also do away with the need of the passage of a great deal of the philanthropic legislation that is now before Congress, and in seeking to have the wages of the unskilled worker set at the minimum figure of $780.00, and the skilled worker at $1080.00 he has set a figure that is both equitable and just. We trust that this bill will be reported favorably and that it will become a law during this session of Congress.

THAT CONTEMPT CASE.

After seven years of court litigation the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision in the world famous Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell case, and while the decision was pleasing to the Trades Unionists from the fact that these men who have devoted the best part of their lives in the cause of humanity will not have the stigma placed against their good names by having to serve a jail sentence, the decision was displeasing to many to think that the merits of the case should have been ignored.

While the Supreme Court did not mention in its decision anything regarding the merits, we are of the belief that all has been accomplished that the trades unionists could hope for as it has focussed the eyes of the citizens of this country upon the need of the passage of laws that will forever put a stop to the issuance of injunctions in the reckless manner that certain of our Judges have been doing in cases arising out of industrial disputes.

It is a strange analogy to think that the very day that the Supreme Court should hand down its decision clearing our labor leaders, that the Judge who was responsible for most of the trouble, through his vindictive nature, should be having his official misconduct probed by a committee of Congress, and acting as his attorney is the very man who was chosen as the labor leaders prosecutor by this same Judge.

The day of the Judicial Pirate has passed, and charges preferred against another of the corporation Judges has been filed in the House, and will be heard by the Judiciary Committee within a short time, so that taking everything into consideration we have good cause for rejoicing at the termination of this famous case, and THE TRADES UNIONIST wishes to congratulate Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and hope that their lives will be spared for many years to come that they may continue to fight the battles of the oppressed in the same fearless and courageous manner that they have in the past.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. Sutton.

Mr. Kintzmiller has accepted a position with the Federal Reserve Board.

The London Times is printed from a battery of 36 monotypes.

Jimmie Weaver sends me a copy of a pamphlet, entitled, "Shall we educate the Indian?" and then proceeds to answer the question in the affirmative by giving the name and positions of a number of the graduates of Haskell Institute occupying positions of trust.

The selection of Mr. Massey as chief of the postal card section, G. P. O., recalls an incident finding proper place under the above caption. Some years since, in the Milo Shanks division, a coterie of compositors worked in the corner of the room, next to the "cage." Mr. Massey was my sidepartner. When Titus Ellis brought in the news that a contract had been signed purchasing machines, Mr. Massey turned to me and said "It's all over," meaning that the compositor found his occupation gone. He was wrong; each and every member of that group took a new lease on life. That contract proved to be the making of Mr. Massey and others. Mr. M. since that time has held half a dozen positions of responsibility and emolument. Each one of the gentlemen present on that occasion now draws more money, weighs more, wears better clothes, and enjoys better health (only one of the number being sick during those years). Note the list: In addition to Mr. Ellis and Mr. Massey, there was Dr. Manning and Messrs. Boss, Cornish, Pulliam and Colton.

Constant reference is made to new fields of industry, employing thousands of persons, with capital running into the millions. Of course, reference is had to the automobile and the moving picture. A third might be mentioned—that of the department store advertising—no longer a once-a-week exhibit, but giving two performances daily.

A vast army devotes every minute of the 24-hour period to the preparation of these mammoth announcements. Human ingenuity is maintainted at the highest tension, and every craft finds employment therein. To meet the insatiate demand of the advertiser for clear-cut faces, and varied designs, fantastic as well as artistic, the daily paper is now enabled, through the monotype, to add a complete type foundry to its plant. The Evening Star of this city makes, daily, over 100 pounds of new type for its advertising columns.

G. P. O. BINDERY NOTES

[BY OCCASIONAL.]

Joseph Dodge of the Finishing room, left last Saturday for Atlanta, Ga., to participate in the annual conclave of the Mystic Shrine.

Robert H. Marcellus, a former employee of the Library Branch bindery, died at his home 138 East Capitol Street on Tuesday last, after a lingering illness of a year. Brother Marcellus was a member of Local Union No. 4, I. B. of B., for fifty years. The members of Local Union No. 4, extend to the bereaved family their sincere condolence.

Mrs. Amelia Colklesser of the Stamping room, returned to work last Monday after an illness of a week.

James E. Cogan, foreman of the Forwarding and Finishing division took quite an active part as a member of the Committee on Arrangements for the unveiling of the Barry Statue.

Patrick A. Walsh of the Forwarding and Finishing section, who met with a serious accident on one of the Car Lines of this city is reported improving.

Attention, Readers!

The attention of the readers is called to the advertising columns of this paper, in the hope that they will at all times give preference, when making purchases, to those merchants who use this paper as an advertising medium. Also, when making those purchases, let it be known that you saw their "ad." in THE TRADES UNIONIST, and you will bestow a great favor on its owner, which will be greatly appreciated. The columns of this paper are open at all times to members of organized labor having anything of interest to say of their craft, or to organized labor in general. So you are respectfully invited to make use of same.

Get Busy.

Shedding tears over what you think you have done for your union or what you try to make others think you have done only emphasizes that which you have not done. Cut out the crying and whinning long enough to do something to brag about. What the union needs is men, real men, not babies.

GROCERS WILL CO-OPERATE.

Dubuque, Iowa.—In response to an invitation, officers of the Dubuque Retail Grocers' Association addressed the central body on the question of securing a better State exemption law than is now in force. The grocers are quoted as saying that "their largest loss does not come from the working people, but from imposters who imagine they were born with a golden spoon in their mouth, and who believe the world owes them a living without earning it." It is proposed that the State organizations of both the workers and grocers hold a conference and agree on a new exemption bill to be submitted to the legislature. The grocers agree, it is said, to employ only organized workmen and to assist in organizing the clerks. These movements will assist both parties in making possible the closing of stores on Sundays, and the establishment of half-holidays during the summer season.

NINE-HOUR DAY NOT LONG.

Boston.—President Greene, of the National Association of Votton Manufacturers, does not agree with the sentiment that a nine-hour day is too long for children. In addressing the opening session of the annual meeting of his organization, this official said: "I, for one, believe that fifty-four hours of work in a week (nine hours a day) cannot possibly do any one an injury, even most boys and girls of fourteen and fifteen years of age. Any further curtailment in hours must inevitably stand in the way of an increase of weekly wages." Mr. Greene is alarmed at the sweeping proposals of labor legislation and declared that this promised more embarrassment to the cotton industry than even the new tariff. He fears the government is seeking to impose "unjust and unfair" burdens on manufacturers and urges that labor must bear "its fair share of the load."

WON'T ACCEPT A REDUCTION.

Granite City, Ill.—An arbitrary reduction of wages and a refusal of the management to even discuss the matter with their employes, caused a strike at the American Steel Foundry. The reductions range from 2 to 10 per cent. while iron molders are placed on a piece work basis to take the place of the union $4 a day rate. The following trades are affected: Electricians, machinists, cranemen, steamfitters, pattern makers, core makers, molders, engineers, tinners, pipefitters, and blacksmiths, nearly all of whom are organized. It is said that the reduction in wages here is a sort of test case and the same plan would be put into operation in the company's East St. Louis plant in case it proved a success in the Granite City plant.

TEXAS PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The Typographical union of this city has signed a new agreement with their employers which carries wage increases from $1.50 to $2.50 per week. Under the new contract the weekly wage for job and hand printers is $22.50 a week on the day scale; for linotype operators on the day scale, $25 a week, and for each on the night scale, $2 a week more.

AGAINST CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Trenton, N. J.—The teamsters' union has gone on record in opposition to the contract system, practiced by team owners in this city. The unionists say their daily wage averages between $1 and $2 under the scheme. The local is now conferring with the Team Owners' Association on the question of a standard rate.

INCREASED MEMBERSHIP.

Toledo, Ohio.—A total membership of 450 laundry workers is the result of an organizing campaign in this city, conducted by President Brock, of the international union who was assisted by local organized workers. This union is preparing to submit a demand for increased wages and shorter working hours.

IOWA UNIONISTS TO CONFER.

Davenport, Iowa.—A call for the annual convention of the Iowa Federation of Labor, to be held in this city beginning Tuesday, June 9, has been issued. Members of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics who are members in good standing of a bona fide labor organization are entitled to seats as honorary delegates.

ELECTRICIANS RAISE WAGES.

Boston.—Numerous conferences between Electrical Workers, No. 103, and their employers over the question of wages has resulted in a three-year agreement which calls for $4.80 a day until July 1, 1915, when $5 will be the rate for one year, and $5.20 for the third year. The contract takes effect the first of next July.

MEATS GROCERIES FISH

Increase the purchasing power of the wages of labor by dealing at the

OLD DUTCH MARKET, Inc.

930 La. Ave. N. W. — 1111 H Street N. E.
8th & E Sts. S. E. — 1632 N. Capitol Street
31st & M Sts. N. W. — 3418-20 Ga. Ave. N. W.
7th & Q Sts. N. W. — 14th & U Streets N. W.
1778 U Street, N.W. — 7th and B Streets N. E.
7th & H Street N. E. — 3113 14th Street, N. W.

POULTRY BREAD PROBUCE

INTERNATIONAL UNION UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN — Union Made Beer — Ale and Porter — OF AMERICA — COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

See That This Label is on Every Package

It Stands for Good Wages and Fair Conditions

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK

Northwest Corner FOURTEENTH AND U STREETS NORTHWEST

LOOK FOR THE CLOCKS

4 Per Cent Interest on Savings Accounts

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

ALWAYS THE SAME

Tharp's Berkeley Rye

812 F Street Northwest

Phone Main 277 — Special Private Delivery

Chr. Heurich Brewing Co.

MAERZEN SENATE LAGER

Bottled at the Brewery.

LAGER, per Case of 24 Bottles $1 50
MAERZEN, per Case of 24 Bottles 1 75
SENATE, per Case of 24 Bottles 1 75
Bottle Rebate, 50c.

Write or Telephone for Premium List. — TELEPHONES, West 1600, 1601, 1602

WASHINGTON'S LARGEST PRINTING PLANT DEVOTED TO COMMERCIAL WORK

THE LAW REPORTER PRINTING COMPANY

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

518-520 FIFTH STREET N.W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE MAIN 828 — TELEPHONE MAIN 828

F. B. CROWN, MANAGER

SUPER-SANOR BLOOD PURIFIER

A FINE SPRING TONIC

Get your blood in a good condition by beginning treatment today

M. A. LOUIS & SONS 229 G STREET N. W.

Phone Main 6198

"S. Y. S."

SAVE YOUR SOLES

UNITED SHOE REPAIRING COMPANY

642 G STREET NORTHWEST

The Best Equipped Plant in Washington, Finest Work in the City. Work Called For and Delivered the Same Day. Just Call Main 6198.

Phone Main 6198 — Phone Main 6198

THE PLATE PRINTER

Official Organ Plate Printers International Union Chas. T. Smith, Editor

Subscription $1.00 Per Year

Telephone 4528 — 612 F Street Northwest

PAUL G. GARBER, President Phone Main 6135 CHAS. O. PARKS, Treasurer.

National Auto Transfer, Storage & Carpet Cleaning Co.

728 THIRTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST

Domestic and Oriental Rugs Cleaned, Washed, Repaired, and Laid

Phone Linc. 1481 — MILL AT 419 New Jersey Ave. N. W. — CHAS. T. KRAUSS, Mgr., Formerly with Stumph and Lyford

DRINK! BOTTLED

Coca-Cola

Office: 321 L Street S. W.

HEATING, PLUMBING AND ELECTRICAL — AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

W. G. CORNELL COMPANY

COMPLETE MECHANICAL EQUIPMENTS

617 SOUTHERN BUILDING — WASHINGTON, D. C.

Building Trades Headquarters — Sixth and G Sts. N. W

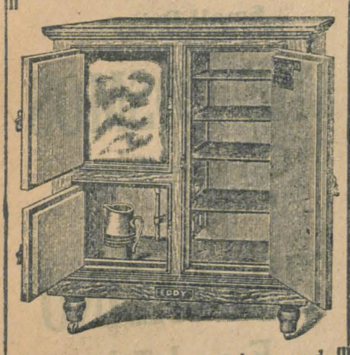
Meeting Halls for Unions at Reasonable Rent

WINES, LIQUORS, BEERS, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO.

COSTELLO BROS

Dulin & Martin Co.

The Eddy Refrigerator



is made in many sizes and styles of construction, suitable for every family and space in the home.

Over 60 years of continuous development places the Eddy Refrigerator as the most satisfactory from every viewpoint of economy and preservation of food.

Sold by us exclusively for nearly fifty years.

Dulin & Martin Co.

Pottery, Porcelain, China, Glass, Silver, &c.

1215 F St. and 1214-18 G St.

THE following dairies employ drivers who are members of the MILK WAGON DRIVERS UNION and entitled to your patronage:

GREEN MEADOW DAIRY,
N. J. Ave. and D street N. W.
J. W. MURPHY, 912 D street N. E.

ED. J. GLAVIN

Wines and Liquors

309 G Street Northwest

"PHONE, MAIN-6995

"THINGS RUBBER"

WASHINGTON RUBBER CO. 10TH & F STS. WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE DRILLERY

1100 NEW YORK AVE. N. W.

Stenography, Typewriting, Business and Civil Service Courses.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR. SESSION DAILY 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M. SUMMER RATES.

LANSBURGH & BRO.

"DRY GOODS ONLY"

The Oldest Established Dry Goods House in the City

420 to 426 Seventh Street
417 to 425 Eighth Street

M. HOLZBEIERLEIN'S

FAMOUS BAKERY

Cakes and Bread of All Kinds on Sale by all the Leading Grocers.

1849 Seventh Street, Northwest.

Stands: 63-64 Center Market. 107-109 K St. Market. 27 Northeast Market.

OFFICE PHONE MAIN 5132 NIGHT PHONE LINCOLN 1544

W. D. BRISCOE

IRON WORKS

Panorama Bldg. 15th & Ohio Ave. N. W.

Entrance 1424-26-28 C St. N.W. Wash. D.C.

3 per cent on Savings 2 per cent on Checking Accounts

North Capitol Savings Bank

731 North Capitol Street

(Opposite Government Printing Office)

Join our "RED ENVELOPE" Systematic Deposit Club, has the old style Christmas Saving Club beaten to a frazzle.

BROCKWELL'S BITS

There will be a special meeting of the Washington Union Printers Athletic Association at the Typographical Temple on Sunday next, immediately after the adjournment of Columbia Union.

• • • •

Even around such a sacred sentiment as mother's love oozes the slimy trail of greed. Last Sunday was Mother's Day, by enactment of Congress. The price of white carnations—the distinctive flower for the occasion—was advanced to five times the normal figure.

• • • •

Albert E. Furbeshaw, who died in this city on Thursday, May 7, 1914, was another victim of tuberculosis, a malady against which he had made a brave fight for four years or more. He belonged to a family many of whom were connected with the printing business, having two brothers members of Columbia Union, one brother a pressman, and the father being an old and well-known pressman in the Government Printing Office. The deceased was a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and was 36 years old at the time of his death.

• • • •

My good friend Marion B. Richmond, of the Government Printing Office proof room, has just returned from Jacksonville, Fla., where he attended the great Confederate reunion, and the Major is sure full of the good times he had with his comrades who wore the gray some fifty years ago and of the boundless hospitality of the people of the Florida city. "They were so good to us," said the genial Major, "that we were not even allowed to walk in the streets. Every time a fellow turned around there stood an automobile to scoop him up and take him wherever he wanted to go. I rode so much in the things that I can hardly bring myself back to the use of the plebeian street car, and I do believe there is some of that gasoline still in my whiskers."

• • • •

In the proof room of the Government Printing Office, at the noon lunch time on Saturday, May 9, 1914, occurred a most pleasing incident. Lucian H. Post, a member of that force for many years, having tendered his resignation, was surrounded by his fellow-workers and presented with a fine outfit for fishing, the speech accompanying the testimonial being delivered by Vincent Howard in a pleasing way, combining fine feeling, love, and profound admiration for the recipient. Mr. Post's reply, though short, was a gem of fraternal feeling. Along with the fishing outfit was an address, signed by many of the veteran's friends, which told in a lasting way of the high regard in which he was held by those to whom he was saying good by. The appropriate and feeling words of this address (from the pen of Mr. Philip W. Wiley) were beautifully done on parchment by one of the bright messenger boys of the chapel, Mr. Clarence E. Lemerise. The address follows:

"Dear Mr. Post:

"The undersigned, a few of your close associates, have learned of your contemplated departure with mingled feelings—of deep regret that no more will we enjoy your cheering and helpful companionship; of unfeigned pleasuse because, after many years of faithful, efficient, and conscientious work, you can leave the cares and toil of daily employment and spend your remaining years in well-earned rest. There is not one among us who does not hope that those years may be filled with peace, happiness, and the joy of living, and in this we feel that we can speak for all who know you.

"There are times when the heart is too full for many words; but we are unwilling to allow you to leave us without saying that wherever you may go, our interest, our sympathy, and our affection will go with you."

Mr. Post, who was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1839, took up printing in 1853, learning his trade on the Dansville (N. Y.) Herald, and has been at the business ever since. Working as a journeyman in New York State until the beginning of the war between the States, he went into the army as a member of Company K, Seventeenth New York Volunteers, seeing much active service, receiving a severe wound at the second battle of Bull Run, and becoming a lieutenant in 1863. The war over, he turned again to his life work, and in 1865 established the Elgin (Ill.) Gazette. In 1869 he purchased the Dekalb (Ill.) News, which he conducted until 1882. From 1871 to 1882 he was postmaster at Dekalb, which position he resigned and went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and established the Evening Gazette, now one of the leading papers of that Commonwealth. He came to the Government Printing Office in 1885, under Public Printer Rounds, and has there been continuously employed since, most of the time as a proof reader. Mr. Post was married to Mary Elizabeth Morris at Warsaw, N. Y., in 1864, and hopes to celebrate his golden wedding this year. Mr. Post and his wife will make their future home in Anacortes, Wash., where a son conducts a successful newspaper and job printing establishment, and where, too, the worthy couple will not be far from their only other child, a daughter, who lives in Tacoma.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

Attention, Union Men!

Patronize the merchants who advertise in this paper. THE TRADES UNIONIST is appreciated by those merchants who are in sympathy with the workers' cause, or who look for the business of the wage-earner, and they use its advertising columns.

There is hardly a firm in the city that could stand out openly, and say it did not care for the workingman's trade, but names could be mentioned of business men who have nothing but hard words to hand out in return for a generous patronage. Stand by the business men who stand by you.

You can purchase as cheaply and advantageously from THE TRADES UNIONIST'S advertisers, with good treatment thrown in, as from any or all others combined.

Patronize our advertisers.
Help your friends.
Get union label goods.

READ—THEN ACT

The merchant who does not advertise at all may or may not be your friend, Mr. Union Man, but it is a foregone conclusion that he who liberally patronizes the columns of all other papers, and refuses to advertise in a Labor Paper, is not looking for your patronage, does not wish it, and is not desirous of your friendship

Patronize Our Advertisers

Bricklayers' Union No. 1

Washington, D. C.

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J. J. Brosnahan..Office LeDroit Bldg. 8th & F Sts. N. W Phone Main 7100

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Meets Every Monday Night

Typographical Temple

423-425 G St. N. W.

Secretary's Address: 533 Tenn. Ave. Northeast.

Telephone: Lincoln 3955

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New Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits for Hire

WILNER'S

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS

The latest novelties of the season have just arrived. Every Union man should come and see these patterns.

TRY OUR $20 SPECIAL

that has no equal in the city

Not only do we save you $5.00 on every suit you buy, but our workmanship has proven to stand up, to hold its shape, curl nor wrinkle until the garment will last, and we guarantee to last you fully three years.

We are the FIRST and ONLY Union Custom Tailors in this City.

Order Your Suit From

JOS. A. WILNER & CO.

811 G STREET NORTHWEST

Mr. UNION MAN,

your credit is always good here. You can select any article from our enormous stock of high-grade jewelry and silverware, and pay for it on terms as low as

FIFTY CENTS A WEEK.

CASH CANNOT BUY BETTER VALUES

HERE'S AN EXAMPLE 1-4 CARET PRICE $25.00

SCHWARTZ

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

824 SEVENTH ST. N. W.

LIVERIES, UNIFORMS SPORTING GOODS

Saks & Company

MEN'S AND BOYS OUTFITTERS

Ave. and 7th St. Wash. D. C.

PHONE MAIN 3495

GUIFFRE'S

Half Sole and Rubber Heel - $1.25
Whole Sole and Heel - - $1.50

908 Pa. Avenue Northwest

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D. N. MOXLEY, Conductor..110 5th Street N. E.
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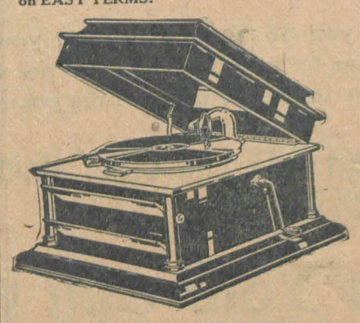

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This lead to a most extensive business, and in 1884, Mr. Moses bought the property at Eleventh and F Streets, and began the construction of the present building now occupied by *The House of Quality.*—W. B. MOSES AND SONS.—*Fair to Organized Labor.*

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DANGEROUS WIRES.

Boston.—The special committee appointed by Electrical Workers Union, No. 104, to investigate conditions under which their members work have reported that these conditions are even worse than have been claimed, and the local is urged to take action. It is charged that poles carrying wires are rotten, that wires are without insulation, and that cross-arms are supported only by the wires they are supposed to sustain. This question was discussed when the New England Electrical Workers' District Council met in this city, and a resolution was passed ordering affiliated locals to ask the central bodies of their home cities to insist on the enforcement of all inspection laws. The appalling loss of life and property, because of inefficient installation, insulation and inspection aroused the wire men, who urge better protection for workers in this calling.

MINERS MUST QUALIFY.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Officers of the United Mine Workers in this State announce that they have secured enough signatures to permit the people to vote next fall on the proposed miners' qualification act. Over 14,000 names have been filed with the State Secretary of State. The act provides that before any coal miner shall be given work in mining camps of this State he must pass an examination before a State board, to be appointed by the governor, such board to contain three members, a representative of the miners' union, a representative of the mine operators and a mining engineer. It is stated that such an act will prohibit miners who are unqualified for mining work from obtaining employment and will tend to reduce the number of mine accidents in this State.

ELECTRICIANS RAISE WAGES.

Boston.—Numerous conferences between Electrical Workers, No. 103, and their employers over the question of wages has resulted in a three-year agreement which calls for $4,80 a day until July 1, 1915, when $5 will be the rate for one year, and $5.20 for the third year. The contract takes effect the first of next July.

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30 and third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Carl Heinzman, Jr., 208 12th St. S. E.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5635 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincey Place N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10.00 a.m. W. H. Shaefer, Secretary, 1494 E Street S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 616 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary, R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Secretary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays. Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast. near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secttary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenois building, 11th and G street n. w., room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 936 Pa. ave. northwest. Phone main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th street northwest.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines. 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Monday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, 1734 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n.w. Secretary, M. O'Connor, Georgetown, D. C., Station A.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, Miss Mary Farmer, 154 A St. northeast.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier, 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman. 5229 Georgia Ave., Northeast.

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Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

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Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N. W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans. Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS OF AMERICA

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 48 WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1914. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PROHIBITION A MENACE TO THE WORKERS.

III.

From all parts of this rich land comes the cry of unemployment. The march of Coxey's army to Washington may be no more than the vagary of a dreamer, but a performance of that sort is, after all, but a symptom of a general social condition. If all people were employed satisfactorily, there would be neither cause to suggest nor room to carry out such exhibitions.

As unemployment increases, the situation of the employed becomes more precarious. It is true, organization affords protection to the individual workman; in fact, the only real and substantial protection he has, as the history of the labor movement abundantly demonstrates. The beneficent influence of the labor unions would be more widely disseminated among the toilers were it not for the enforced idleness of large numbers of workingmen. Everything that can be done to secure profitable employment for as many workingmen as possible, whether directly affiliated with an organization or not, throws around us a zone of protection. On the other hand, everything that serves to throw others out of employment, that causes idleness among workers, suspension of industries or slackness of consumption of manufactured articles, necessarily works to augment the pressure on the organizations, multiplying opportunities to replace workers with such as are out of employment and naturally glad to earn any pittance, however scant, and to that extent diminishes the protective power of the organizations.

Foresight, therefore, bids us, in our own interest, encourage and promote prosperity not only in our own craft, but in all other industries; everything that tends to limit production will cause unemployment of men and women. We should not wait until trouble strikes our own particular trade. All business, all productive work, suffers, if one industry suffers, and if the industry that suffers be small, the effect is none the less real because not immediately perceived. If the industry that suffers be big, the effect will be speedily felt all through the land, and the first to feel it will be the working people. They are always the first to feel the pangs of hard times, the last to enjoy the return of prosperity.

If you are told that certain industries or occupations ought to be suppressed, it behooves you to inquire, first of all, whether the suppression will exert a serious influence upon the condition of labor and therefore, upon your own employment, and after you begin to realize that your own condition would be seriously affected, to investigate whether the game is worth the candle; that is, whether the good to be accomplished for the community at large, yourself included, is such that you can afford, or ought, as a workingman and citizen, to be ready to sacrifice your own prosperity and that of many of your fellow workers to this supposed betterment of society at large.

It is not denied by anybody, friend or foe, that the suppression of the lawful trade in alcoholic beverages, commonly advocated by prohibition on anti-saloon agitators—for these two are the same in their ultimate aims—would, if not forever, at least for a time, throw large numbers of people out of employment.

Have you ever taken stock of the situation? Do you realize that the brewing industry—taking only this branch of the problem—is the sixth in amount of invested capital among the large industries in the United States? Do you know that it represented, alone and by itself, an investment of over $671,000,000 in 1905, according to the census bureau—more, of course, in 1914? Do you realize that its annual product represents a value of nearly $375,000,000 (census bureau, 1909), that it employs people at wages superior to all but one or two industries in the country? Do you know that the raw materials worked up in this industry include barley, corn, wheat, hops, coal, oil, brick, iron and steel, lumber, cement, in fact, all building materials, machinery without end? Do you know that the distilleries of Peoria alone consume the equivalent of the entire corn product of the States of Illinois and Iowa as far as it leaves the farm? Do you know that the production and distribution of alcoholic beverages altogether give employment directly to about 1,200,000 people, representing a population of 6,000,000 out of a total population in the United States of 98,000,000? And if we figure those who would be indirectly affected, the number employed would reach about 2,000,000, representing a population of about 10,000,000.

Do you realize what these few figures, taken at random, signify? It is not alone the destruction of these trades and the unemployment of the men engaged in them, disastrous though that would be. The capital would seek and find other avenues of profit. The people that were employed would be compelled to hunt for other lines of work, with the ultimate result that the standard of living for all workingmen must become lower. In one instance a manufacturer of bar fixtures, finding business curtailed by prohibition, discharged 2,500 out of 3,000 employees, and with the remaining 500 took up the manufacture of pianos, and by virtue of experience in handling wood was able to undersell others and put several piano factories out of business, so that not only his 2,500 employees were out of work, but also those of the piano factories that went to the wall. Few people would think of the music business being interfered with by prohibition! It only illustrates the manifold ramifications of modern industry and the complete dependence of all business on one business, and one business on all business.

This is but a brief hint of the effects of prohibition, but enough to cause workingmen to pause and think before voting on propositions looking towards prohibition in any form.

STRIKERS TELL OF LOW WAGES.

Wakefield, Mass.—Striking employees of the Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Company rattan factory told the State Board of Arbitration of the low wages paid them. Joseph Feedette, a weaver for ten years, opened his last pay envelope and drew out $9, on which he supports a family of seven children. Another striker, who declared he was a skilled worker, said he had averaged $10.98 a week for 524 weeks, a period of ten years and one onth. One of the girls testified that she and twenty-six other girls operated shaving machines, and that they were frequently cut about the hands.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS WIN.

Holyoke, Mass.—Elevator constructors have won their strike for better conditions and are comparing the new agreement with their hours and wages prior to organization, when they worked nine hours for $3 per day. Under the new schedule the eight-hour day is secured, Saturday half holiday, time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Saturdays and holidays. The following rates of wages are agreed to: For mechanics, first year, $4; second year, $4.10; third year, $4.20; fourth year, $4.40. For helpers, first year, $2.75; second year, $2.80; third year, $2.90; fourth year, $3.

THE "LABOR SHARKS"

Detroit.—The State Department of Labor announces that the numerous prosecutions are compelling a greater respect for the law intended to regulate employment bureaus. When the investigations were started last fall it was found that this law was generally disregarded. It was a practice among some of the employment bureaus to send runners about the streets of Detroit, gather up men and send them to the bureau to register, charging them $1 each. They were then told that a job was waiting for them, but that a fee of 10 per cent of the first month's wages must be paid before they would be given the position. The inspectors found cases where men were sent into other states and into Canada, after paying $4 or $5, besides their railroad fare, only to find, upon arriving at their destination, that no work was waiting for them. As a result of these investigations, the state is prosecuting violators of a law which provides that a workingman shall be given a position and actually enter upon the performance of his work before an employment bureau has a right to collect any fee. To further protect the workingman against extortion by labor employment bureaus, the law specifies that if the agency does not, within thirty days, find work for a man who has registered and paid his fee of $1, it must return half of that amount to him. Unscrupulous men are kept out of the business by the provision which makes it necessary to obtain a license from the commissioner of labor, who may revoke it when he is convinced that the law is being violated.

CARPENTERS' MOVEMENTS.

Indianapolis.—General Secretary Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, announces the following trade movements: The carpenters of Troy, N. Y., have just ended a strike instituted April 1, the employers having agreed to pay a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour for outside carpenters and 40 cents per hour for the millmen, the Saturday half holiday to apply in both cases, and the agreement to run for a period of five years. Duluth, Minn., an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour, present minimum 47½ cents. Washington, Pa., an increase from $3.75 to $4 per day. Whitby, Canada, an increase from 35 to 40 cents per hour. Santa Rosa, Cal., an increase in wages and the Saturday half holiday. Strikes are on in Cincinnati, Ohio; Lexington, Ky.; Erie, Pa.; New Castle, Pa.; La Salle, Ill.; Ardmore, Pa., and White Plains, N. Y. Prospects for settlement are good in all cases.

BAKERY SALEMEN WIN.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The first effort of the Bakery Goods Salesmen's local to better conditions has resulted in a victory. Increased wages and extra time for overtime is secured. This local is only recently organized by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Internation Union. Their proposal agreement was rejected by employers, who changed their minds, however, after a five days' strike. The agreement calls for the employment of members of the local only, all additional men to be seployer is not allowed to board any salesman, and the salesman is not to do any other kind of work outside of tfhe salesman line. Hereafter he will work only six days per week and be paid weekly.

ST. PAUL LABOR TEMPLE.

St. Paul.—The Union Labor Temple Association of St. Paul, which will erect a $100,000 building, has filed articles of incorporation with State officials. The corporation will issue 20,000 membership certificates at $5 each, with a limit of twenty certificates to any one member. The limit of indebtedness is fixed at $100,000.

PRINTERS' ELECTION

Columbia Union No. 101 Votes for Local and International Officers.

Columbia Typographical Union held its annual election on Wednesday last, and at the same time its members voted for officers of the International Typographical Union. With the closing of the polls it is safe to say that the most listless campaign the union ever saw passed into history. This was largely so from the fact that there was no contest for local officers, save delegates, all of the offices having but one candidate for each place. In the International field two of the most important places on the ticket were uncontested—Marsden G. Scott for president and John W. Hays for secretary-treasurer. Among the candidates for I. T. U. honors Columbia Union had two entries—Miss Anna C. Wilson, for Home trustee, and Joe M. Johnson, for agent of the Home. Frank Morrison, who was a candidate to represent the International in the A. F. of L., though credited to Chicago Union, seems like one of the home folks, as his position as secretary of the American Federation of Labor keeps him in this city.

The local officers elected were as follows: President, Eugene F. Smith; vice-president, Francis Benzler; secretary, George G. Seibold; treasurer, J. V. Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, Eugene Conner; doorkeeper, Nulen C. Stoops; trustee, H. B. Goodrell; auditors, G. H. Ball, C. W. Radley, and L. C. Vogt; executive committee (six book and job, 5 newspaper, and 1 machinist), J. H. Barr, M. A. Bodenhamer, John Delahunty, Percy I. Lowd, E. M. Miller, W. S. Sill, James E. Angell, G. W. Brandt, E. T. Brown, G. B. Wood, and Wilson Cook.

Four delegates were elected to the convention of the International Typographical Union which convenes in Providence, R. I., in August, the successful candidates being John B. Dickman, Dale C. Sheriff, and Chas. O'Connell, from the Government Printing Office, and Archie C. Haley, from downtown.

BREWERY WORKERS WIN.

Easton, Pa.—After a strike of nearly three weeks the brewery workers in this city have reached an agreement with their employers and returned to work. The bottlers secured an increase of from $1 to $3 per week. Working hours are reduced from ten to nine per day. The inside men will receive an increase of $1 per week and work eight hours a day six months in the year and nine hours six months. The drivers work under the same hour system with a wage increase of $1 per week. The men received most of the demands made upon the proprietors. Where the firemen and engineers formerly worked twelve hours per day, they now receive an eight-hour day for six months in the year, and work twelve hours the other six months.

ELECTRICIANS GET INCREASE.

Detroit, Mich.—A substantial wage increase is a feature of the new contract secured by Electrical Workers, No. 58, which is now in effect. Under the old scale, $3.75 was paid for eight hours; under the new $4 is paid for the same length of time. This scale only applies for one year, however, as the rate will be $4.50 for eight hours during the second year. The electrical workers now boast of a membership of 650. These advances are due to the enthusiasm that has been displayed because of a settlement of internal differences in this craft and a general abandonment of the seceding movement.

CARPENTERS ARE WINNING.

Erie, Pa.—The strike of union carpenters in this city for a higher wage scale is nearing an end. During the past few days most of the more prominent builders have signed the agreement and the members have returned to work.

BAKERY SALESMEN

Well, here we are again. We are at it, as we told you might happen. Some time ago it was our duty and pleasure to notify all our friends that they would soon have an opportunity to answer the question as to whether Sundays off, were good things for them alone or whether it would be a good thing to have the "other fellow" enjoy this blessing also.

Well in the meantime we have discovered that there is a progressive bakery in town. who though curtailing their service system, throughout the week, have reached the conclusion that the community will be benefited if they are enabled to have bread delivered to the stores in the neighborhood on Sunday. And this in spite of the fact that a great majority of the Bakery-Salesmen go to work on Saturdays as early as 1:00 or 2:00 a. m., and are off again as early as 8:30 p. m. of that same evening. Reminds us very strongly that we are like a celebrated remedy, which works while you sleep. You Eight O'Clock and Eight Hour men, imagine for a moment, our position. When you go to work at Eight in the morning, we have been working since One or Two o'clock, and when you quit that same day we continue to work from three to four and some of us, for four and a half hours after you have quit. Add to this the fact that it is now the intention of a company engaged in the bakery business in this city, to solicit trade for delivery on Sunday, and you will readily see that there is a reason (Postism). Will you eat bread or other bakery products baked by a company as the one referred to, should it be declared to be unfair to organized labor? Would you not consider the management of the plant in which you are employed as unfair if these propositions were broached with reference to your conditions? Wouldn't you kick?

Well, for high and lofty kicking, just sit back and watch us. Do you blame us for pulling for the Sunday closing law, when it is our misfortune to come in contact with an employer, whose intellect is so withered that he, while enjoying his "Day of Rest" would so go about the "management" of his business, that out of a feeling of self-protection, others were compelled to be unjust also. Is it right to the community to allow such a being to roam at large? Some people, unfortunates also, are locked up and they have their head examined, and are taken care of, wuold not this step be wise in the case of those mismanagers of whom we have knowledge?

'Twas a great mind which said: "Doing an injury, puts you below your enemy; revenging one makes you but even with him; forgiving it, sets you above him." Well, we are going to forgive our enemy, alright, but first, we are going to lick him so darn bad that he won't know whether he is forgiven or not.

At a meeting of the Bakery-Salesmen's L. U. No. 33, held on Wednesday, May 20th, a committee consisting of R. E. Donaldson, Jos. E. Toone, and the writer, was appointed to cooperate with and assist with all means in their power all committees appointed from time to time by other organizations with the object of advocating the Sunday closing law. All such committees communicating with the writer will be most cordially recognized and assisted with all the energy at our command.

JAS. L. CONSIDINE.

TIME CHANGE IN LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles.—The victory of the bakers in this city, after a twenty-four-hour strike, indicates that sentiment toward the Los Angeles trade union movement has changed. The bakers asked for a $27 per week minimum for foremen and $21 per week for bench hands. Repeated requests by the workers for a conference brought no results. A strike followed, but the bosses quickly accepted the offer to discuss matters and the agreement was signed.

NOT A GENERAL STRIKE

Indianapolis, Ind., May 16.—It would be unwise to call a general strike at this time was the decision of the executive board of the United Mine Workers, which discussed the Colorado situation and finally agreed that: "We believe that we can better aid our gallant brothers in Colorado by remaining at work, thus insuring in a financial way our fullest support to the men, women, and children, who have been long engaged in the great struggle in Colorado. We must be in a position to finance properly the strike in the State indefinitely, until the success of the miners' cause is assured, and a general strike at this time might jeopardize our position in this respect without adding anything material to the success of the Colorado strike."

An appeal for aid was issued, and was signed by the officers, who say, in part:

"Will you aid them (the Colorado strikers and families) in their struggle against John D. Rockefeller, jr., and the interests which he represents? The request of the President of the United States through his personal representative that Mr. Rockefeller use his influence in behalf of peace was refused. When he denied the President's request, he assumed to be bigger than the Government itself. Shall such a condition be tolerated by a free people? Are Mr. Rockefeller and the interests which he represents larger and more powerful than the Government of the United States?

"We need your help, your sympathy, and your support. We appeal to you to respond promptly and liberally and thus place yourself fairly and squarely on the side of all the people as against John D. Rockefeller, jr., whose name is inseparably associated with Standard Oil."

In dealing with the hazardousness of the work of the miner, the report on the Colorado situation declares that "Government statistics show that covering a period of ten years past more men were killed per thousand employed in the coal mines of Colorado than in any other mining section throughout the entire world."

The Colorado report also attacks John D. Rockefeller, jr., declaring that he by "one word favoring a settlement between the representatives of the coal companies and the representatives of the striking employes," could have avoided the loss of life and damage to property in that State.

UNIONISTS ANSWER CRITICS.

Oklahoma City.—The Trades and Labor Council has made sharp answer to the claim that organized labor is fighting the employment of girls in shoe shining establishments in this city because the girls are not organized. In a statement the unionists show there is no Bootblacks' Union in Oklahoma City, nor has there been an attempt to form one. The workers say: "The resolution heretofore adopted by the Council was prompted and unanimously passed by this body on the basic principle that such employment is unfit and undesirable for girls; and that all good citizens should protest against the greed of any and all individuals who seek to commercialize girlhood and womanhood labor to the extent that it besmirches the fair name of the city and State. We sorrowfully deplore the condition that compels girls and women to humble themselves to shine the shoes of the stronger sex."

DISCUSS TWO MOVEMENTS.

Stockton, Cal.—"The only excuse for the existence of unions is to better the conditions of labor, and the only excuse for the existence of an employers' association is to secure cheap labor," said J. B. Dale, organizer for the State Federation, at a mass meeting of unionists in this city. The speaker showed that since the beginning of trouble between the clerks and the newly-formed association of employers the union has increased in membership.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA — 2 — FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 29, 1914.

THE CASE OF JUDGE WRIGHT.

The subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee who are making a preliminary investigation into the fitness of Judge Daniel Thew Wright to hold his place on the bench of our District Supreme Court have brought many illuminating bits of information to light, but none so relishing as the fact that Judge Wright was personally and intimately acquainted with our arch enemy Mr. James Emery of the National Association of Manufacturers fame. This acquaintanceship might explain in part the animus and bitter hostility that Judge Wright displayed towards our labor leaders and through them the entire membership of the A. F. of L.

We were somewhat suspicious from the outset that there was some trail leading to the National Association of Manufacturers with which Judge Wright was familiar, and the old saying "murder will out" has come true once again.

Wherever Emery has traveled and the acquaintances that he has formed has left his footprints in the sands, and a stench that cannot be obliterated and the fact that he and Judge Wright went on hunting trips together and lunched together at our finest hotel in this city during the time that the famous Bucks Stove and Range Company case was before Judge Wright's Court will be sufficient proof in the minds of the trades unionists as to the reason which prompted the persecution by Judge Wright, of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.

We do not know what the report of this committee that is making this investigation will be, but we do know that in our opinion which is shared by considerable of our citizens, that Judge Wright is not a proper person to stay on the bench of the District Supreme Court, and we have no hesitancy in saying that Judge Wright should refrain from participating in any more trials until his case is brought to a close.

JUDICIAL LABOR-PHOBIA.

"JUSTICE is the purpose toward which society is groping slowly, uncertainly, yet ultimately. The ideal may change and shift, but justice every remains the goal. The law of the land embodies concepts of rights that must be granted individuals to secure them freedom of self-development and action. Justice exists when these rights are accorded to all individuals.

To the courts of our country belongs the duty of making justice a forceful reality in the lives of men. The courts are the guardians of the rights and ideals of the nation. They are the agencies by which justice is brought into the lives of people. If they do justice, they create respect for governmental authority. If they deny justice, they create contempt for law and rebellion against governmental authority.

American courts have an unusally grave responsibility, for their power has become practically unlimited. Their power to interpret law and to pass upon its constitutionality makes them superior to the legislatures. Judges are the least responsible of all our governmental agents.

An independent judiciary is necessary for purity of justice. Yet this very independence constitutes a menace, for judges are human and may allow practices and concepts to become established which pervert justice. Such perversions of justice have been the reason for all the great legal reforms. Such perversions of equity courts now demand reform."

* * * * * * * * * * *

"The Congress of the United States is now considering measures for the reform of abuses of the injunctive process. Those abuses American workers have felt more keenly than all other citizens. In the name of justice they demand the speedy enactment of law adequate to prevent future perversion of justice. They demand not only that organizations of workers be deemed lawful, but that they be accorded the legal right to such normal and necessary activities as will make organizations real forces for the betterment of human life.

Associated effort for self-help is the only protection upon which the workers can rely. It has done more than any other force for the uplift of the masses of our country. It will do more as the way is opened to greater opportunities. The workers demand these opportunities in the name of justice and humanity. They demand legislation that shall exempt them from the provisions of the Sherman Anti-trust Act and protect them from abuses of the injunctive process."

The above excerpts are taken from the June number of the American Federationist, and we wish that we had the space to print the whole article as it shows to what an outrageous attempt a Judge will go in the granting of injunctions in industrial disputes, is shown in the case of Judge Dayton, in the Federal District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia. This is the same Judge Dayton against whom charges were preferred in the House of Representatives and whose conduct will undoubtedly be probed by a committee of the House.

The above excerpts do credit to President Gompers as they show the wonderful respect that he entertains for our Judicial Institutions, and how zealous he is to keep them free from the suspicion of perversion, and instead of the utterance of an anarchist as some would like to have others believe Mr. Gompers is, it is the utterance of one who above all others realizes the necessity of having our courts made tne bulwark of freedom and where justice would be meted out to the rich and poor alike, for the very stability of our government rests in the respect that we entertain and the confidence that we have for this branch of our government.

We earnestly recommend to our readers to procure the June number of the Federationist, and read this entire article.

BARTENDERS NOTES

The regular meeting was held on last Sunday and much important routine business was transacted. It was decided to hold but one meeting a month during the summer months. Several committees reported, and many new applications for membership were received.

One of earliest members to show up at the meetings and one of the last to leave is the genial Financial Secretary, Bro. Wright who takes his station behind the wire wicket, and takes the coin as the members pay their dues. He is always on the job and his report at each meeting shows the treasury to be growing larger and larger.

One of the most enthusiastic members is our old friend Joe Crowley, one of the old war horses in the business but just as pert and young in his movements as the youngest in years.

Representatives of nearly every labor organization in Boston and of various international unions, together with those of civic and benevolent societies, attended the funeral of James J. English, fourth vice president of the International Bartenders' League of America and financial and business secretary of Boston Bartenders' Union, at his home, 39 Marcella St. Roxbury, on last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. English had been agent of the Boston Union for nine years and was largely responsible for its success. He was the fourth international vice president, had been the New England president for two years and a member of the Boston C. L. U., executive board for five years.

Rev. Charles W. Reagan, pastor of All Saints Church, conducted the service, after which the body was taken to St. Paul's Cemetery, Hingham, for interment.

More than 1000 members of Boston Bartenders' Union 77, attended and marched in a body to the Dudley Street Station, where the they entered carriages and joined in the cortege. Representatives from the Roxbury Bachelors' Club and Boston Aerie, F. O. E., were present.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was represented by Frank J. McCarthy, general organizer of the A. F. of L., in New England, and the International Bartenders' League was represented by Edward Flore, general president, and Jere L. Sullivan, general secretary, representing the executive board.

The Graduate, The Bride and The Linen Chest.

Every bride-to-be and every graduate wants the daintiest and most beautiful fabrics she can find for the memorable day when she makes her bow as a finished student or as a newcomer to the world of matrons.

There is only one shop in the city that is an exclusive store for these fabrics, and that is the W. B. Moses Linen Shop.

This private F Street store has its own entrance, its own expert salesmen who are ever ready to assist your selection, no matter what your requirements.

Linens, white and colored, for the summer suits and separate skirts, beautiful, soft weaves in Imported White Crepe, Voill Embroidered Batiste, Nub Crepe; French Nainsook and Longcloth for underclothes.

All you need is a good pattern, a few yards of any of these beautiful goods, and you have a dress to be proud of.

For the Linen Chest there are all the finest grades of Table Damask, Towels, Decorative Linens, Sheeting and Bed Wear.

The beautiful Moravian Linens, exquisitely hand-embroidered lace trimmed Linens, daintily embroidered pillow slips for infants use. Lovely Luncheon Sets, elegant, heavy Towels—any of them make most desirable bridal gifts.

Good, sturdy Linens of German weave that the thrifty bride-elect wants in her linen chest.

Towels that look well and wear well, bedding that is made of the best brands of cotton, Turkish Wash Cloths and even the humble scrub cloth are all represented.—W. B. MOSES SONS.—The House of Quality—Fair to Organized Labor.—ADVT.

COMPENSATION ACT PASSED.

Toronto, Can.—With the passing of a workmen's compensation bill by the Ontario legislature, Canadian trade unionists have won their long struggle for this remedial legislation, which was only made possible through the most persistent activity of the organized workers, who furnished the finances wherewith to carry on agitation, to hold public meetings, to issue literature and papers and give the question the publicity that made success finally certain. The act is to become effective not later than the first of next year. Domestic servants and farmers are not included in the legislation. In case of death, compensation is paid to the dependents in the form of a pension for life, except in the case of the children left. Their compensation stops when they reach the age of sixteen. Compensation for disability is based upon the earning capacity of the worker. In case of total disability, compensation for life with a limit of $1,100 a year is allowed.

OPENING OF A NEW STORE

On last Monday the formal opening of the new establishment of Joseph A. Wilner & Co., 8th and G Streets N. W., took place, and the store was crowded with friends and acquaintances of Bro. Wilner to wish him success. Several floral pieces were presented to him and Joe passed out the cigars to all who called. The new store is without a doubt the largest and most up-to-date tailoring establishment in the city, and the only one where the purchaser can select his goods under natures own light.

Another feature of this place that will appeal to members of trade unions is the fact that all the clothes are made on the premises in the most sanitary workshop to be found in the city by skilled union tailors, insuring the customer against the evils that come from sweat shops and from tenement house made clothes, and each garment bears the union label.

Joe Wilner is entitled to all the success that is possible, for he has proven to be one of the best trade unionists that ever came to this city. Coming here a few years ago from Baltimore where he had been blacklisted and prevented from getting employment by the Clothing Manufacturers because of his activity in behalf of trade unionism, and from whom he secured a court verdict for damages because of the blacklisting, he opened a small tailoring establishment on E Street and catered for the trade of union men who were interested in label goods, after which he moved to larger quarters on G Street a few doors below his present new location, and where he served the wants of the most fastideous in dress, always aiming to give as good if not better value for the money than could be procured eleswhere thereby refuting the oft heard phrase that union goods were not as good as the others, and that they cost more.

Joe has always been ready and willing to assist the local labor movement, and through his efforts the first local of Garment Workers was formed in this city and of which local Joe is one of its active members. He has also assisted many individuals in the local labor movement to the extent of digging down in his pocket and giving money to them in time of need, and it is gratifying to him, to know, that in almost every case the act has been deeply appreciated.

Trade Unionists are the most grateful people on God's earth, and therefore, success is in store for Joe at his new place of business. If you have not had the good fortune to meet Joe, do not fail to call on him when you need that next suit of clothes.

FROM A SUBORDINATE.

If you are living in the suburbs and have a few chickens and a little garden, these hot dry days are liable to give you considerable extra work or a "right smart" of worry. Vegetables drying up, chickens panting for breath, and a whole lot of water to carry every night and morning, will drive away any opportunity for indulgence in "augwee." Still, its mighty nice to go out in the garden—later on—and cut fresh lettuce, pull up new radishes, onions, etc., not to say nothing about—still later on—fried chicken, pot-pie, new potatoes, real sugar corn, string beans, and "other things too numerous to mention." Its going to be mighty hard work to get all these this year unless we soon have a shower.

On Sunday last I was favored with a short call by Brother Jos. E. Colton, accompanied by Miss Hickey. They had just visited the National Training School for boys, and took in Bladensburg for a few minutes on a short sightseeing trip.

So Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison didn't go to jail after all, and are still going around the country preaching the doctrine of unionism, the uplift of humanity, collective bargaining, and all those other "heresies" so obnoxious to the Rockefellers and their ilk. And the union-hating National Manufacturers' Assiciation has been exposed before the world in all its hideous wickedness and corruption, C. W. Post, the Battle Creek apostle of union destroying methods (worth over twenty and a half million dollars), has committed suicide, and Justice Daniel Thew Wright, one of organized labor's most bitter enemies, is being investigated by a Congressional committee and has a very promising chance of being impeached for "high crimes and misdemeanors." Truly

"The mills of God grind slowly,
But they grind exceedingly small."

That was a well-earned advance in salary the union conferred upon Secretary Geo. G. Seibold, at its last meeting, and I speak knowingly when I say that Brother Seibold is not only deserving of it for his past and present efficient work, but that he will earn every cent of the advance and more too. Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, never had an abler or more conscientious officer than is Secretary Geo. G. Seibold.

Now that election is over, let us all turn in and give the new officers a loyal support and Columbia Union a big boost for the celebration of its one-hundredth anniversay in 1915. Also, pull hard for the 1915 International convention to be held in Washington. Hard work is the price of success.

J. V. JOHNSON.

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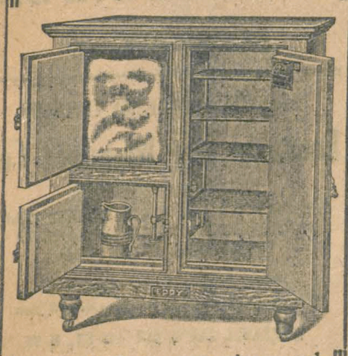

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

The recent death of a somewhat noisy enemy of organized labor was widely noted in the papers (for he was a very rich man), and a correspondent wrote me asking why I didn't "take a crack" at the deceased, as he expressed it. I beg to say to that correspondent that my fights and arguments are with the living—not with the dead. I have no stones to throw at funeral processions.

• • • •

"Spain upset by T. R.," reads a newspaper heading referring to the contemplated visit of the ex-President to that country to be present at the marriage of his son. The Dons have no monopoly of the upset business when Teddy butts in.

• • • •

Once in a while even the writer for a labor paper gets that which is the best of all pay for work—intelligent appreciation. Such a treat came to me a few days since, when I received the following in a letter from an old and valued friend:

"I want to say that you are doing a splendid work—much better, I think, than you can realize—in holding up by your weekly and monthly writings in our press a high ideal of square-man unionism and consequent brotherly regard for all mankind. I feel its influence for good continually, and I am sure it must affect others in the same way. More power to you.

FRED F. WESTON."

• • • •

A fact that pleased me much came to my attention a few days since—that J. Nat Steed, a clerk in the War Department, had recently received a merited promotion there, carrying with it a substantial increase in salary. For many years previous to his connection with the War Department Mr. Steed was a member of Columbia Union, during which membership he worked in various divisions of the Government Printing Office, notably the job room and the old war branch, in which latter he read proof for a number of years, relinquishing that position on account of eye trouble. I have known Steed so long (many years before either of us had arrived in this capital) that the date of our first meeting is quite snugly ensconced in the haze of distant memory, and many is the cheerful hour that I recall as spent in his comradeship, for in the days that are gone we worked together, played together, roomed together, and occasionally had mighty hard times together; but we were always the best of friends, and the dollar that was in one's pocket was ever the other's for the asking. So naturally it delights me to know of his well being, and here's hoping that he will continue to climb up.

• • • •

Henry S. Weyand, a member of Columbia Union, passed away at his home in this city on Sunday, May 24, 1914, the cause of death being tuberculosis. For more than a year past Mr. Weyand's health had been precarious, and in the early part of the past winter he spent a while in Florida in the hope of improvement, returning to this city without benefit from his trip. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and joined Beaver Falls Union, in that State, in 1889, shortly thereafter coming to this city, where he had since been continuously employed in the Government Printing Office, most of the time as a proof reader. He was born December 7, 1852, and is survived by two married daughters, one living in Pittsburgh and the other in this city, and both of these were with him when the end came. His wife died here several years ago. The body was taken to his old home at Beaver, Pa., where the funeral took place on May 26.

"Gus" Weyand, as he was popularly known among the craft, had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances among the people of the Printery, especially among the night workers, and there was much regret at the news of his death.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

NEWS FROM BOSTON.

Boston.—Many unions report wage increases and better working conditions that have been secured without strikes. The Grocery and Provision Clerks' union is meeting with success in its shorter workday campaign. The Garment Workers' union has raised a big defense fund to oppose those employers who favor returning to non-union shop methods. Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' union announces that its 1914 agreement, carrying substantial betterments, has been accepted by all union employers. The discharge of one of their number, without cause, resulted in a strike against a large shop by the Inside and Ornamental Iron, Bronze and Wire Workers union, which has only recently been organized. The second wage increase for street railway employes is now in effect. The lathers have secured a wage increase of 25 cents per 1,000 for ordinary wood lathing. The elevator constructors' third increase, under its agreement, is now in effect. The journeymen get $5 a day, and helpers and apprentices $3.24. The Egg Inspectors' union reports wage increases and better working conditions without a strike. Stationary Firemen's union, No. 243, reports that a number of men who went to a seceding union have returned to the bona fide organization.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. Sutton.

Five deaths in printerdom to report in the daily news budget for one day is coming rather strong.

Brother Brockwell tells of a copy holder who grew indignant on his failure to start a line with the word "Here" after it had been read to him. I was telling George Boone of finding the phrase "(Galley 32B)" in a line, when he gave me a few leaves from his own experience. No. 1, a corrector, after great effort, placing "t. r. up" in a line; No. 2, the compositor who insisted on winding up his take with the words "end even;" No. 3, the compositor placing the name of "Mr. Stet" in the telephone directory.

J. A. Huston goes to the Bureau of Mines as a copy editor.

This line will interest one-half of business Washington—"The General Supply Committee will be quartered in the old Bureau of Engraving in the near future. This committee, be it known, passes on bids and samples for Government supplies. An idea of the magnitude of its work may be gathered from the fact that the bound bids for one item only, for the coming fiscal year, makes a book about 8 inches thick.

Chief Pratt, of the G. P. O., proof room is enjoying a coastwise trip to Jacksonville, Fla., during his leave. He was accompanied as far as Baltimore by his assistant, Mr. Guttridge.

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HUNKS OF DOUGH.

To start off with, we must again refer to an accident. Bro. W. Wassum got his hand into the roller. There were so many accidents of this kind lately that it becomes realy alarming as it seems there is no way to prevent them. Bro. W. Wassum is under the medical care of the Casualty Hospital. Bro. G. Watkins' hand is getting along nicely, and with part of his wages continued by his employers and with the sick benefit from the Intl. Union, he is able to bridge himself over.

As the Mexican crisis hangs still over us, our thoughts wander down to some of our former boys. There is Chas. Wittmer, at one time Sec'y of the Aux., who is now on board the U. S. S. "North Dakota"; and John Miller, in his second enlistment, also with the "boys in blue." Let us hope that to them be spared any more work of war and that their blood shall not wet Mexican soil.

This is the time of the year in which folks are laying plans for the vacation, and among these are Bro. Hy. Hohman, who will, in company of Mrs. Hohman, make a journey across the big pond, leaving Baltimore on the 8th of next month on one of the magnificent Lloyd steamers the "Koenigin Luise." Bro. J. Grasser, whose hand is not getting well as could be expected, intends to visit old friends and relatives in Germany as soon as the condition of his hand permits. Bro. Hy. Kuhn has in his mind a little trip to New York City where he conducted a bakery in former years, and in order to comply with the wishes of his boys and girls there, Henry will take the Congressional Limited some bright Saturday morning.

Bro. J. Capperthide is telling fish stories and no doubt Jim has the experience, as he lives on the banks of the historic Potomac River. He says if members of Bakers' Union should get off a Cabin John car at New Cut Road and wish to hire some of his 38 boats, he will allow special prices.

Through the efforts of Bro. John Schmidt, the members of Bakers Union, 118, bought many of the books issued with the sanction of the Union in favor of one of our old brothers. John says he will probably turn over $175.00 to Bro. J. Peters. Bro. Chas. Gramlich is said to be the lucky winner of the candelabra.

If you have nothing arranged for this Saturday, read the invitation below. This is the second invitation from the boys in Baltimore.

Life is serious enough during six days, take the seventh day and be merry with the boys of 67, and then how about a picnic of our own some Saturday? Car fare is $1.25 per, Electric, good to return up to 11:55 Sunday p. m. If you take B. & O., use W. Lombard St. Car in Baltimore to Park.

OFFICE WORKERS' ADVANCE.

New York.—One of the first agreements entered into by the Bookkeepers, Stenographers, and Accountants' A. F. of L. Union, No. 12646, is recorded with the signed contract between that organization and the Workmen's Circle, which provides for a seven-hour workday, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., unless otherwise stipulated in writing by the Circle and the union shop committee. Saturday half-holidays are granted, and the whole day on legal holidays. Each employe will have two weeks' vacation annually after one year's employment. The present wage scale will continue until changed by agreement between the parties in interest. The union label and general rules applicable to union offices are to be observed. No employe shall be dismissed except for just cause, and no discrimination shall be made because of union activity. An employe shall be given two weeks' notice before dismissal. The Circle agrees to appoint a committee with power and authority to consider all questions of wages, conditions of employment or grievances, and to make all office rules on behalf of the clerks. The union agrees to furnish competent members on reasonable notice; to compel its members to give two weeks' notice before quitting the Circle's employment; to assist in the enforcement of rules in the offices; to compel its members to faithfully keep this agreement, and to appoint a shop committee to act with a similar committee from the Circle in the adjustment of disputes. Both sides favor arbitration in the final settlement of differences.

CAR MEN RAISE WAGES.

Akron.—The Street Carmen's Union has ratified the proposition of the N. O. T. & L. company for one year. An arbitration clause is included, to apply when representatives of the union and the company cannot adjust differences. The rate of wages for motormen and conductors is a straight increase of two cents per hour. The men receive 25 cents for first year, 26 cents second year, 27 cents third year, 28 cents fourth year, and 29 cents for five-year men.

"RUNNING HIS OWN BUSINESS."

Kansas City, Mo.—Howard A. Fitch, president of the Kansas City Structural Steel company, and president of the Commerce club, evidently does not agree with his anti-union associates that they have "the right to run their own business," as Mr. Fitch is quoted in a local paper, while discussing labor conditions here, as declaring that "our attitude will depend on what the business men of Kansas City say. We want to hear from them before we make any plans." Mr. Fitch expresses alarm over the present "labor forward" movement in this city, which is being urged by the trade union movement. He says "the unions have swooped down on Kansas City" and advocates war and curtailment of output, the very things charged against labor, in the following words: "So far as our company is concerned, we are not worrying. We can lay down on all kinds of work if we care to and it won't hurt us. But if the business men of Kansas City oppose complete control by the unions we will go into battle and stand in the front ranks all down the line."

MEDIATION TO SETTLE STRIKE.

Seattle, Wash.—One of the most bitter strikes in this section of the country came to a close when the teamsters voted to accept the proposal of the conciliation committee appointed by Mayor Gill. While comparatively few workers were involved, the struggle interested almost every citizen because of the attitude of the Employers' association, which was condemned by public officials, and which was warned by Mayor Gill that policemen would not be furnished for artificial emergencies. It is claimed that the matter could have been settled long ago, but for the interference of this association, who insisted on what they termed the "open shop."

PROGRESS IS REPORTED.

Camden.—Optimism was the keynote of President Cosgrove's address to the twelfth annual convention of the New Jersey State Building Trades Council, which convened in this city. It was shown that a number of disputes had been amicably settled during the year. Additional legislation was secured, as was many wage increases that will benefit all workers in the building industry. About 150 delegates were in attendance.

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30 p. m., third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Carl Heinzman, Jr., 208 12th St. S. E.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Tpyo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5035 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincey Place N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10.00 a.m. W. H. Shaefer, Secretary, 1404 E Street S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 616 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O.Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary, R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Secretary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast. near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Sectary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenois building, 11th and G street n. w., room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 936 Pa. ave. northwest. Phone main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th street northwest.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Monday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, D. S. Lewis, 1310 6th street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first and third Mondays, at 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n.w. Secretary, M. O'Connor, Georgetown, D. C., Station A.

Stone Masonr, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, Miss Mary Farmer, 154 A St. northeast.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each month in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier, 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman. 5229 Georgia Ave., Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N. W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans. Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

I. P. E. U.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XVIII. NO. 51 WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1914. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PROHIBITION A MENACE TO THE WORKERS.

VI.

Among the great corporations which have of late ordered all their employes to let alcoholic drink alone is the United States Steel Corporation. The order there is not exactly in that form, but practically it means that those who use alhoholic drink will have no chance for advancement and those who let it alone will have the preference in employment. This applies not only to working hours, but to the time of leisure, if there is such a thing, as well.

What is the object of such an order? Is it for the good of the men or for the good of the company? The reason, of course, is the erroneous belief that the men will be able to do more and better work if they do not indulge in alcoholic refreshment. And the prohibitionists are losing no time in heralding the action of the Steel Trust to the country at large as an endorsement of their cause.

It may well be an indorsement of their cause. For, is not the prohibition movement a class movement? On whom has prohibition heretofore borne hard? On the rich? As far as can be ascertained, the rich have never had much trouble getting all they wanted to drink. True, prices have gone up where prohibition made it more difficult to get drink and where the dealers had to be compensated for the additional risks of their business. But those who had the means have never been obliged to go without. And it is safe to say that the heads of the Steel Trust are not going without, but still they are attempting to force prohibition not upon themselves but upon the other one, their employe.

It may be true that sometimes men will overindulge on hildays or on other occasions, and be unable to come quite up to their usual standard of work the day after. But what is the real cause? If the men were well paid and did not have to work unreasonable hours, they would have time for recreation frequently or regularly, and hence there would be no temptation to go to excess on the rare occasions when they are able to have a breathing spell. Why do sailors go on sprees when they get ashore? Because they have been without entertainment for such long times that their systems crave excitement, and the pent-up feelings are apt to exceed the line of temperance and propriety. So with the factory worker. Give him reasonable means and opportunity for recreation and he will but rarely overindulge. But to deprive him entirely of alcoholic refreshment, which leading psychologists hold to be the chief means of recreation, must lead only into deeper degredation. If even on a holiday the man cannot go out to a concert garden with friends or family and enjoy himself while sipping a glass of beer, what sort of a life is he going to lead?

It has been said that recreation is the chief means of forming character, and from the point of view of bodily and mental and moral health it is absolutely indispensable. The scientist tells us today that food which is not enjoyed does but little good, and he justifies the expenditure of relatively considerable sums on features that merely add to the pleasure of a meal without affording nourishment in the strict sense of the term. Likewise the nervous system cannot be deprived of the chance to recuperate, without serious injury to the man as a whole. For a little while he may be able to give more work for the wages he gets. But after that he is a wreck. And then he is discharged and another is taken in to be squeezed dry.

That will be the case of such workmen as obey the order because they must. Those who obey because they cannot tolerate alcohol or to use it temperately or enjoy it, belong to a class that is not like the normal man, and from among them the employer will get inferior work.

It is similar with the railroads. To prohibit the use of alcoholic drink while on duty may be perfectly proper in this case. Alcoholic drink is a means of recreation and perhaps there is ground for excluding it from working hours in occupations requiring intense concentration. But to require abstinence while off duty is unreasonable. Rather exclude from railroad service such men as cannot tolerate what normal men enjoy.

The conditions created by these corporations among their men are what the prohibitionists want to create for all workers. Are American workingmen ready to endorse such a plan? Are they ready to give to their employers not only all their strength during working hours but their pleasures during the scant time they have off duty as well? In other words, are they going to allow their lives to be regulated by the whims of others? Or are they going to insist that they are free men and can dispose of themselves as they please aside from the labor which they sell to those who employ them?

MAKES A LARGE AWARD.

Columbus, Ohio.—For the first time the state industrial commission, in charge of the workmen's compensation fund, has granted a lump sum award in a total disability case. It was in favor of Lee Worman, of East Columbus, who lost both hands in an accident at the Balston Steel Car company plant. He will receive a lump sum of $3,646.75, in addition to by-weekly payments of $9 per week for the remainder of his life. An original award of $12 per week for life was granted the injured man, but he wanted a lump sum to buy a home and start in the chicken business.

WOULD SETTLE STRIKE.

San Francisco.—The board of supervisors has authorized Mayor Rolph to appoint a committee of three to attempt to settle the strike of printing pressmen and assistants in this city. The press assistants went on strike a year ago when employers refused to raise wages from $13.50 to $16 per week. The printing pressmen struck in sympathy with the assistants.

STREET CAR MEN WIN VICTORY.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Motormen and conductors on the street car lines of this city have won a victory in their fight for better working conditions, and a threatened tie-up of the system has been averted. Peter Witt, the city's street railroad commissioner, and officers of the company, met the executive committee of the Street Car Men's union, and promises have been made to arrange schedules of runs so as to give the men eight hours' work a day without being compelled to remain on duty thirteen hours, as at present.

APPROVE SHORTER WORK DAY.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Agitation for shorter workday is bringing results in this city. The leading department stores have entered into an agreement to open their stores at 8:30 o'clock instead of 8 o'clock the year round, beginning last Monday. They also agreed to close at 6 p. m. on Saturdays during July and August. Other lines of business are considering taking similar action.

SUPPORT LABOR DEMANDS

Buffalo, N. Y.—At a meeting of the Buffalo Federation of Churches, the following was included in a report of its social committee which was unanimously adopted:

"The churches must stand:

"For equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life.

"For the fullest possible development for every child, especially by the provision of proper education and recreation.

"For the abolition of child labor.

"For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.

"For the abatement and prevention of poverty.

"For the conservation of health.

"For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases, and mortality.

"For the right of all men to the opportunity for self maintenance, for safeguarding this right against encroachments of every kind, and for the protection of workers from the hardships of enforced unemployment.

"For suitable provision for the old age of the workers, and for those incapacitated by injury.

"For the right of employes and employers alike to organize for adequate means of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

"For a release from employment one day in seven.

"For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.

"For a living wage as a minimum in every industry, and for the highest wage that each industry can afford."

CARPENTERS ADVANCE.

Washington.—General Secretary Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, writes the A. F. of L. headquarters regarding recent trade movements of the carpenters: "La Salle, Ill., made a demand for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour and struck April 1 in support of same. The strike has ended, our men securing a two-year agreement, 52½ cents the minimum for this year and 55 cents per hour for next year. At Galveston the employers have signed up for an increase from 50 to 56¼ cents per hour, same to take effect August 29, 1914. Port Colborne, Canada.—After a strike lasting one day the employing contractors signed an agreement for an increase of 5 cents per hour, making the minimum 40 cents per hour."

"EFFICIENCY" UP TO DATE.

New York.—The Erie Railroad is saving $4,000 a month by not washing its car windows, according to Albert J. Stone, general manager of the road, who appeared before the State board of public utility commissioners in Jersey City. He declared his road was too poor to clean its cars, and refused to answer any questions about salaries of its officers. C. D. McKelty, inspector of the commission, stated that the cars and engines were in a filthy condition, and liable to cause accidents, as it was impossible to see whether there were any loose nuts or bolts on the engines.

UPHOLDS OHIO MINE LAW.

Cleveland.—The United States District court has held valid the Green anti-screen law, passed by the last Ohio legislature and urged by miners of this state for the past twenty years. The law provides that miners shall be paid on the run-of-mine basis instead of for coal passed through screens. The court refused an injunction restraining the State Industrial Commission from enforcing this law. It is said that the mine owners are preparing to appeal to the United States Supreme court.

WAGING VIGOROUS FIGHT

Dayton, Ohio.—A nation-wide fight is being made to prevent a renewal of the contract by the Postoffice Department for the printing of "business return" corner cards on stamped envelopes. The contract will expire June 30, 1915. The campaign has been started by the Typographical Union of this city, and it is enlisting the support of their own members, job printers, and of union labor in every part of the country. The charge is made that the contract provides for the printing of corner cards on the stamped envelopes at a figure which is possible only by methods which cannot be sanctioned by the industrial practice of the day. It is stated that 24 cents a thousand is the average price for the printing of these cards. The printers declare that it is made possible by a "speeding up" system of piece work on the part of the employes, who are not unionized, if the company which has the contract can find it out, by working longer hours than the Federal law permits on government work, and by bad conditions generally. The men who are conducting the campaign say that they have information that a large number of girls are being employed at night and that they work 55 hours a week, in defiance of the State law, but that they have been unable to verify the statements that have been made to them.

This is not the first fight that has been made on the contract. Urged by publishers' associations and like interests a resolution intended to prevent the printing of corner card addresses on the stamped envelopes was introduced in 1909 in the House of Representatives by Congressman Tou Velle, of Ohio. The bill passed by an overwhelming majority, but died in the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads. The printers are calling upon workers and sympathizers to aid them in developing a sentiment that will permit printing to go to the job printing houses in the regular course of business and at the same time eliminate the local "sweat shop" monopoly.

TO REGULATE HOURS.

Boston.—The two Barbers' unions have established a "short-hour" district as a result of conferences with employers. Both sides agree that it would be best for the trade and for the men to have a definite hour's agreement, also that the boundaries of the recognized short-hour district should be defined. Within the territory the employers will pay the full union scale; the shops can open as early as 7 a. m. if desired, but if so must close at 7 p. m., or if opened at 7:30 a. m. must shut up in twelve hours, the men to be allowed one hour for dinner and one-half hour for supper, and have a half-day off each week.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Holyoke, Mass.—The Master Builders' Association signed a three-year agreement with Carpenters' Union No. 66 and 390, which provides that the first year the wage rate shall be 47½ cents per hour, $3.80 for an 8-hour day and $20.90 for a week of 44 hours. This schedule will remain in force for one year, when the wages will be increased to 50 cents per hour; $4 per day, or $22 for a 44-hour week.

PAINTERS WIN STRIKE.

San Jose, Cal.—As a result of conferences between employing painters and the Building Trades council an agreement has been reached whereby the strike of journeymen painters, begun about a month ago for a wage increase of 50 cents a day, was declared off and the demand granted. The agreement further provides for the creation of a permanent commission, consisting of employers and employes, who will adjust future differences and consult on trade conditions.

PROVEN FRIEND OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

Organized labor may well feel proud to know that they are represented in Congress by Frank Buchanan. Honest and fearless in his efforts to help his fellow man, he has fought for legislation with a courage that has won the respect and admiration of all with whom he has come in contact and even his enemies have come to realize that it will be to their displeasure to attempt to slip anything over on Frank, and to sidetrack him in any way when he has set out to accomplish something for the toilers.

HONORABLE FRANK BUCHANAN.

During the past week he filibustered much to the discomfort of some of the leaders in Congress, and when attempts was made to have him let up so that they could proceed with consideration of the Sundry Civil Bill his only reply was a shrug of the shoulders and a demand for quoroum which took up much valuable time. It was demonstrated to those same leaders that it would have been the part of wisdom and much invaluable time saved to have considered Frank's bill looking to the safety of men engaged in the building trades of this city, on the day that this bill should have had the right of way in the House, and it served a lesson to the whole House that when Frank Buchanan's rights are in the least trampled upon that in the end they will be the sufferers.

If organized labor had a few more members of the type of Frank Buchanan in the House they would not need a majority to have labor's interests given the consideration to which they are due, for there is plenty of machinery that can be used, provided the members have the courage to use it, to compel Congress to give heed to the pleas of the working people.

Frank Buchanan has proven a staunch friend to the working people of the District and has introduced many bills and has fought for the passage of the same both in committee and on the floor of Congress. A hearing was held during the past week on a bill introduced by Frank which has for its object the granting of one day of rest in each seven days of employment for every person working in the District of Columbia, and the chances are bright for its passage at this session of Congress. The delegates to the Washington Central Labor Union are warm admirers of Frank Buchanan and the following resolution was unanimously adopted at its meeting of two weeks ago:

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The need for the working people of this country to be represented in the halls of Congress with men who are familiar with their aims and objects was never more necessary than the present time owing to the vast amount of legislation that is introduced in their behalf, and

WHEREAS, It has been necessary for the Legislative Committee of the Washington Central Labor Union to keep an accurate account of the work and votes of the Members of Congress especially on those matters effecting the interests of the toilers, and

WHEREAS, The Honorable Frank Buchanan, a Member of Congress from the seventh district of Illinois, has demonstrated his interest and sympathy with legislation effecting our interests in an intelligent, fearless and courageous manner, always taking a leading part in the passage of bills effecting labor's interests, and a sincere worker before committees and on the floor of Congress, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Washington Central Labor Union, desiring to show our appreciation for his sterling qualities, take this means of expressing our indorsement of the Honorable Frank Buchanan as a Congressman that labor needs and ought to have in the halls of legislation. We most heartily indorse his course in Congress and recommend him to the consideration and support of citizens who wish to be represented by a true progressive, and who can be assured that in supporting Frank Buchanan they are supporting a man who has been tried and has proved himself to be true to those interests in which the working people are most concerned, and wish to see intelligently promoted, and we would call upon the working people of the seventh district of Illinois to, irrespective of their partisan political belief, vote for and return to Congress the Hon. Frank Buchanan, the friend of the working people.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - - - Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF ... FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 19, 1914.

THE GENERAL BAKING COMPANY.

The first trouble to break the splendid serenity that has existed in this city in the Baking Industry for a number of years between the employer and the employe, occurred on last Monday night, when the Washington Central Labor Union were compelled to place the General Baking Company on the unfair list of organized labor.

The trouble that caused this action was the violating of an agreement which this concern had with the Bakery Salesmen's Local Union which forbids the delivery of bread on Sundays. If this concern is allowed to deliver bread on Sundays, it will be but the beginning of deliveries by all other bread concerns which will mean that the men who work at this business will have to forego the pleasure of having a Sunday of rest. It now remains for organized labor of the District to show this concern, which is a branch of a gigantic combination, operating bakeries in other large cities, that they cannot start such an obsolete custom as this and get by with it, and, if the assistance is given to the Bakery Salesman to which they are justly entitled, it will not be long before this concern is brought to a realization of their senses and made to see the error of their ways.

If you, kind reader, will but do your part and induce your fellow trade unionists to do theirs, there will not only be none of the product of this concern sold on Sunday, but there will be none of it sold on any other day, so get busy at once, and help the Bakery Salesmen in their struggle for conditions which you are desirous of enjoying for yourself.

THE DAY OF REST BILL.

Hearings were held on the bill introduced by the Honorable Frank Buchanan, to give to every person working in the District of Columbia one day of rest in each seven days of employment during the past week, before a sub-committee of the House District Committee. As is usually the case when a bill, the object of which is to grant humane treatment to those who have to toil for a living, is being considered, the chief opponents were the representatives of the corporations, and in this instance there was no exception. The Railway Companies were there through their representatives, and they protested vigorously against the passage of this bill, and to hear them tell it, they have a force of satisfied employes, but, in interviewing these same employes we have yet to find any that would not welcome the passage of this measure.

Frank Buckanan the staunch friend of the working people, was at the hearing and not only spoke in favor of this bill, but he put some very pertinent questions to these railway representatives and the only replies were the old stock ones which when analized means that we have no right to legislate to prevent people from killing themselves if they so so desire, in working for these (benevolent ?) corporations.

The passage of this bill will not only bring about better conditions for those who are now working for these corporations, but it will also mean additional places for others to work and thereby relieve the glut in the labor market to a large extent. We have every reason to believe that this bill will become a law, and add further to the splendid record of the Honorable Frank Buchanan.

THE WRIGHT CASE.

Interest in the proceedings against Justice Wright increases as new phrases in the case are being brought to light through the probing by the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee. One of the strange feature in connection with this case is the lack of prudence shown on the part of the lawyers who have been called to testify, for the advice that they generally give to a client "Do not talk to anyone about this case," has been absolutely lacking on their own part, and it looks to us as though there has been so much talking done by those who know something about the case, that they do not know themselves just what they have said, or to whom they have said it.

During the past week a phase of this case that was brought out early in the proceedings and to which the committee have again devoted their attention, is Justice Wrights connection with the Sealed Package Ice Co., and the apparent loss of his note that was given for stock in this concern. On the face of the testimony it would seem that Justice Wright was aware of the fact that all was not on the level with this concern, and it would seem that it was his duty to the public, from the high position of trust that he held, and especially those poor innocent victims who were lead to take stock in this concern because of the fact that he was on of the Board of Directors, to have protected them from the losses that they were later compelled to suffer.

An amazing feature of the case is the apparent and unnecessary haste that was taken by the District Attorney's office in the attempt to railroad the case against Wade H. Cooper the man who filed the charges against Judge Wright. It looks as though a conspiracy existed between the bench and this office in the desire to speed up the wheels of (in) justice, but the old familiar saying "That the best laid plans of the mice and men oft gang astray," was once more aptly demonstrated.

We are of the belief that the interest of the people would be best conserved if there would be a cleaning out of the present force in the District Attorney's office, and a new set of Supreme Court Justices appointed, and in this way the confidence of a large number of citizens in the Judicial branch of the District government would be restored, something that is absolutely needed at the present time.

G. P. O. NOTES

John V. Cogan, son of Foreman E. Cogan of the forwarding and finishing section of the bindery, who graduated from the Georgetown University in the class in dentistry Tuesday, had the honor of being selected class historian and delivered the oration at the commencement exercises. Mr. Cogan was born in New York City and is a graduate of St. Patrick's Cathedral School of New York. While attending the Georgetown University he has taken an active part in athletics and sports and has become popular with his classmates and associates in the city. Mr. Cogan will establish himself in business in the near future, locating on M Street, between Connecticut Avenue and Seventeenth Street, Northwest.

Eugene Faetsch, of the forwarding and finishing section of the bindery, left last Monday for a three month's visit in Berlin, Germany.

John J. O'Brien, the popular foreman of the electrotype and stereotype division, returned to work last Monday from the convention of the electrotypers and stereotypers, which was held at Newark, N. J. John renewed many old-time acquaintances at the convention.

After attending the convention as a delegate to the electrotype and stereotype finishers convention at Newark, N. J., Michael Shea of the foundry is back again at work.

John Farrell, of the finishing room, left last Thursday for a three weeks' visit to his home in Jackson, Miss.

Luke F. Ludlow was acting foreman of the forwarding and finishing section of the bindery the past week, in the absence of J. E. Cogan, who was enjoying a portion of his annual leave.

William Waverly Taylor, son of William W. Taylor, foreman of the ruling and sewing section of the bindery, was one of the class of sixty-one graduating from McKinley Manual Training School this session. Mr. Taylor was also one of the six young men to graduate with honors, receiving a gold medal. He left the city June 14 for Nebraska, where he will join a United States surveying party as assistant surveyor.

Ferd Hofmann was acting assistant foreman of the stamping and casemaking section the past week.

A. W'lliams, organizer for the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders for the New England States, also delegate to the Denver Convention, and Frank Callahan, delegate from Boston Local No. 16, I. B. of B., were visitors at the office last Tuesday on their way home from the convention.

WOULD CHANGE PENAL SYSTEM.

Boston.—In an address before the Central Labor Union, on the working of the criminal laws of this State, District Attorney Pelleter advocated State control of all prisons and penal institutions and designating them houses of reformation. He drew attention to the unequal sentence given from different courts for the same crime, and he advocated taking away from judges the power to determine the penalty for a crime. Instead he would have the penalties imposed by a permanent paid commission after making a complete investigation of each case.

BAKERS MAKE GAINS.

Holyoke, Mass.—The Bakers' union and employing bakers have signed an agreement carrying a general wage increase of $1 a week for each worker. Two more holidays are gained, but the bakers agree to work on a holiday when it falls on a Saturday or Monday, upon request of the employer, upon the payment of time and one-half for such work. The increase gives the first hands $20, second hands $17, and third hands $15 a week.

CHARGE DISCRIMINATION.

Davenport, Iowa.—Machinists employed by the Linograph company are on strike. They charge discrimination against one of their members, in that he was discharged without a reason having been given. An international officer is now on the ground, and it is believed the mater will be settled satisfactorily to both parties.

TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES.

Utica, N. Y.—An arbitration board has decided in favor of 500 teamsters in this city, whose recent strike tied up traffic. The men are granted an increase of $1 a week and time and one-half for work done Sundays and holidays. Both sides have accepted the decision, which stands for three years.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. Sutton.

A militant spirit fills the atmosphere of the mono keyboard section, descending to the second gereration. A near dozen operators find "military duty" on various occasions written opposite their names on the time slip. Messrs. Herndon, (on the day side), and Morcock (on the night side) have sons attending the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Messrs. Alderman and Groome have long since attained international fame in rifle practice.

A son of C. B. Yater is Colonel of the Washington High School Cadets. Charles Peake is the proud father of a yeoman on the firing line at Vera Cruz. Young Peake sends his father a series of interesting views from the Mexican port.

Friends of Earl Torrey, now in the Indian Bureau, will be pleased to learn of his parents' rise to affiuence by the discovery of a number of oil wells on on their property in the West.

Messrs. Clark, Bodine, and other craftsmen from G. P. O., went to Richmond last week, with the Kallipolis Grotto, Order of the Mystic Shrine.

The departments are finally falling into line. For many years the G. P. O., has celebrated Flag Day and every other patriotic period on the calendar.

Frank Buckland leaves this week for the Holy Land, on his annual trip for the collection of material for his pictures and lectures.

"Station G" will soon be only a memory. Box holders are notified that service in this direction will, at the expiration of the present month, be obtained at the branch postoffice on Pennsylvania Avenue.

From the literature at hand, the tenth annual convention of the Advertising Clubs of America, at Toronto, June 21-25, will be a gathering of boosters in the superlative degree. And that, too, with the president of the livest organization in America named Woodhead. It would not be a bad idea for the International Typographical Union and the Clubs to meet in the same city on the same date—the man who writes the ads and the man who sets them.

FROM THE LABOR WORLD

Miss Sarah Conboy and Mary Kelliher stopped off at Washington during the past week on their way to Georgia, where they will assist in organizing the Textile Workers.

Last week the eighth big Boston union of electrical workers was formed and the third to be composed exclusively of Telephone Company employes. It include all those employed in the contract, adjustment, complaint and other interdepartments of the system.

Boston postoffice clerks, who two weeks ago decided to join A. F. of L., Federation of Postoffice Clerks, will receive the charter for the local organization and be instituted at Intercolonial Hall this afternoon. The charter roll was signed by 180, two weeks ago and the organizing committee expects about 600 names for today.

Last Sunday, at a big meeting held at the American House, Boston letter carriers were advised to affiliate with the A. F. of L., by various speakers. The carriers' National organization has sent the proposition to a referendum vote of the membership, and the ballot will be taken this month.

HAVE LARGE ATTENDANCE

On Sunday, June 7th, the regular monthly meeting of the Beer Wagon Drivers was held in Costello's Hall, and it was one of the largest attended meetings held for sometime. Matters of much importance were considered and acted upon. John B. Colpoys, Secretary of the Central Labor Union was present and spoke to the members on "Conditions effecting their Trade," and was listened to with rapt attention. It was decided to subscribe for the entire membership to take THE TRADES UNIONIST of which Bro. Colpoys is the editor, and the membership will now be kept in touch with conditions effecting the labor world.

WIN LONG STRUGGLE.

Philadelphia.—The long controversy of piece dyers and finishers at the James Holton plant has been adjusted. All strikers returned to work with a wage increase of 12 per cent. These workers have combated this company for years and the adjustment is the third victory within a month for the piece dyers and finishers.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Zanesville, Ohio.—Carpenters and their employers in this city have compromised wage differences, and the short strike of these workers is at an end. The new minimum scale is $3.75. The old rate was $3.40.

MEATS GROCERIES FISH

Increase the purchasing power of the wages of labor by dealing at the

OLD DUTCH MARKET, Inc.

930 La. Ave. N. W. — 1111 H Street N. E.
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LAGER, per Case of 24 Bottles.....$1 50
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Write or Telephone for Premium List. — TELEPHONES, West 1600, 1601, 1602

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Special Rates to Union Men and their Families

One Hundred (100) Beautiful Rooms

OPEN FOR ITS SECOND SEASON—THE FINEST ON THE POTOMAC

First-Class in All Its Appointments — M. W. SHERMAN, Prop.

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is made in many sizes and styles of construction, suitable for every family and space in the home.

Over 60 years of continuous development places the Eddy Refrigerator as the most satisfactory from every viewpoint of economy and preservation of food.

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Cakes and Bread of All Kinds on Sale by all the Leading Grocers.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Henry A. Nothnagel, an esteemed member of the proof room force at the Government Printing Office, has been ill for for the past two weeks, and an operation may become necessary. He is now at Providence Hospital, and is considered better. A host of friends sincerely trust that he will soon be all right. Mr. Nothnagel represented Columbia Union in the International convention which was held in New Orleans in 1884.

• • • •

Walter D. Morgan, well known by many of his fellow members of Columbia Union, is the father of a bright youngster, Frank B. Morgan, who was one of the graduates at McKinley Manual Training School this year, and the way the youth acquitted himself in his studies was a source of much and natural pride to Pater Morgan. Frank will devote his energies to the profession of electrical engineering, in which the writer wishes him a large measure of success.

• • • •

Miss Mary Blore, one of the well-known and popular employees of the Printery's proof room, is away on a two months' leave of absence, which she will spend in England, for which country she sailed about a week ago, being accompanied by her sister, Mrs. E. G. Shaw, of Fort Myers, Fla. Their itinerary will include a visit with friends in New Forest, near Southampton, considerable touring in rural England, and short stays in the principal towns of historic interest.

• • • •

Many of my readers here will remember J. W. Marsh, who until a year or so ago was one of Uncle Sam's proof readers, and who now, I believe, is engaged in chicken raising near Chicago. He still takes much interest in the affairs of Columbia Union, and recently wrote his friend W. F. O'Brien as to the result of the delegate election here. Learning from O'Brien's reply that a gentleman by the name of O'Connell had been elected, he sent in this characteristic reply: "Whady-mean O'Connell—Dublin Dan or Contentious Charlie?" The reply from Washington was: "It is neither. Swampoodle (Mono) Charlie is the winner, and a good man he is, too." It is all right for "Hungry" (which is Marsh's old-time Chicago cognomen) to take the commendable interest he does in things printorial hereabouts, but for him to refer to the genial "Texas" O'Connell as "Contentious" is absolutely unparliamentary, and as soon as I see "Texas" I shall tell him of "Hungry's" lapse, and then—well, Marsh'll hear from him.

• • • •

It was a pleasure to meet, one day during the past week, B. Lee Smith, of Atlanta, who is well known and much liked in this city, where he worked for several years as compositor and proof reader in the Government Printing Office. Mr. Smith, who was returning from a business trip to New York, tells me that he is connected with the advertising department of the Georgian, Hearst's Atlanta paper, and that domiciled in the same establishment are Eugene George, Harry Springer, and J. L. ("Cos") Rodier, all of whom are well known here. All three of them are employed as readers on the Georgian, and, as Lee expressed it, "all well and holding good jobs."

• • • •

The printer man continues to get recognition among the veterans of the Spanish American War. W. T. Herritage, a foreman in the Government Printing Office, was recently elected by Richard J. Harden Camp of the Spanish War Veterans to be held in Louisville in September and also to represent his camp in the convention of the department of the District of Columbia in July.

• • • •

Improvement in sanitary matters continues to receive the earnest attention of officials of the Government Printing Office, and in no part of the establishment is this more marked than in the Monotype hand section. Practical results are being accomplished by Chiefs Ridings and Lippincott in the matter of dust eradication. The problem of "blowing out" the lead dust from the cases without discomfort or danger of poisoning to the cleaners has been solved by the adoption of the vacuum process, a closely fitting wire screen preventing mixing of the type in the cases. Machinist Kildare has on request invented and manufactured an attachment whereby the galley-rack shelves, inaccessible to the standard cleaner fixtures, can be thoroughly freed from dust. Such thoughtful interest is appreciated by the workers, and results in a contented and healthy force. Another good thing to take up in the sanitary line is the abolition of the common drinking cup, and if Columbia Union's Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis will get Dr. Manning and other officials of the office actively at work on the matter the bubble fountain will soon succeed the method now in vogue.

W. N. Brockwell.

Don't fail to read the The Trades Unionist every week, devoted to the interests of the working people.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

Washington.—Figures just issued by the United States Department of Labor show that 119,885 immigrants were admitted to our shores during the month of April. Of this number 30,717 came from Southern Italy, Greece furnished the next largest number, 9,798, followed by Germany with 7,751, and Poland with 6,533. A total of 6,286 Magyars were admited, 4,641 Roumanians, 4,427 Russians, and 3,222 from Bulgaria and Servia.

The unskilled, as usual, constituted the vast bulk of this huge army. There were 36,041 listed farm laborers, and 28,079 as laborers. The total of those who professed a knowledge of farming was 2,179, while the number of gardeners was but 177. The servant list contributed its usual large proportion, 11,656 being admitted. Among the trades, that of carpentering received the largest supply, 1,338 being admitted. There were 1,332 clerks and accountants, 1,189 tailors, 842 shoemakers, 952 masons, 891 mariners, and 514 dressmakers. It is interesting to note that these peoples were, in the majority of cases, ticketed to the industrial States, over one-half of them being distributed among the States of New York, 30,582; Pennsylvania, 15,575; Massachusetts, 10,479; Illinois, 10,343, and Ohio 9,263. During the month of April 399 were deported under the provisions of the immigration law, for various reasons, and 22,801 emigrants voluntarily departed from this country. New York, with 5,499, and Pennsylvania, with 4,991, furnished the bulk of this number.

PRINTING PRESSMEN STRIKE.

Trenton, N. J.—Pressmen in the commercial and job printing offices struck after making a futile effort to obtain wage increases.

Bricklayers' Union No. 1
Washington, D. C.

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Wm. Pollard.....522 14th St. N. E.
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Frank Miller.....50 K St. N. E.

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Robert McMackin.....1202 N. Cap. St.

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William Pollard.....522 14 St. N. E.
P. A. Sugrue.....59 L St. N. E.
Maurice A. Wolf.....418 F St. N. E.
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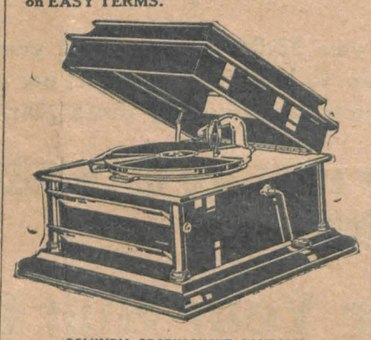

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7.30 chrd at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Carl Heinzman, Jr., 208 12th St. S. E.

Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Tpyo. Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pa. Ave., N. W.

Bartenders No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall. 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place Northwest.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablemen: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10.00 a. m. in Costello's Hall. Secretary, Henry Miller, 5035 Georgia Avenue, Northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye streets southeast. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 Eye street northeast.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincey Place N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10.00 a.m. W. H. Shaefer, Secretary, 1404 E Street S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10.00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 22nd street northwest.

Bricklayers Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, M. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place Northeast.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alex. Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 5th and E, northwest, Eagles Hall. Secretary, J. W. Foster, 117 E street southeast.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall. Secretary, Sam'l Murdock, 1341 South Carolina Ave., southeast.

Chauffeurs Protective Union, Local 236: Meets first and third Sunday nights of each month, at 6th and G Streets northwest. Secretary, D. O. Paul, 713 Mt. Vernon Pl.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 737 Seventh street northwest. (Wassaman's.) Secretary, R. Allnutt, 814 D street northeast.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 133 R. I. Avenue northwest.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Harrity, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets Every Friday, at 8.00 p.m. Hall, S.E. Cor. 10th & Penn. ave. n.w. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. n. e.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, 12th and B streets northwest.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson street northeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, 2916 Vista street northeast.

Furriers, No. 14,315: Meets every Saturday night 518 K street n.e. Secretary, S. Leiboutz.

Woodfinishers, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 1053: Meets Building Trades Hall every second and fourth Monday. Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 912 D street southwest.

Garment Workers, United, No. II. Meets First and Third Mondays at Typographical Temple, Albert Kason President; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 7th street northwest.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R street, Northeast.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O street northwest. Secretary, S. J. Childs, 302 P street northwest.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month. Secretary, Daniel Clark, 442 Q street northwest.

Iron Moulders, No. 215: Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month, Rechabite Hall, B St., southeast. near third Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th street northeast.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, 11th and Q streets northwest. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth street northwest.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. Northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 224 11th street southeast.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St., N.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 1st street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 3rd floor, Secretary Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Bldg.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 247: Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Fred W. Fox, 235 12th St. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenois building, 11th and G street n. w., room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 936 Pa. ave. northwest. Phone main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 520 13th street northwest.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner 6th and G Sts., Northwest. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E northeast.

Paperhangers, No. 420: Meets every Monday, 430 Ninth Street, northwest. Secretary, D. S. Lewis, 1310 6th street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Fr day of each month, 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, John H. Brown.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5. Meets 2d&4th Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall. 430 9th St., N.W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida avenue northwest.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Mills, 15 I street northeast.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets 4th Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Daniel Leane, 231 H street, Northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest. Secretary, H. O. Brubaker 517 Harvard street northwest.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 1201 21st street northwest.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Penna. Ave. northwest.

Steam Fitters, & Helpers No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at the Paperhanger's Hall, 430 9th St. n.w. Secretary, M. O'Connor, Georgetown, D. C., Station A.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, Evans.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 9th street northwest. Secretary, Miss Mary Farmer, 154 A St. northeast.

Tailors, Journeymen, No. 188: Meets first Tuesday in each nonth in Costello's hall. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N street northwest.

Team Owners Union, No. 393: Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1047 Jefferson St., northwest. Secretary, W. C. Peter, 1068 Jefferson St. northwest

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson street northwest.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 516 9th street northwest. Secretary, J. G. Maier, 320 A St. N. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Thursday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 4 1-2 St. Secretary, W. K. Merryman, 5229 Georgia Ave., Northeast.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G street northwest. D. Douglas Wilson, editor of the Journal; George Preston, secretary-treas.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N, W.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G street northwest Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 6th street northwest.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins building, Tenth and D streets northwest.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, Fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday, in the month at Typographical Temple. C. H. Evans, Secretary, 320 4th street northeast.

TO VISIT THE HOLY LAND

By F. E. Buckland.

Washington, June 16, 1914.

Editor, Trades Unionist:

As many of your readers have requested me to send an account of my travels this summer, it may be of interest to them to learn at this time the extent of our itinerary, which will be in countries for the most part that we have not as yet visited, as well as over seas we have not heretofore traversed.

In order that we may have the benefit derived from a long sea voyage, we sail on Wednesday, the 17th inst., from Baltimore on a steamer that will require about eleven days to make the voyage to Bremen, Germany, with a day's stop at Southampton. From the German port we will make our way to Copenhagen, Denmark, and make the capital of the Danish kingdom our headquarters, and visiting the numerous points of interest in this country. After about two weeks in Denmark we will return to Germany, visiting several cities in the Kaiser's domains.

On August 2 we will go to Hamburg and board the Victoria Luise, one of the finest cruising steamers on the seas, and sail for Edinburg, where we will spend two days, and then proceed to the Orkney Islands, the Faroe Islands, and Iceland, at each of which we will spend a few hours, and then sail for Spitzbergen, a thousand miles to the northeast and well within the Polar Circle. Our steamer will touch at several points at this latter island, and then proceed to the North Cape, from which we will make our way down the Norwegian coast, making ten stops. At Bergen we leave the steamer and go overland by rail and carriage to Christiana and then on to Stockholm. From the latter city we will go through the Gotha Canal to Gothenburg, a trip of about three days, and said to be one of the most interesting travel routes in all Europe.

After a week's visit in Berlin we will embark for home, where we expect to arrive the latter part of September. My first letter will be from Southampton, which will contain some of our experiences during our eighteenth passage of the Atlantic.

MINIMUM WAGE BY CHURCH.

Chicago.—One thousand dollars as the minimum salary of Presbyterian ministers, was advocated before the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States by Rev. Murdock McLeod, of Tacoma, chairman of the committee on ministerial relief, who declared that men whose lives have been spent in the pulpit were entitled to pass their declining years in comfort. The committee on prison reform condemned the prison contract labor system and recommended that prison sentences be the last steps of the law instead of the first.

Kansas City, Mo., May 30.—"For some years the churches have labored with the souls of men, forgetting that they had bodies. Now, coincident with the movement in all public institutions to get into a more intimate relation with the lives of the people they deal with, the churches have rediscovered human nature." This was the statement made to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern Presbyterian), by Rev. J. S. Lyon, of Louisville, Ky., chairman of a committee that reported in favor of churches taking a more aggressive part in the social and industrial life of the community.

TRADE UNIONIST JAILED.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Three officials of the Ladies' Garment Workers' union, charged with violating an injunction issued by Judge Oppenheimer, because of the strike at the Fulworth company's plant, were sentenced to jail and to pay fines. David Fusfield, business agent of the union, was committed for ten days for contempt, and must thereafter remain until his fine of $200 is paid; Nathan Carl, member of the joint executive board of the union, was committed for five days and to pay a $100 fine, and David Ostend, member of local, No. 63, of the union, must serve five days and pay his fine of $100.

GRANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Bakersfield, Cal.—An eight-hour day has been conceded tank builders employed by the Standard Oil company in this city. These workers are highly skilled, and they are absolutely necessary in the erection of tanks to store oil. Their recent strike for better conditions resulted in the shorter work-day order.

BREWERY MEN RAISE WAGES.

Dallas, Tex.—An agreement between the Brewery Workers' union and their employers provides for wage increases from $1 to $2 a week, which will date back to the first of May. Substantial increases have been granted drivers.

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Dumbarton, - 32nd & O Sts. N. W.
Mid-City, - - - 7th & N Sts. N. W.
Empire, - - - - - 910 H St. N. E.
Princess, - - - 1112 H Sts. N. E.
Zenith, - - 8th St. bet. G & H, S. E.
Crandall, - - - 9th & E Sts. N. W.
Dixie, - - - - 8th & H Sts. N. E.
Raphael, - 9th St. bet. N & O, N.W.
Orpheum, - - - 4th & C Sts. N. E.
Navy, - - 8th St. bet. D & E, S. E.
Apollo, - - - H St. bet. 6 & 7, N.E.
Olympic, - U St. bet. 14 & 15, N.W.
Belmont, - - 14th & V Sts. N. W.
Maycroft Park, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N.E.
La Grand Park, N. Capitol & N.Y. Ave.
Orpheum Stanton Park, 219 4th N. E.
Twilight Park, Pa. Ave. 13 & 14, S. E.
Peerless Park, 3104 Georgia Ave. N.W.
Carolina, 11th & N. Carolina Ave. S.E.
Empress, - 9th St. bet. D & E, N.W.
Chelsea, M St. 19 & 20, N.W. (colored)
Aragon Airdome, Md. Ave. 8 & 9, N.E.
Wonderland Park, Fla. Ave. & 15 N.E.
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Genuine Chalmers Porosknit seconds—Men's shirts or drawers 39c each—Boys union-suits 39c also men's union-suits 69c.
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